

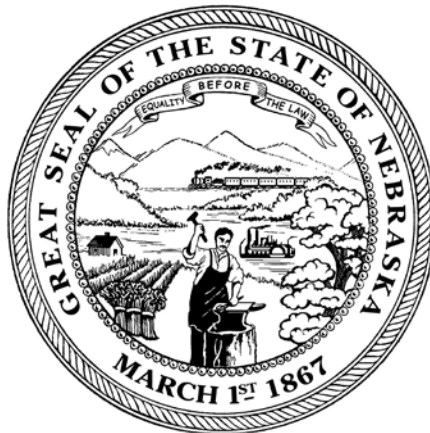
STATE OF NEBRASKA

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

February 1, 2014

Updated: November 2014

Prepared by the
Nebraska Emergency Management Agency
2433 NW 24th Street
Lincoln, Nebraska 68524-1801,
with the assistance of the
Agencies, Departments, and Commissions
of
The State of Nebraska



RECORD OF CHANGES

CHANGE NUMBER	CHANGE LOCATION	DATE OF CHANGE	DATE ENTERED	CHANGE MADE BY (SIGNATURE)
1	Distribution Page		November 2014	Logan Lueking
1	Basic Plan, pg 11-31		November 2014	Logan Lueking
1	ESF 10, pg 10-6		November 2014	Logan Lueking
1	ESF 14, pg 14-3		November 2014	Logan Lueking

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STATE OF NEBRASKA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

PREFACE

The State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) establishes the policies, plans, guidelines and procedures that will allow agencies with emergency planning, response, recovery or mitigation responsibilities to function effectively when disaster strikes.

This Plan is compliant and consistent with Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5 and Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) 8. The state, and the agencies involved, will operate within the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) in support of the National Response Plan and the National Response Framework.

This plan provides for the performance of specific functions across the spectrum of hazards, to include all Stafford and non-Stafford Act incidents. Most tasks and capabilities apply across this broad range of hazards. In this manner, Nebraska operates with a unified and integrated approach to disaster management. Unique aspects of certain hazards are addressed separately, as necessary, making this a multi-hazard functional plan.

The plan is organized in a manner that enhances this functional approach by incorporating the following components:

1. Basic Plan: Serves as an overview of Nebraska's approach to emergency management, defines roles, assigns responsibilities and defines broad policies, plans and procedures.
2. Annexes: Fifteen (15) functional annexes address the task areas deemed critical to emergency and response for the emergency support function (ESF) coordinator.
3. Appendices: These support various annexes and address unique hazard specific requirements or specific agency actions.
4. Tabs: Where necessary, procedures or guidelines for carrying out specific tasks defined in an annex or appendix are contained in tabs.
5. Attachments: Other supporting information is attached where needed (maps, lists, checklists, etc.)

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Dave Heineman
Governor

STATE OF NEBRASKA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
P.O. Box 94848 • Lincoln, Nebraska 68509-4848
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February 1, 2014

TO: Nebraska State Agencies

Under the authorities given to the Governor in the Nebraska Emergency Management Act, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska Section 81-829.31 to 81-829.75, the State Emergency Operations has been prepared to provide guidance, direction and control to state and local government to meet the dangers facing our State. The Nebraska Emergency Management Agency is responsible for general emergency planning and agency coordination in support of the State Emergency Operations Plan.

The Nebraska Emergency Management Agency Director has been designated to act as the State Disaster Coordinator.

Because we must be able to react and respond to the disaster needs of Nebraska and its citizens, I hereby request each state agency, department and office to become familiar with the State Plan and be prepared to fulfill the state agency responsibilities to the State of Nebraska.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Dave Heineman".

Dave Heineman
Governor

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Federal Emergency Management Agency			1
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

Access and functional needs Populations: Individuals having additional needs before, during and after an incident in functional areas including but not limited to: maintaining independence and self-care, communication, transportation, supervision and medical care. Such individuals may have physical or behavioral disabilities, live in institutionalized settings including jails, may be elderly, children, from diverse cultures, have limited English proficiency or non-English speaking or transportation disadvantaged.

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

APHIS - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service: A part of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture responsible for protecting animal and plant resources from pests and diseases, promoting agricultural health, administering the Animal Welfare Act, wildlife damage management activities.

ART - Animal Response Team

AVIC - Area Veterinarian in Charge: A USDA veterinarian trained in animal disease control.

Biosecurity: A system designed to protect a group of organisms (plants, animals, humans) from infectious agents (i.e. viruses, bacteria, fungi, or parasites) or hazardous chemicals.

BSE - Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy: A slowly progressive, degenerative, fatal disease affecting the central nervous system of adult cattle; also know as "Mad Cow" disease.

Business Band Radio: Any commercial radio communications not otherwise specifically stated.

CEC - Community Emergency Coordinator: The single point of contact under SARA Title III for the community who makes determinations necessary to implement the plan. This is generally the jurisdiction's Fire Chief.

CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (PL 96-510)

CHEMTREC - (1-800-424-9300) Chemical Transportation Emergency Center: Located in Washington, D.C., this facility, sponsored by the chemical industry, provides 24-hour assistance in dealing with chemical transportation emergencies.

Civil Defense Emergency: An emergency declared by the President of the United States or Congress pursuant to applicable federal law finding that an attack upon the United

States has occurred or is anticipated and that national safety requires the invocation of the emergency authority provided for by federal law.

Continuity of Government(COG) Plan: Activities that address the continuance of constitutional governance to insure that constitutional, legislative and administrative responsibilities are maintained in any potential incident.

Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan: Planning should be instituted at all levels of government, across the private sector and non-governmental organizations, as appropriate, to ensure the continued performance of core capabilities, essential functions, or critical agency/organizational operations during any potential incident.

County Emergency Board (CEB): A group comprised of representatives from three USDA agencies, Farm Service Agency (FSA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Cooperative Extension Service (CES). The County Emergency Manager is also on the CEB.

Decontamination: The reduction or removal of contaminating radioactive, biological or chemical material from a structure, area, object, or person.

Demobilization: The orderly, safe and efficient return of an incident resource, including equipment, supplies, individuals, to the original location and status.

DEQ: Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality, also NDEQ

DHS: Department of Homeland Security

DHHS: Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services

DOR: Nebraska Department of Roads, also NDOR

Disaster - (Reference 81-829.39[3]): Occurrence or imminent threat of widespread or severe damage, injury or loss of life or property resulting from any natural or man-made cause, including, but not limited to fire, flood, earthquake, wind, storm, chemical spill, or other water contamination requiring emergency action to avert danger or damage, epidemic, air contamination, blight, drought, infestation, explosion, riot, civil disturbance, or hostile military or para-military action.

DRC - Disaster Recovery Center: A location established in a disaster area which houses all federal, state, and local agencies that deal directly with the needs of the individual survivor. DRCs are established only after a Presidential Declaration. Teleregistration will be available.

EAS - Emergency Alert System: The Emergency Alert System is composed of AM, FM and TV broadcast stations and non-government industry entities operating on a voluntary, organized basis during emergencies at the national, state, or operational levels.

Emergency: Any unplanned event that interrupts the daily function of the jurisdiction and requires an emergency response.

Emergency Worker: A person or persons who are primarily responsible for carrying out emergency functions. Emergency functions include radiological monitoring, firefighting services, law enforcement, medical and health services, rescue activities, area security, communications, evacuation measures, social services, and other related functions assigned by competent authority to protect the health, safety, and property of the general populace. Reference: RRS 81-829.55

EMAC – Emergency Management Assistance Compact: An agreement between *all* states for mutual aid so that needed resources are obtained, transported and utilized during a disaster.

EMS - Emergency Medical Services

EMT - Emergency Medical Technician: An individual who has completed the required training and is licensed by the State of Nebraska to perform emergency basic life support functions.

Emergency Protective Actions: Measures taken prior to or after a release of hazardous materials to prevent or minimize exposures to persons in the threatened area. Examples of emergency protective actions as discussed in this plan are area access control, evacuation, in-house shelter, decontamination, and respiratory protection.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency (Federal Agency)

EPI - Emergency Public Information: Information concerning individual actions that will be made available to affected residents, transients, and evacuees in an emergency to ensure their safety and well-being.

EOC - Emergency Operation Center: A facility from which local government officials exercise direction and control in an emergency or disaster.

EOC Staff: Members of the emergency management organization tasked to operate the Emergency Operation Center during disasters.

ESF – Emergency Support Functions: Various state agencies may be requested or mandated to participate in disaster related activities, responses or support.

Evacuation: The organized, phased and supervised withdrawal, dispersal or removal of people from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, their reception and care in safe areas and eventual return when possible.

Executive Group: Consists of the Chief Executives (Mayor, County Board Chairman, etc.) of the affected jurisdictions and/or their deputies.

Exercise: An activity designed to promote emergency preparedness; test or evaluate emergency operations plans, procedures, or facilities; train personnel in emergency response duties; and demonstrate operational capability.

FAD – Foreign Animal Disease: Any animal disease not naturally found in the United States. These diseases must be brought into the country by some vector, a diseased animal, food, soil, transportation. Examples of FADs include Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Newcastle Disease, Avian Influenza and African Swine Fever.

FADDs – Foreign Animal Disease Diagnosticians: Specially trained veterinarians and laboratory technicians specializing in identifying foreign animal diseases.

FCO - Federal Coordinating Officer: The person appointed by the Associate Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, who operates under the Regional Director, FEMA, to coordinate federal assistance in a major disaster.

FDA: Food and Drug Administration

FEC - Facilities Emergency Coordinator: The single point of contact under SARA Title III for a facility that reports extremely hazardous substances. This person will coordinate all activities of the facility in the event of a spill or release.

Federal Agency Disaster Designation: Certain federal agencies have programs under their own authorities that allow them to provide assistance without a Presidential Declaration.

Federal Response Plan (FRP): The Federal plan developed under Public Law 93-288 (Stafford Act) in order to facilitate the delivery of all types of Federal Response Assistance to States to help them deal with the consequence of significant disasters. Any response provided will supplement state and local response efforts. Requests for Federal assistance will be made by the State after an assessment of state and local ability to respond to the specific disaster.

FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency: The federal agency charged with development of an Integrated Emergency Management System and with supporting Emergency Management and Disaster Assistance efforts at all levels of government.

First Responder: Local and nongovernmental agencies; police, fire and other emergency personnel responsible for the initial activities to protect and preserve life, property, evidence and the environment; including emergency management, public health, clinical care, public works and other skilled support personnel from federal, state, local tribal and non-governmental organizations.

FMD: Foot and Mouth disease

FSA: Farm Services Agency

Governor's Emergency Fund: A fund established by state law that may be expended, upon direction of the Governor, for any State of Emergency to supplement local efforts to maintain and/or promptly restore essential public facilities or services when threatened or damaged as a result of a natural disaster.

Governor's Proclamation - State of Emergency: The Governor has found that a disaster has occurred or that the occurrence or threat thereof is imminent within the state or any part thereof, and he has activated the disaster response and recovery aspects of state, local, and inter-jurisdictional plans for the purpose of aiding the affected individuals and local governments.

HAN.-Health Alert Network: A statewide communications system used to alert all medical doctors, hospitals, veterinarians and animal clinics of a medical or animal disease emergency.

Hazard Analysis: The process of identifying the potential hazards that could affect the jurisdiction and determine the probable impact each of these hazards could have on people and property.

Hazard Area: A specified area directly affected by a disaster, or with high probability of being affected by specific hazards.

Hazard Mitigation: Measures which will eliminate or reduce the potential for damage to an area or facility from the effects of an emergency or disaster.

HazMat - Hazardous Materials: Substances which, if released in an uncontrolled manner (i.e., spilled), can be harmful to people, animals, property, and/or the environment.

HSEEP - Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program: The method used to measure the success of all local, state and national emergency/disaster training sessions and programs; to include standards, record keeping and is the basis for the LEOP and local SOP improvement process.

HSPD-5; - Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5: Directive establishing a single, comprehensive National Incident Management System (NIMS).

ICS/IMS - Incident Command System/Incident Management System: The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications necessary to manage resources at the scene of an incident. See NIMS.

ICU: Intensive Care Unit

In-Place Shelter: Protective shelter action directed in the event of a short-term or low-level radioactive or toxic material release where evacuation actions could not be rapid enough to protect the affected population from an approaching hazard. Taking in-place shelter means

staying indoors, closing all windows and openings to the outside air, and turning off all air conditioners or fans vented to the outside.

Infected zone: The area around a specific location of a suspected or confirmed animal/wildlife disease; also known as the quarantine or control zone.

Ingestion Exposure Pathway EPZ (Nuclear Power Plants Incidents): An Emergency Planning Zone which refers to exposure primarily from eating or drinking water or foods such as milk and fresh vegetables that have been contaminated with radiation. The duration of primary exposure could range from hours to months.

Interoperable communications: The uninterrupted flow of critical information among responding multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional agencies at all levels of government.

JFO, Joint Field Office: Federal and State agencies co-located in a facility during recovery.

Joint Information Center (JIC): Locally designated location for release of information to the general media for dissemination to the public.

Jurisdiction: A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political (elected officials) or geographical (state, county, village) or functional (law, fire, public health).

Key Personnel: Those officials of local government and other agencies and organizations who have primary functional responsibilities under this plan.

LEDRS: Nebraska Livestock Emergency Disease Response System

Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP) A county wide, all-hazards plan, required by Nebraska R. R. S. Section 81-829.31, 81-829.36 to 81-829.75, 1996, that establishes the policies, responsibilities, plans, guidelines and procedures for all elected and appointed officials, Emergency Managers, and First Responders to function effectively during an emergency or disaster.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC): A local committee appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) responsible for emergency planning and community right to know under SARA Title III.

Logistics: Providing resources (equipment, supplies, services, personnel, money) to support an incident response and recovery.

MCI - Mass Casualty Incident: An incident, emergency, or disaster which generates sufficient casualties where:

- A. The number of patients and the nature of their injuries make the normal level of stabilization and care unachievable, or

- B. The number of Emergency Medical Technicians and ambulances that can be brought to the field within the time allowed is not enough, or
- C. The stabilization capabilities of the hospital are insufficient to handle all the patients.

MIL - Nebraska Military Department: A state agency consisting of the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency, the Nebraska Air National Guard and the Nebraska Army National Guard.

MOU – Memoranda of Understanding: The MOU agreement NEMA has with Cities is based upon State Statute 81-829.52 that allows the Adjutant General, upon orders of the Governor, to establish “such number of state emergency response teams as may be necessary”. The Statute allows for payment to the jurisdictions, workman’s compensation and liability coverage for members of an established team.

MSDS: Material Safety Data Sheet

Mutual-Aid Agreements: Arrangements between organizations, either public or private, for reciprocal aid and assistance in case of emergency or disaster too great to be dealt with unassisted or when local resources are inadequate or exhausted.

NAWAS - National Warning System: A system of special telephone lines linking Nebraska with federal authorities in other states. A sub-network portion of the system, the State NAWAS Circuit, ties together state and local warning points as well as the National Weather Service, Nebraska State Patrol Stations, and nuclear power plants.

NCP - National Contingency Plan: Prepared by EPA to put into effect the response powers and responsibilities created by CERCLA.

NDA Nebraska Department of Agriculture

NEMA – Nebraska Emergency Management Agency: A state agency mandated to administer the Emergency Management Act, R. R. S. Section 81-829.31, .36 to .75 and Homeland Security directives for the State.

NGPC - Nebraska Game and Parks Commission

NHIT – Nebraska Hazardous Incident Team

NIMS – National Incident Management System: A comprehensive, national approach to incident management, includes the Incident Command System, multi-agency Coordination systems, Public Information systems and must be adopted by all jurisdictions to be compliant for DHS grants and awards.

NRF – National Response Framework (2008) a guide to how the nation conducts all-hazards responses, emphasizes Federal role. Supersedes the NRP.

NRP: National Response Plan, a guide for governmental agencies or roles and responsibilities for disaster response. emphasizing the Emergency Support Functions, (2004, rev '06)

NRT: National Response Team. Consists of representatives of government agencies as the principal organization for implementing the NCP.

NRP: National Response Plan

NSP: Nebraska State Patrol

Nuclear Incident: An event where nuclear materials with consequent radiation are uncontrollably released. Synonymous with the terms "radiation spill" and "nuclear accident".

OSC - On Scene Coordinator: Federal official who directs Federal response under NCP.

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Federal Agency).

Pathogen: An organism (bacteria, virus, fungus, parasite) that is capable of causing disease or death.

PDA: Preliminary Damage Assessment

Presidential Emergency Declaration: Under PL 93-288, as amended by PL 100-707 this is issued when the President has decided that a catastrophe, in any part of the United States, requires federal emergency assistance to supplement state and local efforts to save lives and protect property, public health, and safety, or to avert or lessen the threat of a natural disaster which because of the pressure of time or because of the unique capabilities of a federal agency, assistance can be more readily provided by the federal government.

Presidential Major Disaster Declaration: Is issued when in the determination of the President, a catastrophe causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant federal assistance under PL 93-288, as amended by PL 100-707, or subsequent legislation, above and beyond emergency services provided by the federal government to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments, and other relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering as a result of the catastrophe.

Protective Shelter: Any shelter with the capability to protect individuals, animals, or equipment from the effects of hazards such as tornadoes, blast, fire, initial radiation, and fallout.

Quarantine zone: Area where livestock, vehicle or human movement, in/out of, is prohibited.

Radiological Emergency: A radiological incident/accident that requires immediate action to save lives, to protect public health, to preserve property, or to reduce or avoid an increase in the threat resulting from the incident/accident.

Radiological Monitoring: The use of detection equipment to measure the presence or levels of radiation and concentration of radioactive contamination to include the planning and data collection necessary to the task.

Radiological Protection: The organized effort, through warning, detection, and preventive or remedial measures, to minimize the effect of nuclear radiation on people and resources.

REM - Radiation Equivalent in Man: A measure of the overall effectiveness of a radiation dose at causing a risk of cancer.

Restricted Zone: The area around a suspected or confirmed animal disease location where the movement of livestock or people is controlled or stopped. The size of the zone is dependent on weather, terrain, animal concentrations, etc.

RRT - Regional Response Team: representatives of Federal agencies and a representative from each state in the Federal Region. During a response to a major hazardous materials incident involving transportation or a fixed facility, the OSC may request that the RRT be convened to provide advice or recommendations.

Rumor Control: A location where information requests from the public can be handled. Special Disaster Information telephone numbers may be published.

SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. Contains Title III provisions for Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know.

Secondary spread: The spread of a disease by carriers (vectors) such as people, other animals, vehicles or by contaminated materials such as soil, food, bedding, wastes, etc.

SEOP: State Emergency Operations Plan

SEOC: State Emergency Operations Center, usually headquartered in the NEMA facility.

SERC - State Emergency Response Commission: A commission, appointed by the governor to oversee LEPCs.

SERT - State Emergency Response Teams: Specially trained Hazmat team, technician level. Three levels of response teams: Governor's appointment, Nebraska Hazardous Incident Team, Wildfire Team.

SFM: State Fire Marshal

SOP: Standard Operating Procedures, a list of specific or detailed actions, methods or skills used to accomplish a specific task or job; also known as SOGs, Standard Operating Guides.

State Coordinating Officer (SCO): The person named by the Governor in the Federal-State Agreement to execute on behalf of the State all necessary documents for disaster assistance following the declaration of an emergency or major disaster, including certification of applications for public assistance.

State Radiation Team/Radiological Monitoring Team: Response team sent to a radiological incident/accident by the Nebraska Health and Human Services System. This team(s) may be augmented by emergency management radiological monitoring resources, including aerial monitoring. On scene, all radiation control activities are coordinated by the HHSS which also furnishes technical guidance and other services to local governments.

Superfund: The trust fund established under CERCLA to provide money the OSC can use during a cleanup.

Surveillance zone: In an animal disease situation this could initially include the entire state and those near to the infected area where livestock would be closely monitored. This zone would be adjusted based on the findings about the disease and its ability to spread.

Title III: The "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know" portion of SARA. Specifies requirements for minimum plan content, for fixed facility owners to inform officials about extremely hazardous substances present at the facilities and for making information about extremely hazardous substances available to citizens.

Traffic Control Points: Places along evacuation routes that are either manned by law enforcement personnel or volunteers, or marked with barricades to direct and control movement to and from the area being evacuated.

Triage: A system of assigning priorities of medical treatment to the injured and/or ill on the basis of urgency, chance of survival, etc.

UNS: University of Nebraska System

USDA: United States Department of Agriculture

Volunteer: For the purposes of NIMS, any person accepted to perform services by the lead agency to accept such services when the person performs services without promise, expectation or receipt of compensation for services performed.

VOAD – Volunteer Organizations Assisting in Disasters, see the "Emergency Manager's Handbook".

BASIC PLAN for STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

I. PURPOSE

This Plan identifies to the extent possible plans, policies, procedures and actions taken by state agencies, non-government, private, community and faith based organizations to:

- A. Provide for the coordination and implementation of measures and procedures designed to meet the dangers to the citizens and communities of this state caused by natural, man-made or technological disasters, civil disturbances, and hostile military or paramilitary actions.
- B. Prepare for a prompt and efficient response activities to protect lives and prevent the loss of property from all hazards.
- C. Reduce human suffering and enhance the recovery of communities after disaster strikes.
- D. Ensure that the public is served in a timely, efficient and effective manner.
- E. Provide for effective utilization of resources to support local political subdivisions in disaster recovery activities.
- F. Establish and implement an incident management system for coordinating state agencies', federal agencies', private and non-governmental agencies' responses using the multi-agency coordination structure in the National Response Framework(NRF and in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- G. Establish capabilities for protecting against and provide warnings of threats or occurrences of disasters.

II. AUTHORITY

- A. Nebraska RRS 81-829.31 to 81-829.73 (Emergency Management Act).
- B. Title 67 – Nebraska Emergency Management Agency Chapter 7 – Standards and Requirements for Emergency Operations Plans July 21, 2001.

- C. Public Law 93-288 (Disaster Relief Act of 1974 as amended by PL 100-707, The Robert T Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.
- D. The Federal Response Plan, 9230.1-PL, April 1999, 2004, with revisions 2006
- E. The Federal Response Framework, January, 2008.
- E. Public Law 99-499 (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 as amended by PL 100-707.
- F. 10 CFR Part 20 (Radiation Protection Standards, Parts 50,61, and 70, Appendix E, Nuclear Regulatory Commission as revised 3 November 1980.
- G. 29 CFR 1910.120, 6 March 1989: Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response.
- H. 44 CFR, Part 302, Civil Defense: State and Local Emergency Management Assistance, June 1985, as amended.
- I. 49 CFR sub-chapter C, DOT, 1989, Hazardous Materials Regulations.
- J. Nebraska RRS 71-3513.
- K. Nebraska Regulations for the Control of Radiation (Nov. 90).
- L. Public Law 81-920, (Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950) as amended.
- M Nebraska RRS 81-15,191, The Nebraska Emergency Planning and Community Right To Know Act.
- N. Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5, February 23, 2003
- O. Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 8, December 17, 2003
- P. State of Nebraska, Executive Order 05-02, State adoption of the NIMS, March 4, 2005
- Q. Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) 8, March 30, 2011.

III. SITUATION

- A. The State of Nebraska is located in the central plains of the United States and covers an area of approximately 76,824 square miles. The terrain ranges from gently rolling hills, to flat prairie grasslands, to sand hills; from an elevation of approximately 840 feet above sea level in the southeast

corner of the state to approximately 5,424 feet above sea level in the southwest corner of the state.

- B. Nebraska has 93 county-level local governments. Counties are further divided into a total of 530 municipalities (one metro, one primary, 30 cities of the first class, 117 cities of the second class and 381 villages). The counties are governed by either a commissioner or supervisor board of elected officials; cities have a mayor-council governing body of elected officials and villages have a board of trustees of elected officials.
- C. Of the state's 1,855,525 residents, approximately 50 percent reside the ten largest municipalities. 499 of the municipalities have resident populations of less than 5,000.
- D. Natural hazards identified as potential statewide risks are (in alphabetical order): drought, earthquake, flood/flash flood, severe thunderstorm and wind, tornado, wildfire, and winter storm.
- E. Technological hazards identified as potential statewide risks are (in alphabetical order): agricultural plants and animals, dam/levee failure, chemical-fixed facility, chemical- transportation, power failure, radiological - fixed facility, radiological-transportation, transportation (air or rail incident), and urban fire.
- F. Security Hazards identified as potential statewide risks are (in alphabetical order): biological/chemical attack, civil disorder/insurrection, conventional attack, cyber intrusions/attacks, nuclear attack, sabotage, and terrorism.
- G. The Nebraska Emergency Management Act, 1996, grants the governor authority to provide for state-level support to local governments in time of extreme emergency or disaster. During a declared emergency or disaster, the governor can direct the suspension or cancellation of normal state agency operations and redirect resources as necessary ;(RRS 81-829.40).
- H. The Nebraska Legislature, through the Nebraska Emergency Management Act, has directed NEMA to maintain a State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP). The SEOP is the principle source of documentation of Nebraska's emergency management activities. The fact that NEMA is responsible for the documentation of emergency management activities should not be interpreted as relieving any department/agency heads of the responsibility for emergency planning on a continuing basis. The planning process is continuous, as situations change, new risks and hazards are identified, or as capabilities improve, the SEOP should reflect such.

IV. ASSUMPTIONS AND PLANNING FACTORS

- A. Comprehensive Emergency Management is a coordinated effort that makes the best possible use of existing resources within government and industry during an emergency or disaster. It is the responsibility of government at all levels to mitigate the effects of a hazard, to prepare for measures to be taken which will preserve life and minimize damage; to respond during emergencies and provide necessary assistance, and to establish a recovery system in order to restore essential public and social services in the community.
1. Mitigation involves activities that eliminate or reduce the degree of long-term risk. Such measures include building codes, public education, hazard vulnerability analysis, compliance and enforcement, zoning and land-use measures and preventative health care.
 2. Preparedness involves activities that are taken in advance of an emergency/disaster to develop operational capabilities and facilitate response operations. Such measures include the development of plans, procedures, warning and communications systems, Emergency Operations Center training, continuity of government, mutual aid agreements, emergency public information and operations exercises.
 3. Response involves activities taken before, during, or after an emergency/disaster to save lives, minimize damages and enhance recovery operations. Such measures include activation of emergency operations centers, plans, procedures, emergency alert system, public warning, notification of public officials, provision of mass care, shelter, search and rescue, and security.
 4. Recovery involves actions taken over the short term to return vital life-support systems to minimum standard and long-term to return life to normal or improved levels. Such measures include damage assessment, supplemental federal assistance to individuals and public entities, assessment of plans, procedures, development of economic impact studies and methods to mitigate damages.
- B. All-hazards disaster preparedness is the responsibility of all levels of government.
- C. State and local officials are aware that a natural, man-made or technical disaster event can occur with little or no warning and cause an emergency condition in any area of the state. Disasters and emergency incidents vary in scope and intensity, from a small, local incident with minimal damage to a multi-jurisdictional disaster with extensive devastation and loss of life. A disaster can escalate far more rapidly than the ability of any local response organization(s) to handle.

- D. Local governments have capabilities, plans and procedures to provide for the safety of their citizens in time of emergency. Local governments will initiate response and recovery operations and will utilize all local resources, including mutual aid resources, before requesting state assistance.
- E. When an emergency exceeds a local government's capability to respond, assistance will be requested from state government. The state has emergency resources and expertise that may be used to relieve disaster related needs which are beyond the capabilities of local government.
- F. State assistance will supplement local efforts and federal assistance will supplement state and local efforts when it is clearly demonstrated that it is beyond the states and local capabilities to cope with the emergency/disaster.
- G. State departments/agencies and volunteer organizations recognize, concur and operate within the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) which incorporates the principles of Incident Command System.
 - 1. NIMS is an emergency or disaster event management, direction and control system that is standardized for use across the nation. April, 2004, the governor signed a declaration stating that the NIMS will be used by responders and officials during an emergency or disaster response. This management system clarifies decision and strategy making roles, functional operations roles and uses a common language. This incident management system can be used by a single responder for a short duration event to multi-state and governments response to a catastrophic, multi-state event. The NIMS allows the responder(s) to have:
 - a. a single set of objectives for a given time period,
 - b. tactical plans developed using a collective, strategic approach,
 - c. improved information flow and coordination between responders and decision makers,
 - d. a common understanding of joint priorities and restrictions
 - e. assurance that no agency's legal authority is compromised or neglected,
 - f. use of resources and the combined efforts of all agencies under a single plan.

2. There are five functions common to all responses:
 - a. Command: Based on the severity and expected duration of the event, objectives are determined, priorities are established, guidance on legal and liability implications of response activation are provided.
 - b. Planning: An Incident Action Plan is developed to accomplish the objectives, incoming information is evaluated, the status of assigned resources, personnel, hardware, equipment, money is tracked.
 - c. Logistics: Resources and all other support to the responders, such as equipment, food, temporary shelter, medical care, etc. is provided.
 - d. Finances: Costs are monitored, cost analysis and financial guidance is provided, accounting, procurement of personnel, equipment, material, payroll, insurance, etc. is completed.
 - e. Operations: The tactical or organizational plans are developed, and the incident action plan is efficiently and effectively carried out using the resources provided.
3. NIMS training is available from many sources, among which many are referenced on the NEMA website: www.nema.nebraska.gov.

- H. The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) will be activated and staffed by state agencies that subscribe to an Emergency Support Function (ESF) concept as described in the National Response Plan and the National Response Framework.
- I. Agencies, organizations and individuals assigned responsibilities in this plan will maintain an awareness of those responsibilities and will respond as directed in this plan.
- J. The NEMA director or designee will serve as the state incident manager. NEMA's role in disasters is to provide leadership, direction and control, and coordination of the emergency support functions of state agencies as described in the response annexes of the SEOP.

V. ORGANIZATION/RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The primary responsibility for the safety and welfare of the residents of the state and its political subdivisions rests with the respective governments.

- B. To fulfill this responsibility, various government entities must individually, and where possible, jointly-implement procedures to insure that proper emergency actions are taken in a timely manner to provide support and assistance to the population affected.
- C. It is the policy of Nebraska to initially respond to the effects of a disaster with local and state resources, quasi-public resources and those available from the federal government without the declaration of a major disaster.
- D. Local Government
 - 1. Local governments are responsible for emergency planning to ensure that the best possible use is made of all existing resources for disaster response and recovery efforts. In order to ascertain whether planning has been adequate, local government will have a jurisdiction-wide, progressive and comprehensive training and exercise program covering direction and control coordination, and functional areas. The evaluation process, using the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program, (HSEEP), will determine the need, assign the responsibility and timeline for changes to local emergency plans.
 - 2. When a disaster occurs, local government must take immediate and effective actions to alleviate suffering and protect life and property. It is the responsibility of local government to develop capabilities that will provide for emergency operations during disasters. Local government is responsible for the development of an organization with a well-trained emergency staff and for providing relief and recovery assistance to the limits of their capability.
- E. State Government
 - 1. The Nebraska Emergency Management Act of 1996, as amended, (RRS 81-829.36 to 81-829.74) outlines the organization of state government with respect to preparing for and operating under disaster conditions.
 - 2. The governor holds the supreme executive power in the state and has the responsibility to meet the dangers to the state and its people caused by disasters. In the event of a disaster beyond local control, the governor may assume direct operational control and may issue proclamations and make, amend, and rescind orders, rules, and regulations to carry out the Nebraska Emergency Management Act. State agency heads will be directed by the governor to utilize facilities of the state to the maximum extent practicable.
 - 3. Various agencies within state government have Emergency Support Functions (ESF's) in addition to normal responsibilities. State agencies may be requested or required to be involved in disaster related activities.

State statutes mandate specific agencies to perform an active role in emergency response or support. The responsibility to develop and maintain necessary procedures to meet emergency responsibilities rests with each agency.

4. State agencies and their responsibilities include, but are not limited to the following.
 - a. Nebraska Emergency Management Agency
 - i. Develop the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) and assist local jurisdictions in developing Local Emergency Operations Plans (LEOPs).
 - ii. Provide increased readiness operations through an "on-call" duty officer system.
 - iii. Collect information to evaluate disaster situations and provide reports to the governor.
 - iv. Coordinate the state government response to disaster situations upon receipt of a governor's proclamation.
 - v. Provide liaison to affected local jurisdictions.
 - vi. Notify federal agencies and advise the governor in preparation of proclamation and requests for federal declarations.
 - vii. Coordinate damage assessment teams to determine disaster effects on individuals and businesses in the disaster area.
 - viii. Assist local jurisdictions in the communications and warning function if conditions warrant due to a disaster or emergency situation.
 - ix. Provide disaster information to the media and citizens in the effected area to keep them apprised of the situation including disaster response and recovery activities.
 - x. Locate or identify locally requested equipment and supplies to augment existing resources in the disaster area.
 - xi. Upon receipt of a presidential declaration, implement the Individual and Family Grant Program to provide for the necessary expenses and serious needs of disaster victims.

- xii. Obtain and maintain monitoring equipment for radiation hazard detection and exposure control.
- xiii. Activate the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and notifying and re-assigning NEMA staff and notifying the necessary ESF Coordinators of a disaster and the need for support.
- xiv. Coordinate with federal, state, local, tribal and private entities to maintain an inventory of actual resources.

b. Department of Administrative Services

Provides safeguarding essential records for continuing government functions along with the Office of the Secretary of State.

Office of the Nebraska Information Technology Commission, Chief Information Officer:

- i. On receipt of the governor's proclamation of a disaster emergency, supports disaster response by realignment of state communications resources and/or coordination of other communications services as required.
- ii. Provides telecommunications services such as voice switched services, cellular services, additional data communications capabilities etc. for key response agencies. These services are subject to subsequent reimbursement by the using entity.

c. Department of Aeronautics

- i. Coordinates aircraft resources available to assist in disaster response activities. Included are transport aircraft, aerial monitoring and assessment activities. Aircraft are in addition to and separate from Civil Air Patrol (CAP) resources.
- ii. Coordinates activities with FAA, National Weather Service, and public use airports involved in or supporting a disaster.
- iii. Performs damage assessments and surveys on aircraft, airfields and related equipment.

d. Department of Agriculture

- i. Advises the governor on basic agricultural statistics for the state to include conditions, policies and activities.

- ii. Participates as an advisory member of the Emergency Programs Committee of the state USDA Food and Agriculture Council (FAC).
 - iii. Uses Department of Agriculture laboratories to perform either chemical, bacteriological, microscopically or serological analyses to control insects, plant diseases and pests.
 - iv. Performs food sanitation inspections in commercial establishments to include food service, egg handlers, retail food stores, temporary food establishments, bakeries, food processors, food storage establishments, mobile food units, salvage distributors and salvage processing plants.
 - v. Recommends actions to limit food products contamination.
 - vi. Provides support and advice concerning Foreign Animal Diseases.
- e. Attorney General
- i. Provides opinions concerning legality of actions in emergency situations.
 - ii. Consults with and advise county attorneys in matters relating to public revenue.
 - iii. Prepares proper drafts for contracts, forms or other writings which may be needed for use by the state.
 - iv. Investigates complaints of fraud upon consumers, and complaints of antitrust activities.
 - v. Institutes antitrust civil actions.
 - vi. Provides for the protection of the rights of individuals.
- f. Department of Correctional Services
- Provides for relocating and housing prisoners in an emergency.
- g. Department of Economic Development
- i. Assists local government in development and technical assistance to improve the living conditions in disaster affected communities.

- ii. Provides direct assistance to housing authorities and assist in locating short term housing resources for disaster victims.
- h. Department of Education
- i. Coordinates federal education related assistance given to local governments.
 - ii. Provides information on location and availability of local government's school buses and school facilities which could be utilized in a disaster situation to transport and shelter disaster victims.
- i. Educational Telecommunications Commission
- i. Disseminates warnings and other emergency information throughout the state.
 - ii. Supports the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) and NOAA weather radio network.
 - iii. Provides Emergency Public Information (EPI) materials for the hearing impaired.
- j. Nebraska Energy Office
- i. Assists local jurisdictions in securing fuels to support emergency operations.
 - ii. Prepares emergency allocation plans suggesting to the governor actions to be taken in the event of serious shortages of energy.
 - iii. Provides for public dissemination of appropriate information on energy services and energy conservation.
 - iv. Provides technical assistance to local subdivisions of government.
- k. Department of Environmental Quality
- i. Provides technical assistance in analyzing immediate and long term effects of pollution.
 - ii. Provides technical assistance relevant to the containment and cleanup of hazardous materials incidents, including substance analysis.

- iii. Provides assistance in developing environmental impact statements when required.
 - iv. Assesses damage to water treatment facilities.
 - v. Alerts downstream users and recommend protective actions in the event of an incident affecting surface or ground water.
 - vi. Provides access to State Revolving Fund (SFR) grants and loans for repair and replacement of damaged/destroyed publicly owned wastewater treatment plants.
- l. Equal Opportunity Commission
- i. Enforces equal employment standards and investigates charges of alleged employment discrimination.
 - ii. Enforces laws dealing with housing standards that prohibit discrimination.
 - iii. Enforces laws dealing with public accommodations without discrimination or segregation.
- m. State Fire Marshal
- i. Inspects buildings and premises to insure fire and life safety, barrier-free design and condemns when condition warrants.
 - ii. Retains the authority to order the removal of combustible and explosive materials from any building or premise and order the abatement of dangerous conditions.
 - iii. Advises emergency support services of the dangers associated with technological hazards and fire during emergency operations.
 - iv. Investigates the origin, cause and circumstances surrounding fire, explosions and like emergencies.
 - v. Monitors fire safety in disaster operations.
 - vi. Provides technical assistance for fire suppression.
- n. Game and Parks Commission
- i. Coordinates all disaster operations in state-owned parks, recreation and wildlife areas.

- ii. Performs damage assessments and damage surveys for fish hatcheries, parks, wildlife and recreation areas.
 - iii. Collects and evaluates emergency information regarding disaster conditions.
 - iv. Provides law enforcement, search and rescue and radio communications capabilities to support emergency operations.
 - v. Provides specialized labor, equipment and other resources including emergency lodging to support emergency operations.
- o. Nebraska National Guard
- i. Provides temporary emergency assistance during disaster operations to protect life and property, preserve peace, order and provide public safety, under competent orders of the state authority.
 - ii. As directed; provides equipment, personnel and military facilities during a governor's proclamation of a disaster emergency.
- p. Department of Health and Human Services
- i. Finance and Support
 - ii. Regulation and Licensure
 - a) Laboratory Services: The department operates a laboratory division for most aspects of public health laboratory testing. To support the department's emergency operations, four categories of testing are the primary laboratory producers: microbiological, immunological, toxicological, and environmental analyses categories. This testing is available for specimens and samples submitted for human contagious diseases, certain zoonotic diseases, health effects resulting from environmental incidents, and for environmental assessment (particularly water from ground or clean sources for drinking water). The environmental assessment may include analyses by inorganic, organic, radiochemical, or microbiological methods. Physical methods of analysis and microscopy will be used on occasion for certain testing, e.g., asbestos testing. The four categories of testing are supported by trained laboratory staff, state of the art analytical equipment, established and approved methods, and an accredited laboratory practice in each category.

b) Prevention and Community Health:

- 1) Provides community health services directly at the local level.
- 2) Augments health/medical personnel during a major disaster.

c) Environmental, Disease, And Vector Surveillance:

- 1) Investigates the occurrence of and/or potential for occurrence of communicable diseases. Provide appropriate recommendations for their control and/or prevention to local health officials.
- 2) Determines need for immunization of exposed persons and implementation of appropriate control measures.

d) Environmental Health Services:

- 1) Conducts a surveillance program for public water supply sources, treatment plants, storage facilities and distribution systems under authorities assigned by the Nebraska Safe Drinking Water Act, including the continual examination of the chemical, biological, physical and radiological characteristics of drinking water, and training and consultation for the owners and operators of water systems.
- 2) Plans and conducts evaluations of private water supply and sewage treatment systems, food supplies, campgrounds, mobile home parks, swimming pools, schools, milk producers, and state institutions to assure compliance with applicable regulations; assists and trains operators of these facilities. Also investigates complaints related to these programs.
- 3) Annually, licenses well drillers and pump installers in Nebraska. Develops regulations for the construction of private wells. Provides training and consultation to well drillers and pump installers.

e) Consumer Health Services:

- 1) Identifies licensed ambulance services which could be mobilized to provide operations to disaster victims.

- 2) Coordinates with local, state and national emergency medical services to insure availability and applicability.
- 3) Coordinates response of Critical Incident Stress Management teams to provide support for emergency workers.

f) Public Health Assurance:

- 1) Develops and enforces rules and regulations relating to use of all sources of radiation;
- 2) Administers a regulatory program over sources of radiation, replacing federal control previously a function of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission;
- 3) Conducts environmental surveillance of radio nuclide concentration in air, water, food and other materials;
- 4) Surveys and inspects radiation sources to minimize radiation exposure to workers and the public;
- 5) Provides for training of radiological response team personnel;
- 6) Estimates total population exposure. Responds and assumes technical control of radiological material incidents, both transportation and power plant. (See state Radiological Emergency Preparedness Plan.)

iii. Health And Human Services

a) Aging and Disability Services

- 1) Collects facts and makes studies of conditions and problems pertaining to the general welfare of the elderly in the state.
- 2) Serves as central agency and advisory department for information on the elderly between federal, state, local government agencies, and private organizations.
- 3) Coordinates and cooperates with government agencies of all levels in administering and supervising programs and services designed for the elderly.

- 4) Evaluates the disaster effects on the elderly and makes reports and recommendations to the governor on actions needed to provide for the general welfare of this population.

b) Health Data and Statistical Research:

Serves as a health statistics resource to other divisions, agencies and the public. As such, it collects, compiles, analyzes and publishes data with present emphasis on vital statistics, manpower and inpatient facilities.

c) Preventive and Community Health:

- 1) Assembles and analyzes data concerning the health status of the residents;
- 2) Provides technical assistance to public and private entities in developing projects and programs beneficial to the residents;
- 3) Coordinates health planning activities with other health and health related agencies;
- 4) Reviews proper uses of federal funds.
- 5) Identifies hospitals, nursing homes and other facilities that could be expanded into emergency treatment centers for disaster victims.

d). Health and Human Services statewide offices

- 1) Identifies the assistance needs of disaster victims, determines if individual assistance programs are required, provides assistance to qualified disaster victims through ongoing programs, and supports evacuation and mass care operations.
- 2) Administers emergency food stamp program if implemented by USDA.
- 3) Provides USDA donated foods to organizations such as the Salvation Army and American Red Cross for mass feeding of disaster victims.
- 4) Provides for the identification of special needs individuals.

- q. Historical Society
 - i. Determines if any historical architectural, archaeological or cultural site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.
 - ii. Functions as advisor and liaison concerning repairs, restoration or demolition activities of historical properties.
 - iii. Functions as advisor to state and local government agencies concerning salvage, restoration, and repair of materials which may be affected by a disaster.
 - iv. Provides technical assistance in implementing recovery actions.
- r. Commission on Indian Affairs
 - i. Functions as liaison between state agencies and persons of Indian descent.
 - ii. Functions as liaison between Bureau of Indian Affairs and persons residing on Indian reservations.
- s. Department of Insurance
 - i. Assists in coordinating insurance industry's activities in disaster operations.
 - ii. Provides advice and recommendations in debris removal activities.
 - iii. Participates in disaster application centers.
 - iv. Issues public information and implements consumer affairs programs.
 - v. Assists in developing cumulative damage figures.
- t. Department of Labor
 - i. Analyzes disasters' effect on the employment and economic situation.
 - ii. Identifies labor and personnel requirements and recruits workers if necessary.
 - iii. Provides financial assistance to the unemployed.

- iv. Provides job placement and referrals for the unemployed.
- v. Participates in disaster application centers.
- u. Department of Natural Resources
 - i. Provides technical and financial assistance for water related problems.
 - ii. Serves on damage assessment and damage survey teams to evaluate cost of debris removal.
 - iii. Functions as the state coordinating agency for the National Flood Insurance Program.
 - iv. Delineates floodways, provides watershed planning, and administers water or land resources development funds and projects.
 - v. Conducts educational programs regarding flood plain management regulations, and flood hazard mitigation measures.
 - vi. Provides technical information and advice regarding flood fighting.
 - vii. Provides damage assessments and damage surveys for irrigation works, channels and other property damaged as a result of flood waters.
 - viii. Enforces the artificial obstruction provisions of state law pertaining to floodways.
 - ix. Monitors stream and river stages and conditions.
 - x. Inspects dams which impound 10 or more acre-feet of water. Reviews emergency preparedness plans for significant hazard and high hazard dams.
- v. Policy Research Office; Governor's Office

Surveys, reviews and appraises the accomplishments of state government and provide available information, assistance and staff support to the executive branch of state government.

- w. Department of Public Institutions
 - i. Identifies necessity for implementing mental health crisis counseling program.
 - ii. Coordinates existing programs to assist with crisis counseling.
 - iii. Provides facilities that could be used for emergency medical mass care functions in disaster situations.

- x. Public Service Commission
 - i. Provides resource information regarding transportation assets and public warehouses within the state.
 - ii. Temporarily alters or suspends existing rates and regulations for common carriers.
 - iii. Assists in damage assessments and damage surveys for power and telephone lines.

- y. Department of Revenue
 - i. Advises and assists taxpayers regarding all state tax levies.
 - ii. Participates in disaster application centers.

- z. Department of Roads
 - i. Provides information on state road and bridge conditions.
 - ii. Maintains or repairs state and federal highways and bridges, to include removing debris.
 - iii. Administers contracts for the repair of secondary federal-aid system.
 - iv. Serves on damage assessment and damage survey teams when highways or related property are affected.
 - v. Provides personnel and equipment to assist in most disaster operations.
 - vi. Provides communications to support response and recovery operations.

aa. Nebraska State Patrol

- i. Supports evacuation activities. Maintains order and public safety, staffs traffic control points and with the assistance of other state agencies, secures evacuated areas. Assists local authorities in notification and implementation of evacuation plans.
- ii. Coordinates with local law enforcement agencies to include state police organizations of adjacent states.
- iii. Provides mobile communications center for incident command posts as required.
- iv. Provides security personnel and equipment to protect resources during disaster operations.

ab. Secretary of State

Provides for safeguarding essential records for continuing government functions along with the Department of Administrative Services.

ac. University of Nebraska Systemi. State Forester

- a) Develops and implements plans for prevention and suppression of forest and grassland fires.
- b) Develops the Fire Danger Index and keeps current with range fire disaster threat conditions.
- c) Plans and coordinates storage of retardant and supporting equipment. Checks conditions of storage sites and renews retardant as required.
- d) Coordinates with aerial applicators desiring to provide their services during aerial fire suppression emergency operations.
- e) Coordinates and provides technical guidance during range fire suppression operations. Makes technical recommendations to the State Emergency Operating Center (SEOC) as to fire missions in progress.

- f) In situations beyond state capabilities, coordinates further support with the U.S. Forest Service.
 - g) Performs after-action analysis on range fire operations in which aerial fire suppression was used.
- ii. University of Nebraska Center for Biosecurity
- Some of the components of the Center for Biosecurity include:
- a) Research on biodefense and biosecurity related problems in animal and human health.
 - b) Novel demonstration projects for active surveillance of public health in the U.S., particularly in rural areas.
 - c) State-of-the-art technology approaches to detect bioterrorism agents, identify emerging infectious diseases, maintain communication with:
 - 1) Health-care professionals, and track sources of antibiotic resistance.
 - 2) Patient care services and infectious disease control.
 - d) A common communication system throughout the state for use by public health and health-care providers.
 - e) Educational programs throughout the state to provide training for medical personnel, food production workers and academicians.
 - f) Coordination of educational efforts with teacher training programs and the state college system.
 - g) Educational programs directed to farm families, protection of the food supply, and emergency response in rural areas of the state.
- iii. Cooperative Extension Service
- a) Functions as a member of the Emergency Programs Committee of the USDA Food and Agriculture Council (FAC), providing information and advice to farmers, ranchers, and others in the disaster affected area.
 - b) Supports agricultural damage assessment activities.

- c) Provides advice concerning agricultural support and response activities.

ac. Department of Veterans' Affairs

- i. Administers financial assistance through ongoing programs for eligible/qualified veterans and their families.
- ii. Provides information and news regarding assistance available for veterans and their dependents.

F. Private Sector and Voluntary Organizations

1. Various voluntary organizations have disaster relief responsibilities and capabilities at the local, state and federal levels. Such organizations will be requested to supplement local, state and federal resources to the fullest extent possible.
2. Private and voluntary organizations and their capabilities include, but are not limited to the following:
 - a. Nebraska Dairyman's Association can provide dairy industry data.
 - b. Nebraska Livestock Feeders Association can provide livestock impact data.
 - c. Red Cross can provide a full range of human services including situational analysis and providing for human necessities and coordinating with volunteer individual assistance agencies participating in emergency operations
 - d. Associated General Contractors Association can provide trained personnel, specialized equipment and resource information.
 - e. Land Improvement Contractors Association can provide personnel and equipment and resource information.
 - f. Nebraska Funeral Directors Association can provide expertise on morgue operations. Possibly providing personnel and resources as coordinated by the association's Emergency Coordinator.
 - g. Salvation Army can provide a full range of human services.
 - i. Clergy Associations and Religious Groups can provide counseling services to victims, personnel, facilities, and supplies for housing services and to meet basic human needs. Depending on local

capabilities, assistance may be provided by Inter-Church Ministries of Nebraska which also has a role in pre-disaster planning.

- j. Local volunteer fire departments can provide personnel and equipment for full range of life-saving activities.
- k. The Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC) can provide information on safety measures for handling hazardous materials, cleanup and medical treatment for transportation related incidents.
- l. Civil Air Patrol can provide personnel, equipment, vehicles, and aircraft for life-saving activities, including search and rescue, disaster relief, aerial reconnaissance, radiological monitoring, and communications support and may support family welfare inquiries.
- m. Cable TV Companies can provide public information and warnings.
- n. Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) can provide communications support.

VI. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Emergency operations functions provided by state-level departments and agencies are generally similar to their normal day-to-day functions. Day-to-day functions that do not contribute directly to the emergency operation may be redirected for the duration of any emergency or disaster.
- B. Emergency operations will be initiated at the most local level of government capable of responding effectively to the emergency/disaster. Local governments should be prepared to manage initial emergency activities, regardless of the size and scope of the incident. State government resources may not be available in the early stages of an emergency.
- C. When an emergency exceeds the local government's capability to adequately respond, assistance may be requested from state government. Specific state response resources may be contacted for assistance as part of their day-to-day duties or the governor may be requested to issue a state of emergency proclamation. Issuance of a governor's state of emergency proclamation will activate the SEOP and shall be the authority for the deployment of any state-level resources described in the SEOP.
- D. If ordered by the governor, a state emergency response team or teams may be deployed to the stricken area(s) to reinforce local emergency management efforts.

- E. If additional assistance is needed beyond state capability, the governor may submit a request to the president for federal assistance. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will coordinate requests to the proper federal agencies, as outlined in the National Response Plan and the National Response Framework.
- F. In order to carry out its responsibilities, NEMA is organized and operates under the National Incident Management System which incorporates the principles of an Incident Command System (ICS). ICS is utilized to:
1. Facilitate the flow of information within the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC); and
 2. Provide for organized management from the SEOC of multi-agency response coordination to emergencies in Nebraska.
- G. The NEMA determines SEOC activation status as follows:

LEVEL 1 (Monitor situation)

Designated NEMA staff report to the SEOC to monitor a potential or expanding situation.

LEVEL 2 (Partial activation)

Key NEMA staff and necessary ESF coordinators (incident dependent) report to the SEOC to respond to or monitor an event which has limited state response in process or has been requested.

LEVEL 3 (Full activation)

Full activation of the Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) is necessary due to the potential for or actual significant or wide spread event is in progress.

H. National Terrorism Advisory System

1. This system will effectively communicate information about terrorist threats by providing timely, detailed information to the public, government agencies, first responders, airports and other transportation hubs, and the private sector.
2. NEMA will monitor changes in the system for it's meaning in Nebraska and coordinate with the lieutenant governor and state agencies of the change of incident status, reason for the change, and the possible threat and consequences for Nebraska.

3. Each agency will develop appropriate plans and procedures to respond on the basis of threat information.

I. Nuclear Power Station Emergency Response

1. The Fort Calhoun Nuclear Power Station located near Blair, Washington County, Nebraska and the Cooper Nuclear Power Station located near Brownville, Nemaha County, Nebraska, are responsible for planning and implementing emergency measures for each classification of accident within the plant site boundaries in accordance with NUREG 0654, Revision 1/FEMA REP 1. This includes corrective actions to mitigate the cause of the accident and protective measures for persons within the site boundary.
2. In the event of an off-site release of radiation, location of actual emergency response areas will be determined by coordinated air and ground radiation control teams as set forth in the Nebraska Radiological Emergency Response Plan for Nuclear Power Station Incidents, dated 15 April 2010, as revised.

J. Plan Implementation

The decision to implement all or portions of this Plan will normally be made by the NEMA Director or his designee. A presidential declaration shall mean automatic implementation of this Plan. On implementation, state agencies will assume such emergency powers as authorized by the Nebraska Emergency Management Act and delegated by the governor.

K. State Support to Local Government

1. In the event of a disaster occurrence, the affected local jurisdiction must declare a disaster emergency in accordance with RRS 81-829.50 which is a prerequisite for requesting state support.
2. State support may be requested under disaster conditions proclaimed by the governor in accordance with RRS 81-829.40. NEMA will review the request, evaluate the overall disaster situation, and recommend action to the governor. If it is determined that disaster response is beyond local resources, the governor will proclaim a disaster emergency and the state will be employed to support local efforts. This support will be coordinated through the SEOC operated by key state agencies in conjunction with the NEMA. This does not preclude direct requests for early assistance to first responder type state agencies, such as the Nebraska State Patrol and the State Fire Marshal's Office.
3. Support from the state military forces is requested through NEMA at the SEOC. National Guard or military assistance will complement and not be

a substitute for local participation in emergency operations. Upon approval by the governor, NEMA will coordinate the required military support with the National Guard.

L. Protection of the Public

A primary responsibility at all levels of government is to insure that all possible measures are taken to protect the citizens in the advent of potential or actual disaster. This plan outlines the actions necessary to meet that responsibility. In addition to normal emergency services, there are three major areas for government action.

1. Warning and Emergency Public Information

Warning the public is accomplished through a combination of methods depending on the situation. Methods can include sirens (outdoor warning), commercial broadcast and NOAA weather radio, television, cable television systems and special e-mail warnings by way of the Internet. Warnings may have multilingual messages where necessary. Media based warnings may include the nature and duration of the threat and may provide information or advice on the proper actions to take. Details of warning and information dissemination capabilities and procedures (including EAS) are in ESF-2, Communication.

2. Evacuation

When the continued presence in the vicinity of a hazard poses a threat to the life and safety of the citizens affected, an evacuation may be ordered. Evacuation notices may be staged and announced well in advance of a threat such as flooding or the notice may be immediate as in a hazardous materials fire or explosion.

M. Recovery Actions

Where response actions are clearly beyond the local government's capability, the chief executive or authorized designee of the affected jurisdiction must certify that status and request assistance from the state. The request is sent to NEMA, which will review the request, evaluate the overall disaster situation, and submit recommended response actions to the governor. Recovery responsibilities of each agency and organization are defined in the various annexes. State government will provide support to local governments as determined by the existing situation. NEMA will use the following procedures:

1. Evaluate the situation upon receipt of a local government's disaster declaration and request for assistance;

2. Gather information and when appropriate, recommend to the governor the issuance of a disaster emergency proclamation,
3. Notify the appropriate state agencies, private and volunteer organizations that may provide support;
4. Expend monies from the Governor's Emergency Fund when authorized by the governor, and under the direction of the adjutant general.
 - a. The Governor's Emergency Fund is intended to be supplemental to local fiscal efforts.
 - b. This fund may provide assistance to local political subdivisions when a natural disaster has imposed a severe financial burden exceeding the ordinary capacity of the subdivision concerned. The prerequisites for such aid, the maximum limit, forms of aid, and request procedures are contained in the published rules and regulations.
 - c. The Governor's Emergency Fund is a companion tool to other funds and procedures. The fund is designed to help political subdivisions maintain and/or promptly restore essential public facilities or services when threatened or damaged by natural causes.
 - d. The Governor's Emergency Fund can be expended at the direction of the governor in accordance with state statutes. The adjutant general shall administer the fund based on the rules and regulations published separately.
 - e. The local chief executive, when requesting assistance, must be prepared to identify as completely as possible the extent of damage in terms of area, lives and property lost or threatened, local actions taken or to be taken in terms of dollar value, response personnel and equipment utilized, the amount and kind of assistance required or likely to be required, and the name, title and location of the local official to be in charge.

VII. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

- A. Disasters can disrupt the ability of state and local government to carry out executive, legislative and judicial functions. Continuity of government (COG) preparedness is essential if critical state government functions are to be provided in accordance with the Nebraska General Emergency Succession Act, RRS 84-1101 to 84-1117. Lines of succession, preservation of records, continuity of operation plans (COOP), and disaster planning for information technology are key elements of COG preparedness. Under the Nebraska Constitution, the legislature is directed to adopt "such other measures and

procedures as may be necessary and proper for insuring the continuity of governmental operations in the event of enemy attack or imminent threat thereof.”

B. Line of Succession

- a. governor
- b. lieutenant governor
- c. speaker of the legislature

C. Each state department/agency and local government is responsible for the development of a COOP to include the preservation of vital records and measures to continue the operation and reconstruction of state and local government during and after catastrophic disasters or national security emergencies.

D. Each COOP should include a disaster plan to protect and restore vital information technology. The Nebraska Information Technology Commission has adopted Disaster Planning Procedures for Information Technology. See: http://www.nitc.state.ne.us/standards/security/disaster_planning.pdf,

VIII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. In order to accomplish the policy and purposes of the Emergency Management Act, the governor may issue proclamations and make, amend, and rescind existing orders, rules, and regulations (RRS 81-829.40 (2) and 81-829.40 (6) (a)). As such, administrative procedures may be suspended, relaxed, or made optional during an emergency/disaster. Such actions will be carefully considered and the consequences projected realistically.

B. Administrative procedures must facilitate operations to carry out appropriate disaster response and recovery actions.

C. All disaster related expenditures and donations will be documented using generally accepted accounting procedures. Fiduciary documentation is required following a local declaration and is used following a governor's proclamation or presidential declaration to qualify for potential reimbursement of eligible expenditures and to insure compliance with applicable regulations.

D. Mutual-aid agreements with voluntary organizations, such as the Civil Air Patrol, will be invoked to maximize available resources.

- E. During increased readiness periods, each departmental/agency representative will ensure that property, personnel, supplies, equipment, and vehicles are accounted for, protected and if necessary, dispersed to a staging area, and maintained in operational condition at all times.
- F. Responding state departments/agencies must implement the principles and practices of the NIMS. Emphasis is given to resource management following established resource controls, determination of the sources of, the types and kinds, quantities, availability and accessibility of resources. Departments and agencies must also identify any additional requirements needed to support emergency/disaster operations during the progression of the event.
- G. State departments/agencies will initially fund emergency/disaster related activities and use of resources from existing funds. If the demands exceed available funds, the governor may make additional funds available through the Governor's Emergency Fund. (RRS 81-829.41 (3)).
- H. State departments/agencies will obtain supplies and equipment for the performance of assigned responsibilities in accordance with established procedures.
- I. Annual training of SEOC staff, NEMA staff and ESF representatives, will be conducted through exercises, actual operations, and/or NEMA sponsored classes. During increased readiness conditions, accelerated/refresher training on operations and radiological preparedness will be conducted.

IX. TRAINING AND EXERCISING

A. Training

1. Specialized training requirements are defined in the functional annexes. Each department, agency or organization with responsibilities under this plan is responsible for insuring that its personnel are adequately trained and capable of carrying out their required tasks.
2. Each agency will assess training needs and insure that formal emergency management training programs are made available to personnel involved in disaster response.
3. Training and exercises will be consistent with the state's five-year homeland security exercise plan. All training supported by the Homeland Security grant process must be approved by and follow the format of the Office of Domestic Preparedness (ODP).

B. Exercises

1. An existing and comprehensive program of exercises and drills of elements of this plan is essential to the maintenance of response capability and to insure the adequacy of this plan.
2. The Nebraska Emergency Management Agency will coordinate the overall exercise program.
3. All exercises and drills funded with DHS monies will follow the NIMS protocols, will be evaluated and any identified planning or capability deficiency corrected per the corrective action plan. Exercises funded through homeland security grants will be developed through, and follow, the requirements of the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Plan (HSEEP).

X. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

- A. Routine changes, such as corrections, updates and reporting requirements, will be accomplished by NEMA.
- B. The SEOP must be maintained and kept current by all departments/agencies. A complete revision of the SEOP will be completed at least every four years, more often if required. Each listed department/agency will review their standard operating procedures (SOPs) and their notification lists should be reviewed semi-annually. The NEMA Director will ensure that the review process is carried out on a timely basis, in particular, following an emergency/disaster event.
- C. All revisions, and/or updates must be forwarded to the NEMA for review, editing, publication and distribution to all holders of the SEOP. If no revisions and/or updates are required, NEMA must be notified in writing by the respective department/agency head that the SEOP has been reviewed and is considered valid and current.
- D. NEMA will ensure that the SEOP is kept current and available for electronic display on the NEMA website (www.nema.nebraska.gov). Plans and changes will be distributed by copy numbers and a distribution log maintained by NEMA.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT	ITEM	PAGE
1	Agency Functional Responsibility Chart	33
2:	Incident Status Report (NEMA Form OMS 1)	37

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FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY CHART

P = Primary responsibility, **S** = Supporting, **C** = Coordinating Agency

S/P = Generally support responsibility but may have primacy due to the kind of incident

FUNCTION (ANNEX) →	Basic Plan	Transportation	Communications	Public Works & Engineering	Fire Fighting	Emergency Management	Mass Care, Housing, Human Services	Resource Support	Medical Services	Public Health, Rescue	Urban Search and Rescue	Oil – Hazardous Materials Response	Agriculture, Natural Resources	Energy	Public Safety, Security	Community Recovery & Mitigation	Military Support
AGENCY/ DEPARTMENT		ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 5	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15	
Nebraska Emergency Management Agency	P	S	S	S	S	C	P	S	S	C	S	S	S	S/P	C	S	
Administrative Services, Department of	S	S	C	S		S		C									
Aeronautics, Department of		S															
Agriculture, Department of	S								S			C			S		
Attorney General	S																
Banking and Finance, Department of	S																
Correctional Services, Department of	S													S			
Economic Development, Department of							S								S		
Education, Department of	S	S					S		S						S		
Energy Office, Nebraska	S												C				
Environmental Quality, Department of	S			S	S	S			S		S	S/C	S	S	S		
Fire Marshal, State	S	S	S		C	S				S			S	S	S		
Game and Parks Commission	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	S	S		S		S	
Health and Human Services, Dept. of	S			S		S	S		C		S	S			S/P	S	
Historical Society															S		
Insurance, Department of															S		

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY CHART

P = Primary responsibility, **S** = Supporting, **C** = Coordinating Agency

FUNCTION (ANNEX) →	Basic Plan	Transportation	Communications	Public Works & Engineering	Fire Fighting	Emergency Management	Mass Care, Housing, Human Services	Resource Support	Public Health, Medical Services	Urban Search and Rescue	Oil – Hazardous Materials Response	Agriculture, Natural Resources	Energy	Public Safety, Security	Community Recovery & Mitigation	Military Support
AGENCY/ DEPARTMENT	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 5	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15	
Nebraska National Guard	S	S	S	C	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	C
Natural Resources, Department of	S		S	S		S					S				S	
Nebraska System, University of			S	S	S	S	S		S		S			S	S	
Patrol, Nebraska State	S	S	S	S		S				S	S	S	S	P/C	S	S
Roads, Department of	S	C	S	P	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Public Service Commission		S														
Veterans Affairs, Department of						S										

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY CHART

P = Primary responsibility, S = Supporting, C = Coordinating Agency

FUNCTION (ANNEX) →	Basic Plan	Transportation	Communications	Public Works & Engineering	Fire Fighting	Emergency Management	Mass Care, Housing, Human Services	Resource Support	Public Health, Medical Services	Urban Search and Rescue	Oil – Hazardous Materials Response	Agriculture, Natural Resources	Energy	Public Safety, Security	Community Recovery & Mitigation	Military Support
Non-State and Private, Non-Profits	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 5	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15	
Civil Air Patrol		S	S													
Fire Department, City of Lincoln									P							
Amateur Radio Associations			S													
American Red Cross						C		S	S							
Associated General Contractors Association			S												S	
Clergy Association and Religious Groups						S		S								
Nebraska Dairyman's Association												S				
Nebraska Funeral Directors Association						S		S								
Nebraska Livestock Feeders Association												S				
Nebraska Health Association								S								
Nebraska Health Care - Assisted Living Association								S								
Nebraska Nurses Association								S								
Nebraska Society - Health System Pharmacists								S								

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INCIDENT STATUS REPORT

Incident: _____ Incident Date: _____ Report date/time _____

Jurisdiction: _____ Caller Name: _____

Call back number: _____ Incident Commander: _____

Instructions: As soon as possible fill in as much information as you currently know. The information in **bold** is of immediate importance. Other information can be reported as it becomes available. Fill in all of the information areas, put **unknown** in areas where you have no information and **none** where there is no damage or impact. Fax or call the information into the State EOC as soon as *any* information is known, then fax or call in updates as new information becomes available or as it is requested by NEMA. Fax 402 471-7433 or Call 877 297-2368

1. GENERAL INFORMATION:

1.1 General Location of Affected Area:

1.2 EOC Activated? Y N

1.3 Disaster Declaration? Y N

2.0 LOCAL ACTIONS:

2.1 Evacuation Ordered? Y N Size of Area: _____

2.2 Resources Deployed:

2.2.1 Law Enforcement: Y N 2.2.2 Fire: Y N 2.2.3 Rescue: Y N 2.2.4 Public Works: Y

N

2.2.5 Mutual Aid Departments on scene: _____

2.2.6 Private Utilities: _____

3.0 DISASTER IMPACTS:

3.1 Number of: Fatalities _____ **Injuries** _____ **Missing Persons** _____

3.2 Estimated number of families/individuals displaced: Actual _____ **Anticipated** _____

3.3 Number of Shelters Open: _____

3.4 Number of People Sheltered: _____

3.5 Anticipated Total Number of Persons: _____

3.6 Special Needs Citizens Identified and Cared For: Y N

3.7 Comfort locations for Emergency Workers established? Y N

3.8 Number of structures damaged:

3.8.1 Homes: Minor _____ Major _____ Destroyed _____ % Insured _____

3.8.2 Public Buildings: Minor _____ Major _____ Destroyed _____ % Insured _____

3.8.3 Business/Industry: Minor _____ Major _____ Destroyed _____ % Insured _____

Minor - Building is damaged and may be used under limited conditions with minor repairs.
Major - Building is damaged to the extent that it is no longer usable and may be returned to service only with extensive repairs.
Destroyed- Building is a total loss or damaged to the extent that it is no longer usable and is not economically feasible to repair

3.9 Immediate Needs: (health & safety for individuals & property):

4.0 STATUS OF SERVICES:

4.1 Status of Electric Utility Service:

4.2 Status of Telephone Service:

4.3 Status of Schools:

4.4 Status of Government Offices:

4.5 Impacted Critical Facilities

4.5.1 Hospitals: _____

4.5.2 Water Treatment Plants: _____

4.5.3 Wastewater Plants: _____

4.5.6 Lift Stations: _____

4.5.7 Natural Gas: _____

4.5.8 Correctional: _____

4.5.9 Other: _____

5.0 TRANSPORTATION:

5.1 Streets: Extent of Damage

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

5.2 Roads:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

5.3 Bridges:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

5.4 Airport:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

6. ANTICIPATED FUTURE NEEDS: (Including personnel, equipment, mass care etc)

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

ESF 1 – TRANSPORTATION

Participating Departments/Agencies:

Nebraska Department of Roads
Nebraska Department of Administrative Services
 Transportation Services Bureau
Nebraska Department of Aeronautics
Nebraska Department of Education
Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
Nebraska Emergency Management Agency
Nebraska National Guard
Nebraska Public Service Commission
Nebraska State Fire Marshal
Nebraska State Patrol

I. PURPOSE

- A. To coordinate the use of transportation resources to support the needs of local governments, voluntary organizations and other emergency groups requiring transportation resources to perform their emergency response and recovery missions.

- B. To manage state transportation resources which includes:
 - 1. Performing necessary actions to assist with emergency evacuation and re-entry of affected areas.
 - 2. Processing all transportation assistance requests from local emergency operations centers (EOCs) and state ESF requests received through the SEOC.
 - 3. Allocating and/or prioritizing public and private transportation resources for the transportation of people, materials, goods, and services to impacted areas. This includes the modes of highway, rail, air, and water.
 - 4. Establishing emergency highway traffic regulations to restrict access to roadway use as appropriate.
 - 5. Performing necessary actions to assist with recovery operations.
 - 6. Participating in the multi-agency planning, prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation activities prior to, during and after an incident.

II. SITUATION

A. Disaster Condition

The transportation system in Nebraska may be severely damaged by an emergency or disaster event. Local transportation capabilities may be hampered by insufficient resources, damaged infrastructure, and disrupted communications. Pre- or post-event evacuation may be ordered and may require local government(s) to request transportation assistance.

B. Assumptions

1. All available local transportation resources will be committed and additional help will be needed from the state.
2. Coordination with local and other ESFs efforts will be required.
3. Damaged areas will be restricted and not readily accessible, except in some cases by air.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. During an incident, participating ESF 1 agencies/departments are organized and will function in accordance with the NIMS protocols.

B. Before, during, and immediately following a governor's emergency proclamation, ESF 1 will respond to requests for local transportation assistance. It is anticipated that after evacuation efforts are completed, the majority of the requests for transportation resources will be initiated by other ESFs to assist in providing aid to those in need.

C. In support of ESF 1, the Department of Roads (DOR) will provide a representative to serve as the NEMA designated ESF coordinator (ESFC) for ESF #1. In the event of a potential or real disaster event, the ESFC will be notified by the SEOC. Upon SEOC request, the ESFC will be available to respond to transportation-related requests submitted through the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). When activation of the SEOC is implemented, and the NEMA requests, the ESFC will activate ESF 1, identify which participating departments/agencies are needed, and take steps to insure that the departments/agencies are activated or on alert as appropriate.

C. ESF 1: may be requested or assigned to:

1. Provide transportation resources, facilities, personnel and logistical support as requested through the SEOC;
2. Maintain inventories of available vehicular resources;

3. Establish communications with appropriate field personnel and ensure that they are ready for timely response;
4. Develop and prioritize strategies for a coordinated response;
5. Pre-position resources when it becomes apparent that state transportation resources will be required;
6. Coordinate the movement of over-the-road or air transportation resources, needed in response and/or recovery, from the potential disaster area, to the nearest staging area or camp;
7. Commit additional equipment when evacuation or re-entry of a designated area is authorized and the local transportation resources are not sufficient;
8. Coordinate with ESF #6 (Mass Care) to provide ground transportation to evacuation shelters;
9. Coordinate transportation resources with requests for transport of personnel, goods, and services;
10. Continually re-assess priorities to address the most critical transportation needs;
11. Track resources which are committed to specific missions;
12. Re-deploy and re-stage resources as appropriate.
13. Coordinate aviation resources available to assist in disaster response activities;
14. Perform damage assessments and surveys on aircraft, airfields and related equipment;
15. Provide for aircraft and personnel.
16. Provide resource information regarding transportation assets;
17. Provide information on the location and availability of local governmental transportation resources;
18. Upon a valid request, may temporarily alter or suspend existing rates and regulations for common carriers;
19. Upon a valid request, may temporarily alter or suspend existing transportation regulations for local school districts.

- 20. In cooperation with local law enforcement officials, may staff traffic control points;
- 21. Provide transportation resources and personnel to transport or escort emergency personnel and vital supplies.

IV. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

ESF 1 will utilize personnel and resources from state departments/agencies to respond to mission assignments related to emergencies/disasters. Additional resources available from other ESFs may be coordinated and mobilized to support ESF 1 missions. When requests exceed the state’s capability to respond, additional resources i.e., federal resources, contractual agreements, and mutual aid agreements will be mobilized. All personnel and resources mobilized by ESF 1 will remain under the direction and control of the ESFC 1, unless otherwise designated.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT	ITEM	PAGE
Appendix 1	Highway Road Closures	ESF 1-5
Attachment		
1	Emergency Notification and Reporting Procedures for Highway – Related Incidents	ESF 1-9

ORIGINAL

APPROVED MAR 13 2008

ROAD CLOSURES on the STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

The Nebraska Department of Roads, hereinafter referred to as the 'Department', and the Nebraska State Patrol, hereinafter referred to as the 'Patrol', do hereby mutually agree to the following provisions pertaining to road closures on the state highway system:

I. ROAD CLOSURES

- A. It is understood that the term road closure may result from any condition on or along the highway, such as collisions, accidents, weather conditions, natural disasters, damage to or destruction of the highway, or other conditions or emergency incident that makes any given point along the road or route unsuitable for travel.
- B. The Department will retain sole discretion (Rev. Stat 39-1345) to determine when factors or conditions justify the closing of the roadway. Some of the factors or conditions may include but are not limited to reduced visibility, blocked roadways, and the availability of personnel and equipment. The Department will make a reasonable effort to keep all state maintained highways open to traffic at all times.
- C. If the Patrol initiates an emergency road closure (Rev. Stat. 39-1345) the Patrol will promptly notify the Department's Area Maintenance Superintendent or designee of the closure. The Patrol will be responsible for traffic control at the scene until Department personnel arrive. The Department and Patrol will jointly determine the need for a detour and if the said detour route is suitable.
- D. For road closures on the interstate, the Patrol may use the Department's closure gates for traffic control. An interstate mainline closure gate should not be closed unless a patrol officer is present at or near the gate to assist with traffic control. Ramp gates may be closed when appropriate without an officer handling traffic control.
- E. The Patrol will promptly notify the Department's Area Maintenance Superintendent to report or request a road closure due to an emergency, road damage or other similar conditions. The Patrol and area Maintenance Superintendent will jointly determine if traffic can be maintained, if a detour is suitable, or if the road should be closed.

APPROVED MAR 1 3 2000

ROAD CLOSURES on the STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM**II. RESPONSIBILITIES****A. Department Area Maintenance Superintendent will:**

- 1) Keep the Department's District Engineer, District Operations and Maintenance Manager and/or District Operations Center advised of road conditions and equipment operators.
- 2) Maintain contact with local Patrol officers about current road conditions.
- 3) Enter periodic online updates to HCRS (Highway Condition Reporting System)
- 4) Coordinate activities regarding traffic control devices such as changeable message signs.
- 5) Notify local media as necessary
- 6) Maintain communications with adjoining Area Maintenance Superintendents to insure continuity of operations.
- 7) For closures along the interstate and other roadways: maintain communications with local emergency management personnel concerning vehicles exiting the interstate or roadway, and the possible need for overnight accommodations.
- 8) Coordinate, along with Patrol, the removal of vehicles from and/or alongside the roadway.

B. District Engineer and/or District Operations & Maintenance Manager will:

- 1) Monitor road closures
- 2) Establish contact with Patrol Troop Headquarters
- 3) Consult with Patrol Troop Area Commander in regards to road closures, road openings or detour route.
- 4) Notify the Operations Division during daytime hours at 402-479-3875 or 402-479-4355. After hours 402-416-0873 (24 hour emergency line) Operations Division is responsible for contacting the Department's Director, Deputy Director-Operations, Communications Division and if necessary, the Federal Highway Administration.
- 5) Maintain communications with other affected District Engineers and/or District Operations & Maintenance Managers.
- 6) Maintain communications with local Emergency Management officials in regards to road closures that affect vehicle movement and possible overnight accommodations.
- 7) If necessary, update local media, contact adjacent states that may be affected, and monitor movement of the Department's equipment and personnel.

ROAD CLOSURES on the STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

C. Patrol Trooper will:

Keep Area Troop Commander and/or Lieutenant advised of road conditions.

D. Patrol Area Troop Commander will:

Keep the Patrol's Division Major and the Department's District Engineer or designee advised of all pertinent information regarding road conditions. After the decision has been made to close a road, will coordinate with the Department District Operations & Maintenance Manager or Department designee on the implementation of the road closure. After the decision has been made to re-open the road, will coordinate the re-opening with the Department's District Engineer and/or District Operations & Maintenance Manager or Department designee.

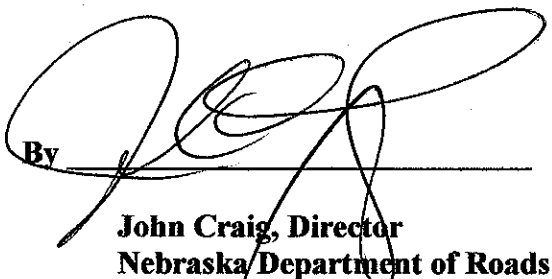
E. Patrol Division Major will:

Notify the Patrol Colonel of the decision reached and keep the Colonel informed of any pertinent or progressive conditions.

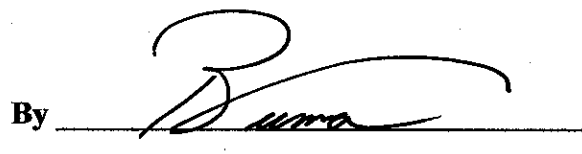
Dated this 13th day of MARCH, 2008

Attest:

FOR THE DEPARTMENT:

By 
John Craig, Director
Nebraska Department of Roads

FOR THE PATROL:

By 
Bryan Tuma, Superintendent
Nebraska State Patrol

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EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING PROCEDURES FOR HIGHWAY-RELATED INCIDENTS

August 2013

Background:

The Nebraska Department of Roads (NDOR) field Districts are responsible for entering highway incident information year round into NDOR's internal on-line highway condition reporting system. Incidents may also be reported by Nebraska State Patrol (NSP) or NDOR Division staff to the Operations Division 24-hour call number. The on-call Operations Division staff member will enter incidents reported by NSP or NDOR Division staff into the on-line highway condition reporting system and will notify District staff of such incident. This information is ingested into the 511 Advanced Traveler Information System for access by the general public. The highway condition reporting system is to be updated daily or as events dictate.

Road/Lane Closure or Restriction Reporting:

All incidents requiring roads or lanes to be closed or restricted shall be promptly entered into NDOR's on-line highway condition reporting system and promptly removed at incident conclusion. Operations Division staff are available to assist with data entry should system access be unavailable. When NDOR District personnel are effectively managing an incident that does not meet the criteria specified in Item 3, no telephone call to Operations Division staff is necessary.

However, incidents meeting the criteria as specified in Item 3 shall be reported by telephone to the Operations Division 24-hour call number as soon as possible after discovery, as conditions change, and when resolution occurs. These procedures pertain to major highway or catastrophic incidents that affect the highway system in Nebraska. Operations Division on-call staff are responsible for notifying the Federal Highway Administration of incidents meeting the criteria in Item 3.

1. **Authorities:** The authorities for these procedures are FHWA Order 5181.1, Emergency Notification and Reporting Procedures, dated July 13, 2001; Department of Transportation (DOT) Order 1900.9, DOT Emergency Management Policies and Programs, dated April 20, 2000; and DOT Order 1910.8, Notifying the Office of the Secretary of Emergency Situations, dated August 22, 1991.
2. **Operations Division 24-Hour Call Number:** Incidents meeting the criteria in Item 3 or highway condition reporting system problems should be reported to the Operations Division 24-hour call number any time, day or night. If that number fails, use the backup numbers:

Operations Div. 24-Hour Call No. Available 24-Hours a Day

Backup After Hours	402-430-4463	Jessica Sherwood Cell
Backup After Hours	402-540-1332	Tom Renninger Cell
Backup After Hours	402-432-6313	Tom Sands Cell

3. Criteria for Reporting Incidents: Significant highway-related incidents meeting one or more of the following criteria should be reported:

- a. Significant disruption to highway operations resulting from natural disasters such as major floods or earthquakes;
- b. Suspected bioterrorism events;
- c. Loss of life or serious injury of a prominent individual such as a member of Congress, senior executive branch or military official, diplomatic dignitary, or other major public figure;
- d. Any highway incident that creates national media attention. That is, multi-vehicle crash, highway-rail crossing incident, train derailment, bridge collapse, evacuation, etc.;
- e. Highway incidents involving motor carriers resulting in fire, explosion, or the release of hazardous materials that necessitate the evacuation of the immediate area;
- f. Highway incidents involving the deaths of ten or more people;
- g. Any chain-reaction incident where more than 20 vehicles are involved, regardless of the number of injuries, period of road closure, or national media interest;
- h. Any incident involving a school bus resulting in serious injuries or deaths;
- i. Any incident that causes significant damage or closure over eight hours to highways or bridges on the National Highway System (NHS). *This does not apply to media-announced construction and maintenance work, and typical weather-related closures due to commonly occurring snowstorms.*
- j. **ANY DEPARTMENT INCIDENT that results in severe personal injury or fatality to any NDOR employee, Contractor on an NDOR Project, or private individual when NDOR employee is involved. (For Contract personnel and accidents in work zones, follow additional guidelines as outlined in Section 404.03 of the Construction Manual)**

4. Operations Division Protocol for Notification of FHWA and High-Level NDOR Management: Incidents meeting the criteria as specified in Item 3 are to be reported to local Federal Highway Administration staff, the NDOR Operations Division Manager and Assistant Manager or designee, the NDOR Communications Division Manager or designee, and NDOR Director and Deputies as soon as feasible during normal working hours or as need dictates after normal working hours, on weekends and holidays. If the incident occurs during the night, it is permissible to wait until the following morning to contact the FHWA Representative and the NDOR Director and Deputies unless the event is of the utmost urgency as determined by the Operations Division Manager or his designee. Incidents meeting the criteria specified in item 3-j are to be reported to the NDOR Human Resources Administrator or designee.

After Hours Contact Phone Numbers for FHWA:

Principal Contact: Frank M. Rich 402-742-8479 (office phone)
402-437-5146 (office FAX)
frank.rich@fhwa.dot.gov (e-mail)

Secondary Contact Dan Briggs 402-742-8467 (office phone)
402-437-5146 (office FAX)
dan.briggs@fhwa.dot.gov (e-mail)

Tertiary Contact John J. Perry 402-742-8478 (office phone)
402-437-5146 (office FAX)
john.j.perry@fhwa.dot.gov (e-mail)

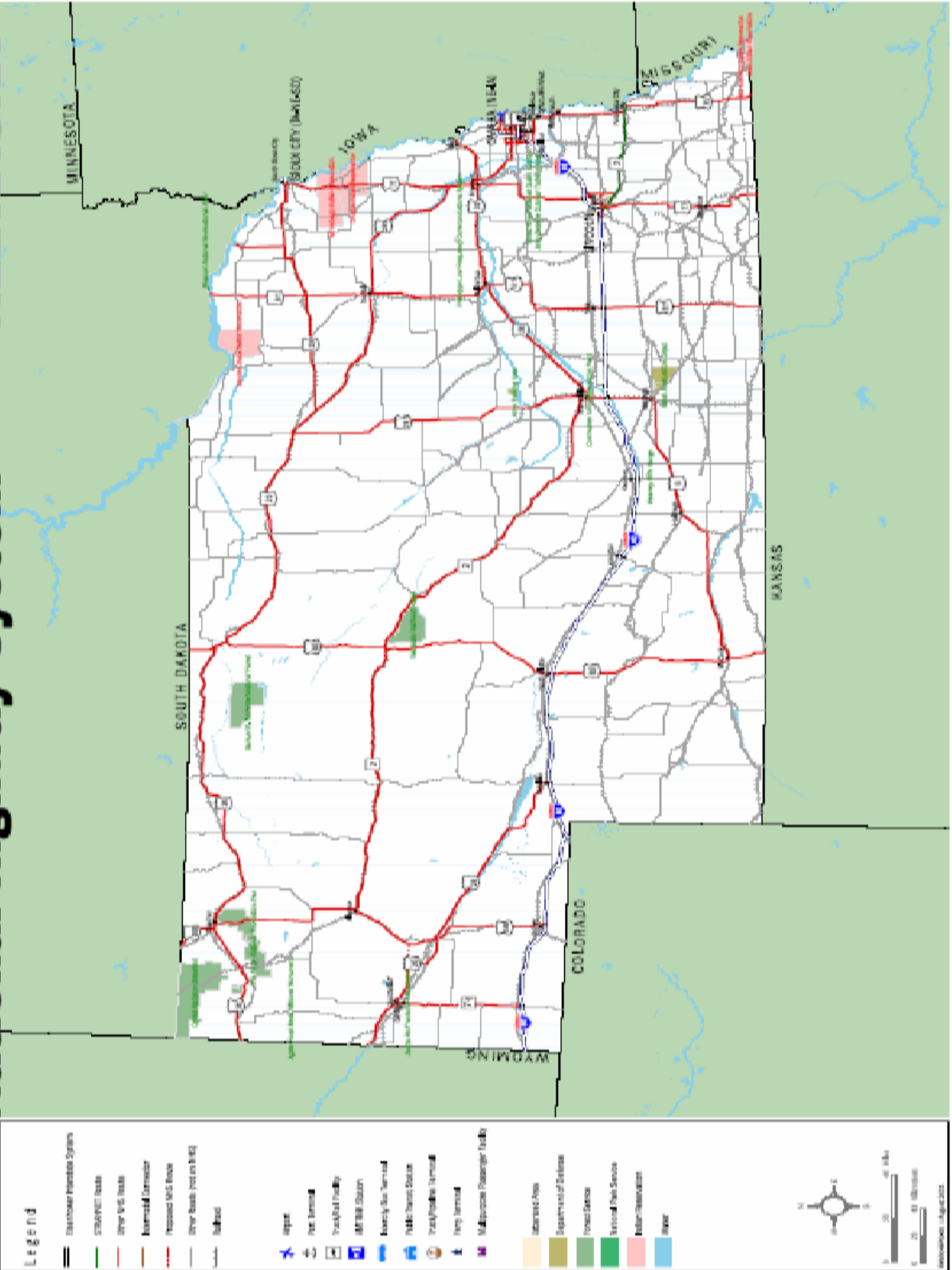
After Hours Contacts for NDOR Executive Managers, Communications Manager and Operations Division Assistant Manager and Staff:

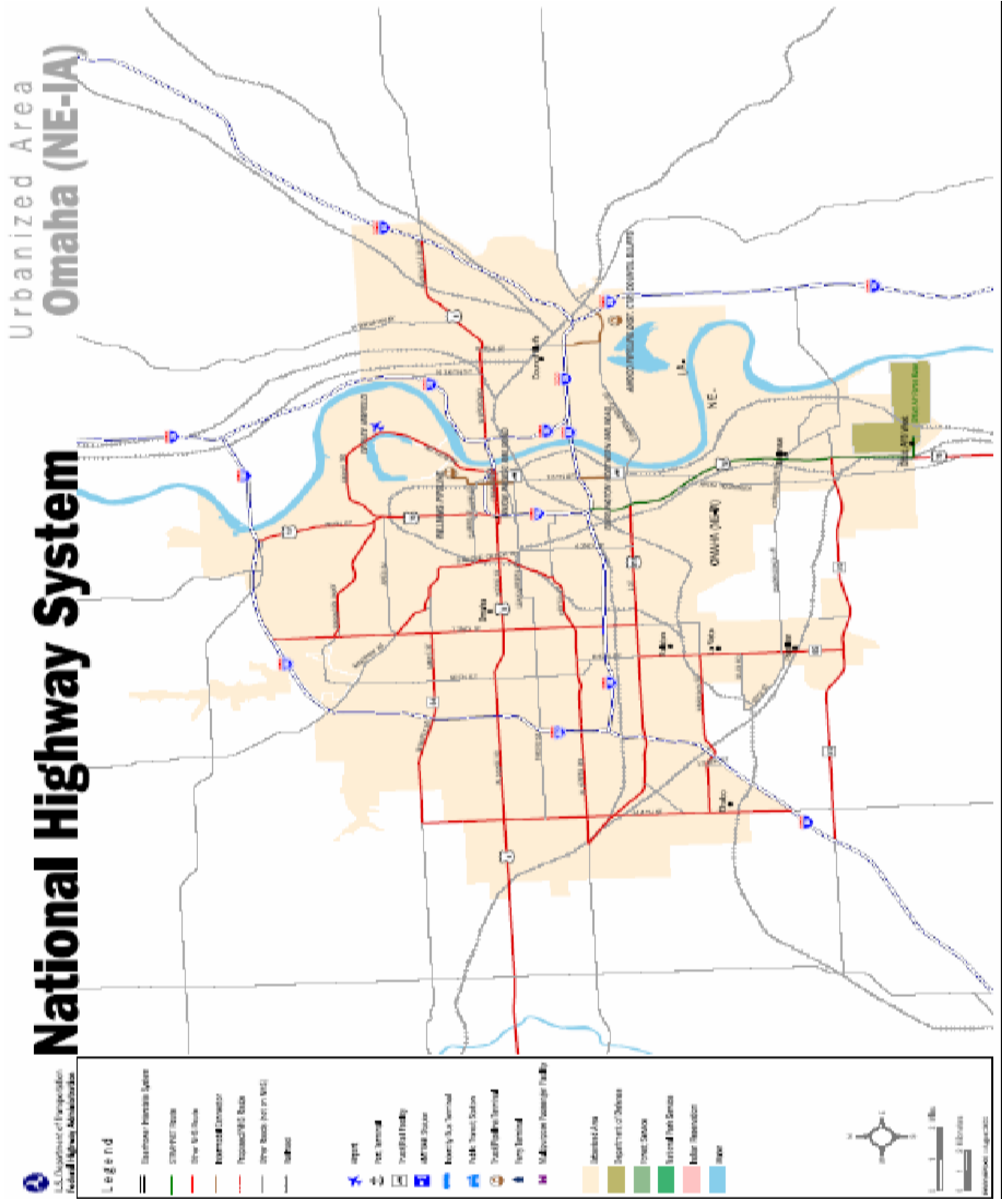
Randall D Peters, Director-State Engineer
Moe Jamshidi, Deputy
Khalil Jaber, Deputy
Mary Jo Oie, Communications Mgr.

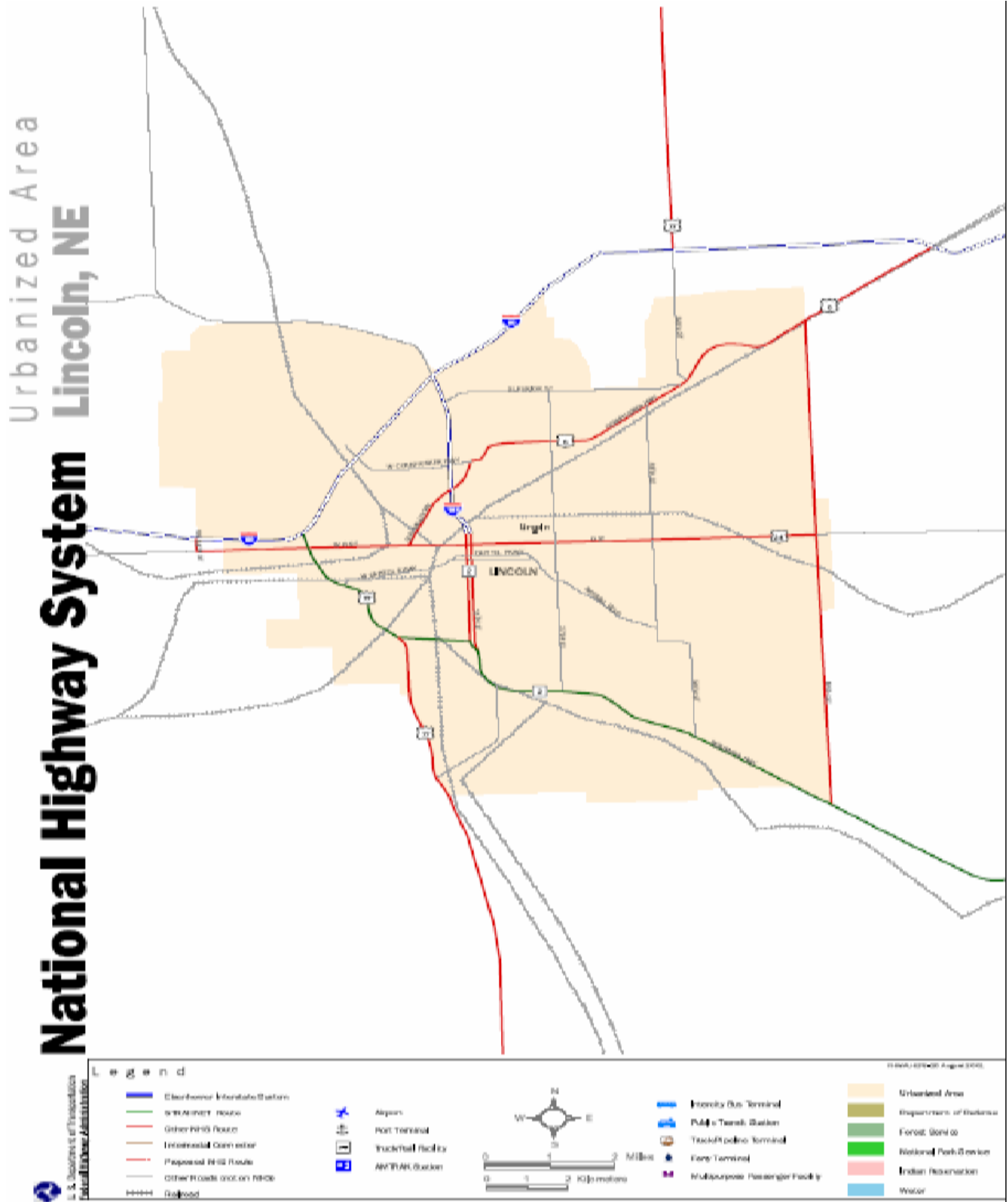
Barb Biffle, Web Site Mgr.
Tom Sands, Operations Div. Mgr.
Tom Renninger, Operations Asst. Div. Mgr.
Jessica Sherwood, Operations 511 Mgr.
Sue Larson, Human Resources
Blane Osterman, Human Resources

National Highway System

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration







ESF 2 – COMMUNICATIONS

Participating Departments/Agencies:

Nebraska Office of the Chief Information Officer – Network Services
Nebraska Civil Air Patrol
Nebraska Department of Roads
Nebraska Educational Telecommunications Commission
Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
Nebraska Emergency Management Agency
Nebraska National Guard
Nebraska Department of Natural Resources
Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)
Nebraska State Patrol
Nebraska State Fire Marshal
University of Nebraska System

I. PURPOSE

- A. To plan and coordinate communications support to state and local response efforts before, during, and immediately following a Governor’s emergency proclamation.
- B. To coordinate the communications assets (equipment, trained personnel and services) available from state agencies, voluntary groups, local agencies, the telecommunications industry, and federal government agencies.
- C. To manage state communications resources which includes:
 - 1. Identifying communications facilities, equipment and personnel located in and outside the affected area(s) that could be made available to support response and recovery efforts;
 - 2. Identifying actual and planned actions of commercial telecommunications companies to restore services;
 - 3. Coordinating the acquisition and deployment of communications equipment, personnel and resources to establish temporary communications capabilities within the affected area(s).

II. SITUATION

A. Disaster Conditions

Disasters such as a severe-weather storm, tornado, and winter storm can cause widespread damage to commercial telecommunications and electric transmission facilities. All surviving communications assets of the various state and local government agencies, as well as the Nebraska telecommunications industry, will be needed to ensure victims an immediate and effective response.

B. Assumptions

1. Initially, local emergency service organizations will focus on lifesaving activities. Local government officials will work toward re-established control in the disaster area. Local emergency operations organizations will become the central point of coordination and control for local response and recovery efforts.
2. Initial reports of damage may be fragmented and provide an incomplete picture of the damage to communications facilities.
3. Weather and other environmental factors may restrict mobile or transportable communications equipment into the affected area.
4. The affected area's ability to communicate electronically will be impaired.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. ESF #2 will respond to requests for local communications assistance. It is anticipated that after initial response is completed, the majority of the requests for communications resources will be initiated by other ESFs to assist in providing aid to those in need.
- B. In support of ESF #2, the Office of the CIO – Network Services, will provide a representative to serve as the NEMA designated ESF Coordinator (ESFC) for ESF #2. In the event of a potential or real disaster event, the ESFC will be notified by the SEOC. Upon SEOC request, the ESFC will be available to respond to communication-related requests submitted through the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). When activation of the SEOC is implemented, and the NEMA requests, the ESFC will activate ESF #2, identify which participating departments/agencies are needed, and take steps to insure that the departments/agencies are activated or on alert as appropriate.

C. ESF #2 will:

1. Entrust the Office of the CIO – Network Services, with maintaining a list of all state communications assets available to support a response and/or recovery mission. Volunteer and local agencies with communications assets may be requested to contribute assets to the response effort. Industrial resources may also be considered for availability and effectiveness.
2. Accumulate damage information obtained from assessment teams, the telecommunications industry to include cyber systems, from the local emergency operations center and other local and state agencies.
3. Develop an Incident Action Plan (IAP) which includes the logistical requirements necessary to obtain critically needed equipment, personnel, transportation, power sources, fuel, etc.
4. Implement the IAP to include the coordination between local, state and Federal agencies, the re-location of temporary support systems or equipment and the re-establishment of the communications networks.
5. Pre-position resources when it becomes apparent that state communications resources will be required.
6. Request the deployment of the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) mobile communications vehicle, the Nebraska State Patrol Mobile Command Post, the Office of the CIO Disaster Recovery Mobile Communications System or other agencies' or counties' mobile communications systems.
7. Assess the need for and obtain telecommunications industry support as required.
8. Continually reassess priorities to address the most critical communications needs.
9. Re-deploy and re-stage resources as appropriate.
10. Coordinate with ESF#4 – Public Works, to maintain awareness of the extent of systems restoration and operability levels.
11. Coordinate with the Federal Emergency Communications Coordinator to ensure that Federal Communications requirements do not conflict with State needs.
12. Track resources and expenses which are committed to specific missions.
13. Evaluate the incident to identify lessons learned.

- 14. Prepare and process reports using established procedures, focusing specific attention to the production of after-action reports.
- 15. Develop initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

IV. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

ESF #2 will utilize personnel and resources from participating departments/agencies to respond to mission assignments related to emergencies/disasters. Additional resources available at other ESFs may be coordinated and mobilized to support ESF #2 missions. When requests exceed the state’s capability to respond, additional resources (i.e. federal resources, contractual agreements, and mutual aid agreements) will be mobilized. All personnel and resources mobilized by ESF #2 will remain under the direction and control of the ESFC #2, unless otherwise designated.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT	ITEM	PAGE
Appendix 1	State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Communications Plan	2-5
Attachment		
1	Nebraska Emergency Alert System Map Operational Areas	2-15
2	National Warning System (NAWAS) Emergency Management Warning Procedures	2-17
3	Integrated Public Alert And Warning System (IPAWS)	2-19

STATE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (SEOC) COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

I. PURPOSE

This annex provides information concerning available SEOC communications and warning systems.

II. SITUATION

A. Many state government departments and organizations operate their own communications systems. Direct contact with most state communications systems is possible with equipment in use at the SEOC. Through the use of cross-channeling between agencies, additional capability can be provided on short notice as needed. Sufficient communications and warning capabilities exist for most emergency situations. In severe emergencies, augmentation of existing equipment and personnel may be required.

B. Nebraska has developed a state-wide, communications network that more fully integrates existing and developing radio and computer-based communications systems into a cohesive, local-regional-statewide inter-operable system; referred to in other documents as the “statewide radio system” (SRS).

III. ASSUMPTIONS AND PLANNING FACTORS

Communications and warnings are vital to the effective and efficient preparedness, response and recovery activities during emergency operations. Effective communications networks exist in the state for natural disasters and technological emergencies. Available equipment will be used for any disaster and emergency operation and recovery and can be augmented during catastrophic events, periods of international tension, terrorist or enemy attack.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The Nebraska Emergency Communications Center is located within the State Emergency Operating Center (SEOC) at 2433 NW 24th Street in Lincoln, Nebraska. The SEOC provides a protected area with communications equipment for use during disasters. Equipment includes that necessary to communicate with state agencies, county, city and

federal governments and the public. The SEOC is normally staffed Monday through Friday, 7:30 am to 5:00 pm. (0730 to 1700).

2. A duty officer (DO), from the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency staff, is assigned each week to respond on a 24-hour basis to any emergency notice. The duty officer is cell phone equipped, as are other NEMA personnel, to provide that 24-hour response capability. Calls are generally initiated by the Nebraska State Patrol, the National Weather Service, local and regional emergency managers and by other NEMA staff. At notification of an emergency, or potential emergency, the duty officer will acknowledge the call within 10 minutes. A backup phone number is given to callers that enable access to the Back-Up DO in instances when the DO cannot respond within 10 minutes. The DO may handle the situation from their present location or may voluntarily or as required by the duty officer SOP, relocate to the SEOC.
- B. The State Emergency Operating Center (SEOC)
1. When warranted, emergency operations activities for the State of Nebraska will be conducted at the State Emergency Operating Center, inside the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency facilities, 2433 NW 24th Street. Lincoln, NE. This facility is part of the Nebraska National Guard Headquarters secure complex.
 2. The SEOC is equipped with adequate communications equipment to transmit and receive information during an emergency or disaster.
 3. The SEOC serves as the Alternate State Warning Point for the National Warning System (NAWAS). The State Warning Point is located at the Nebraska National Guard Joint Forces Headquarters, Lincoln. The SEOC will monitor NAWAS during regular hours, during emergencies, or as the NEMA director or assistant director may direct.
 4. Although warning information can originate from several sources, all relevant warning information is passed via NAWAS to all warning points in the state. From these NAWAS warning points, information is disseminated to county warning points. This system is outlined on the map of the Nebraska Emergency Management Warning Network. Two-way radio is primarily used to disseminate warnings within each county. Other local radio systems and phones are used to notify locations and essential emergency staffs within the counties (See Attachment 1 & 2).
 5. The five Nebraska Weather Service serving Nebraska and the two nuclear power plants also have NAWAS capability.
 6. The State Emergency Alert System (EAS) is designed to provide disaster information and instructions to the public through broadcast radio,

television, cable and the National Oceanographic and Aeronautics Weather Radio System (NOAA). The governor, the NEMA director or assistant director, and the Omaha Weather Service Office have the authority to activate the State EAS. The SEOC provides direct radio and phone links to the Nebraska State Relay Network so the governor or NEMA director can speak directly to the public through the media outlets above, (see state EAS plan).

7. The SEOP has the responsibility to notify state agencies which may be affected by or have responsibilities in regard to a developing emergency situation. Contingency lists specify federal, state, local and private entities which will be notified for various emergency situations. The notifications will be performed by the duty officer or other SEOC personnel.

C. SEOC Capabilities

1. Weather Service Offices

Satellite and internet networks are used to monitor weather conditions.

2. Internal Paging

The SEOC paging system is activated from any internal phone by calling 1-7225.

3. Facsimile FAX

Several fax machines are located in the SEOC. The main FAX is accessed at 402- 471-7433.

4. Telephone Service

The SEOC uses the state Centrex system administered by the Office of the CIO – Network Services This phone service is neither protected nor secure. Additional emergency circuits are provided on request by the Office of the CIO – Network Services

- a. A secure telephone unit (STE) allows communications between the SEOC and other state emergency management departments as well as federal installations. A security clearance from FEMA is required for use.
- b. The SEOC Communications Center is connected to the Fort Calhoun and Cooper Nuclear Power Plants with dedicated phone lines.

- c. Two Global-Star™ satellite phones and six MSV satellite/two-way radios are available.
- d. The SEOC is equipped with computers served by the internet through the state's OCIO system/network. This allows for e-mail, web-based messaging, logging of events and activities, planning, mapping, still picture and video transmission, and web based teleconferencing. One capability of the computer system is to provide geographic information system (GIS) support to the SEOC operations in the form of mapping for damage assessment, hazard mitigation and exercise and training activities.

D. SEOC Radio Capability

1. The radio capabilities in the SEOC can provide service as long as the external antennas and the SEOC electrical generators remain operable.
2. The SEOC is equipped with emergency generators and an independent fuel supply. This equipment can supply emergency power for SEOC functions for an extended period.
3. All radio antennas are located above ground, inside the National Guard security perimeter. Various satellite dishes are mounted on the building.
4. The radio frequencies available and used in the EOC are:
 - a. Operation SECURE - State Emergency Communications Using Radio Effectively - is a high frequency (HF) single sideband system for local EOCs across the State and FEMA Region VII states. SEOC call-sign is KNDB-993. Transmit/receive (T/R) frequencies include:

2.326 MHz T/R	2.804 MHz T/R
2.812 MHz T/R	5.192 MHz T/R
7.805 MHz T/R	7.935 MHz T/R

- b. FEMA National Radio System (FNARS) provides emergency management communications between states and regional Federal Emergency Management Agency operating centers. FNARS is an electromagnetic pulse protected, HF, single-sideband radio capable of transmitting and receiving 1.8 - 30.0 MHz with voice, phone patch, and radio teletype services provided by the federal government. The only installation in Nebraska is in the SEOC. The SEOC call letters are WGY-957 and NEMA is a member of the SHARES federal government HF system. Common FEMA operating frequencies are:

3.388 MHz T/R	4.780 MHz T/R
5.211 MHz T/R	5.402 MHz T/R

6.106 MHz T/R
10.493MHz T/R

7.348 MHz T/R

- c. Amateur radio (Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service - RACES and Amateur Radio Emergency Service - ARES) operators can augment operations in the SEOC which is equipped to operate on most amateur radio frequencies. The SEOC amateur radio call letters are WØMAO). The SEOC monitors the following amateur radio frequencies during events or during the loss of normal communications:

3.982 MHz T/R	7.282 MHz T/R
147.93 T - 147.33 R	449.90 T – 444.90 R
145.03 MHz T/R Packet Radio	

- d. Statewide Public Service Low-band Frequencies

Law Enforcement Network - 39.9 T/R
 Fire Mutual Aid Network- 39.98 T/R
 Medical Mutual Aid Network - 39.82 T/R

- e. The Nebraska National Guard and the SEOC can communicate on all high frequency single sideband channels as well as the following VHF-FM low band frequencies:

38.5 MHz T/R	38.6 MHz T/R
38.7 MHz T/R	38.8 MHz T/R

- f. State Emergency Management 800 MHz Radio Repeater System

NEMA has fixed and mobile 800 MHz repeater systems capable of operation either at the SEOC or at a disaster site. There are systems either installed or carried in both the Mobile Operations Trailer (MOT) and the Mobile Operations Center (MOC) vehicles. When at a disaster site, these systems can support local government temporary communications needs. (See below: Mobile Communications Capabilities)

- g. Nebraska State Radio System

There are various VHF frequencies assigned to this system.

h. Nebraska Department of Roads

47.08T - 47.20 R	47.20T - 47.08 R
47.16T - 47.24 R	47.24T - 47.16 R

i. Emergency Alert System (EAS)

State EOC to Nebraska ETV - 155.925 T/R

j. Civil Air Patrol Communications

4.506 MHz T/R	7.920 MHz T/R
4.509 MHz T/R	143.75 T 148.15 R
4.582 MHz T/R	143.90 T 148.15 R
7.635 MHz T/R	149.925 MHz packet

Additionally the Civil Air Patrol has an agreement with NEMA to provide photographic, still and video, fly-overs of disasters and to provide the images to the SEOC as soon as practical. Film, video tape and computer transmitted images are commonly used.

E. Mobile Communications Resources

NEMA has two special equipped vehicles that could be used as either an alternate SEOC or as an adjunct or remote SEOC. The Mobile Operations Trailer (MOT) is a modified mobile home trailer equipped with portable radio antennas, wireless internet, satellite receivers and various radios capable of providing emergency communications in a disaster area as well as connecting to the SEOC, Lincoln. The Mobile Operations Center (MOC) is a self-contained recreation vehicle, highly modified, similarly equipped as the MOT, to support response operations and communications at disaster sites. An additional trailer mounted generator is available to support either of these vehicles

Communications capabilities:

Mobile Operations Center

800 MHz repeater 808.25 T – 853.25 R

Up to 40 800 MHz handheld radios

800 MHz repeater 808.35 T – 853.35 R

Army National Guard Base,
38.5, 38.6, 38.7, 38.8 MHz T/R

State Radio System (SRS)

Cellular and Satellite telephones

Law Enforcement Net. 39.9 MHz T/R

State Fire Mutual Aid 39.98 MHz T/R

Emerg. Medical Mut. Aid 39.82 MHz T/R

Amateur
144 -148 MHz T/R, 420 - 450 MHz T/R

Amateur 2 meter Packet radio

Field programmable transceiver
Low-band, 30-50 MHz

Field programmable transceiver
VHF, 148-174 MHz

Field programmable transceiver
UHF, 450-480 MHz

Mobile Operations Trailer

800 MHz repeater 808.25 T – 853.25 R

Up to 40 800 MHz handheld radios

800 MHz repeater 808.35 T – 853.35 R

Army National Guard Base,
38.5, 38.6, 38.7, 38.8 MHz T/R

State Radio System (SRS)

Cellular and Satellite telephones

Law Enforcement Net. 39.9 MHz T/R

State Fire Mutual Aid, 39.98 MHz T/R

Emerg. Medical Mut. Aid 39.82 MHz T/R

Amateur,
144 -148 MHz T/R, 420 - 450 MHz T/R

Amateur 2 meter Packet radio

Field programmable transceiver
Low-band, 30-50 MHz

Field programmable transceiver
VHF, 148-174 MHz

Field programmable transceiver
UHF, 450-480 MHz

Air-to-ground transceiver

High freq. single sideband transceiver:
FNARS, Ops secure and Amateur

Programmable scanner with
VHF, Hi-Lo, UHF frequencies

F. Communications Protection

1. Precautions are in place to protect the communications facilities and equipment from nuclear weapon generated electromagnetic pulses. These precautions follow suggested engineering practice defined in FEMA CPG 2-17, January 1986.
2. The computer systems integrity is protected through the state's computer servers in addition to agency provided firewalls and software.
3. Satellite send/receive systems are protected by industry standardized methods.

G. Telephone (Common Carrier):

1. Telephone service (70 land lines) is provided from the SEOC to the state Centrex telephone system. The Office of the CIO – Network Services can provide communications support. Additional telephone service or telephone priorities are requested from the Office of the CIO–Network Services, who will coordinate with Nebraska telephone companies.
2. Priority phone and data service restoration shall be established by the executive staff and the communications officer.

H. Nuclear Crisis

1. Warning of impending or actual attack will be received at the SEOC via the National Warning System (NAWAS). The Nebraska State Warning Plan details the procedures for alerting key officials and dissemination of warning instructions to the public.
2. Local jurisdictions reporting during a nuclear weapons event will be managed and transmitted by available local capabilities.

V. ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The communications and warning functions are coordinated by the NEMA communications officer. The communications officer is responsible for the maintenance of the radio communications capabilities within the SEOC and for advising executives on radio communications matters. Other communications concerns are under the IT Supervisor's management and guidance.
- B. Local government agencies' resources are normally adequate for communications during a normal emergency situation. In a disaster, it is possible that local communications capabilities may be exceeded or

exhausted. In such a situation, a request by local government for assistance may entail communications support from the NEMA. At the direction of the NEMA assistant director, such assistance will be coordinated by the communications officer.

- C. NEMA is responsible for the administration and operations of the state NAWAS. NEMA is also the alternate NAWAS State Warning Point. The Nebraska State Patrol Dispatch Center at the Nebraska National Guard Joint Forces Headquarters, Lincoln, is the primary NAWAS State Warning Point and monitors and distributes all NAWAS messages throughout the state, 24/7. NSP will contact the NEMA duty officer if system technical assistance is needed during NEMA's non-duty working hours.
- D. The Office of the CIO – Network Services will coordinate the augmentation or priority restoration of telephone and data circuits for state personnel at the SEOC or at any disaster scene when necessary.
- E. The NEMA communications officer will coordinate the request for voice and data equipment/services augmentation with the OCIO. The NEMA communications officer will contact RACES, ARES, REACT and Civil Air Patrol as needed.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. Training

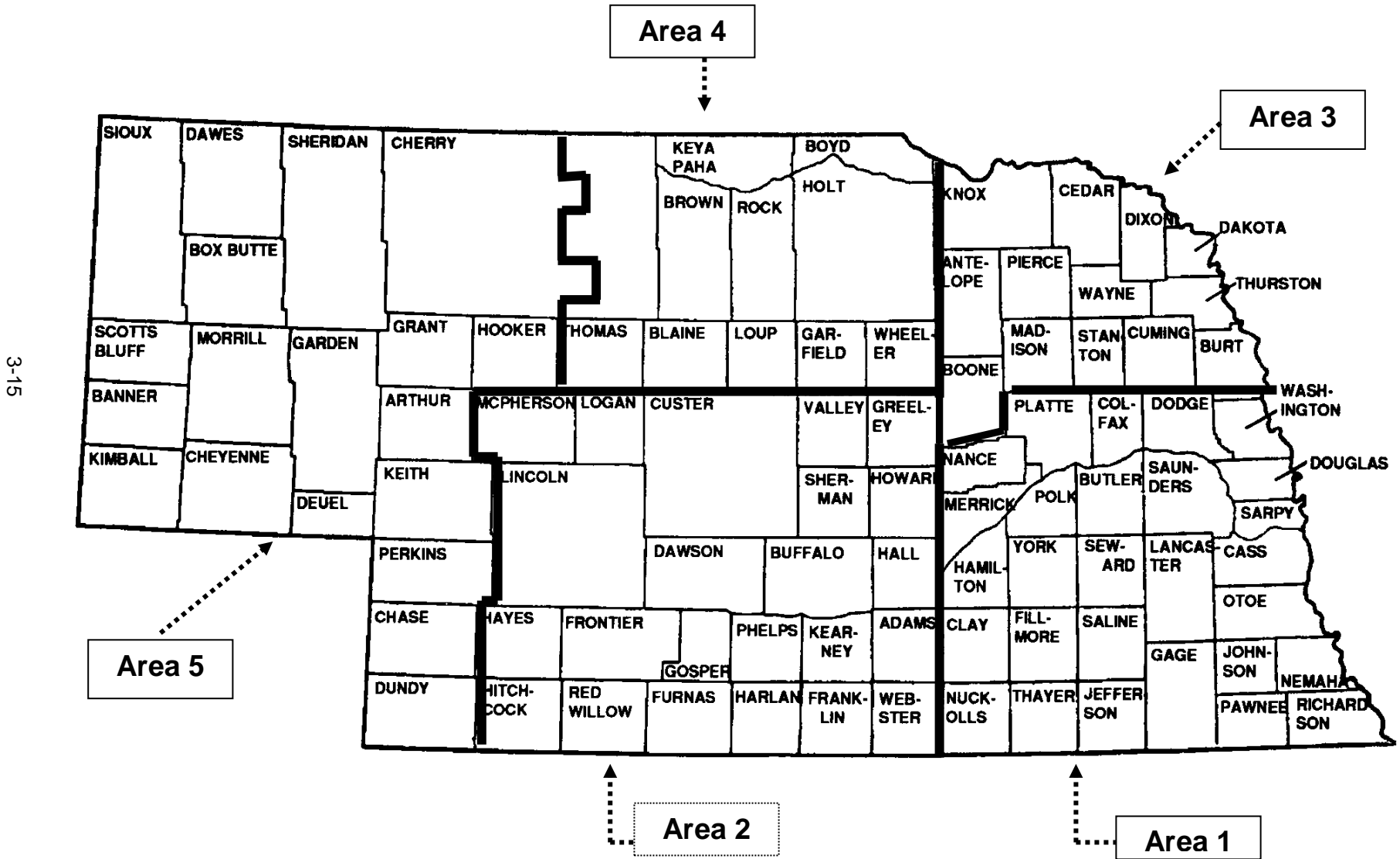
Each agency or organization assigning personnel to the EOC for Communications and Warning purposes (ESF #2) is responsible for ensuring that those individuals are adequately trained to use the equipment, are familiar with and understand the procedures of the SEOC.

B. Plan Maintenance

The communications officer will assist the NEMA assistant director or designee in the review, update, and modification of this plan as necessary; but not less than annually.

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Nebraska Emergency Alert System (EAS) Operational Areas



3-15

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National Warning System (NAWAS) Emergency Management Warning Procedures

Tests:

The State Warning Point for NAWAS is at the Nebraska National Guard Joint Forces Headquarters, Lincoln. Each Nebraska Warning Point is tested daily using a dedicated telephone line, (see map).

The Alternate State Warning Point is at the NEMA State Emergency Operating Center, Lincoln. A weekly roll call or Fan-out test, designated as: "**TEST, TEN-ONE-ZERO-ONE (10-1-0-1)**" is accomplished. The test message is relayed by radio from the Warning Points areas to the counties.

Each Warning Point will report to the Alternate State Warning Point either a:

Positive report from all counties in the area by an, "**ALL CONFIRMED**" message,
or a

Negative report when fan out stations do not respond such as:

Grand Island:	"Grand Island to Nebraska Alternate"
Alternate State Warning Point:	"This is Nebraska Alternate, OVER"
Grand Island:	"Negative copy, Howard and Merrick Counties, OVER"
Alternate State Warning Point	"ROGER, Nebraska Alternate, OUT".

Warning:

State actions:

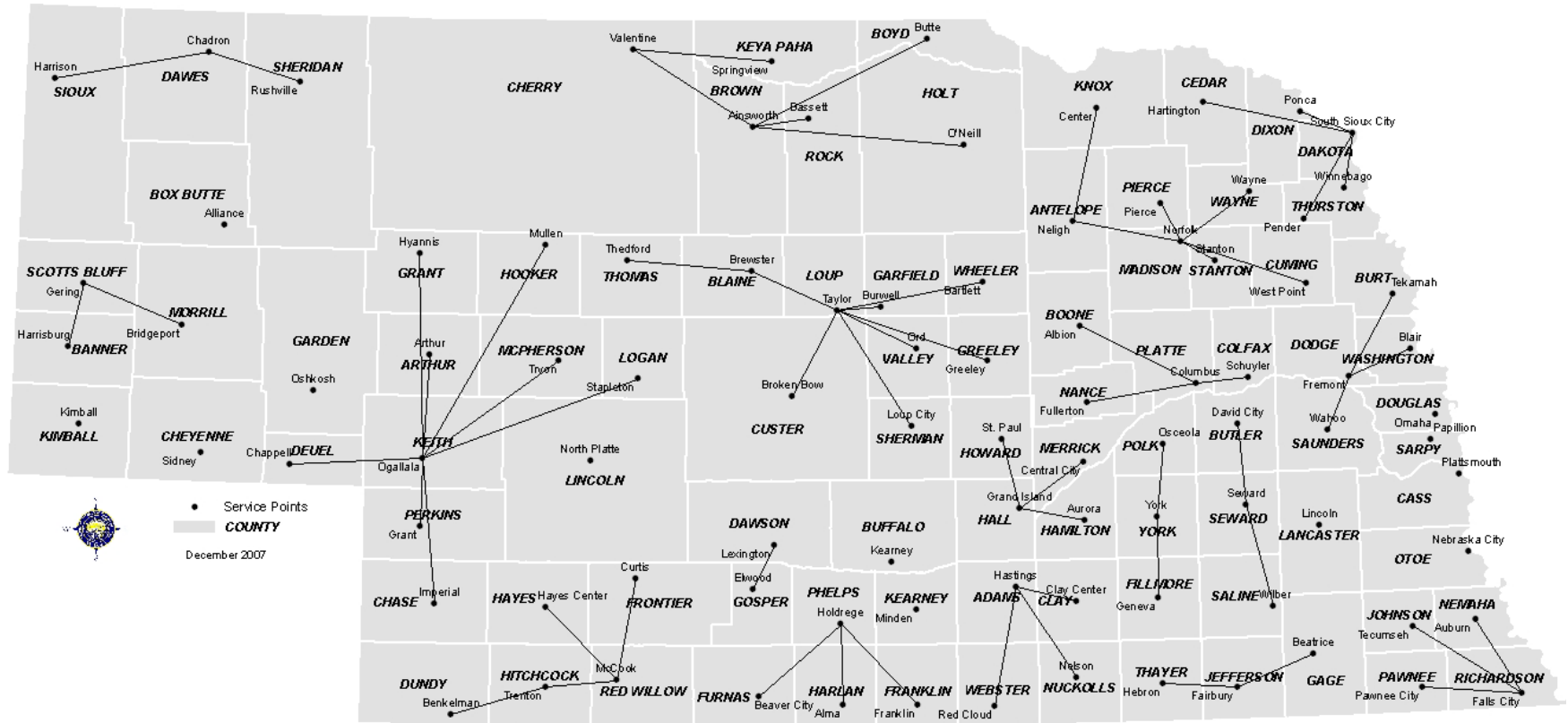
When a warning is received, the operator at the State Warning Point will clear the NAWAS network of all traffic, transmit the warning and then receive acknowledgement of the warning from each Warning Point. The Alternate State Warning Point provides a backup means of disseminating tactical warnings. The area Warning Points will immediately send any warnings to assigned locations using a secondary warning network, 39.9 MHz or telephone (see map on opposite side).

Locations:

Because 93 counties are involved, counties will acknowledge receiving the warning message to their respective Warning Points (NAWAS). Acknowledgement from the Warning Points will then be transmitted to the State Warning Point or to the Alternate.

Within the counties and municipalities, warnings are given as described in the Basic Plan section & Annexes A & D of the Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP). The goal is to provide warning in time for people to take adequate protective action.

NEBRASKA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT WARNING NETWORK



2-18

December 2007 (Supersedes previous Warning Maps)

STATE WARNING POINT: Nebraska State Patrol Headquarters – Lincoln, Nebraska

ALTERNATE STATE WARNING POINT: State Emergency Operating Center (EOC) – Lincoln, Nebraska

NAWAS: (National Warning System) Special Telephone Lines, RADIO: 39.9 MHz

Service Points will relay the warning or test to its respective county service point(s).

INTEGRATED PUBLIC ALERT AND WARNING SYSTEM (IPAWS)

I. PURPOSE

On June 26, 2006, George W. Bush signed Executive Order 13407 (Public Alert and Warning System) stating, "It is the policy of the United States to have an effective, reliable, integrated, flexible, and comprehensive system to alert and warn the American people....and to ensure under all conditions the President can communicate with the American people." In response to this order Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has established the IPAWS Program.

II. SITUATION

A. IPAWS, an acronym for Integrated Public Alert and Warning System, utilizes the current alert and warning infrastructure to save time when time matters the most, allowing the priority to remain with protecting life and property. This is not a mandatory system and it does not replace existing alert methods, it adds new capabilities to a number of already operational systems. Some added capabilities with IPAWS are:

1. IPAWS will allow the President of the United States to speak to the American people under all emergency circumstances, including situations of war, terrorist attack, natural disaster, or other hazards.
2. IPAWS will enable Federal, State, Territorial, Tribal, and Local alert and warning emergency communication officials to access multiple broadcasts and other communications pathways for the purpose of creating and activating alert and warning messages related to any hazard impacting public safety and well-being.
3. IPAWS will reach the American public before, during, and after a disaster through as many means as possible.
4. IPAWS will diversify and modernize the Emergency Alert System (EAS).
5. IPAWS will create an interoperability framework by establishing or adopting standards such as the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP).
6. IPAWS will enable alert and warning to those with disabilities and to those without an understanding of the English language.

7. IPAWS will partner with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to enable seamless integration of message transmission through national networks
- B. Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) will be the main Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) holder and all local county license holders will apply for IPAWS approval through NEMA. This application process will include an FEMA, State and County MOA initial application, a Public Authority Application, the COG MOA, FEMA IS 247 Certification, as well as documented proof of a County IPAW's Communication Plan and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) for the utilization of all messages, respectively.
- C. If events or circumstances necessitate the release of a Statewide message(s) under the authority of the Governor, the message will be coordinated through the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency and supported by the Nebraska State Patrol.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The following are the individual components of IPAWS that must be recognized.

- A. Common Alerting Protocol (CAP): is a digital format for exchanging emergency alerts that allows a consistent alert message to be disseminated simultaneously over many different communications systems.
 1. In order to meet the needs of the devices intended to receive alerts from the United States Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) System of Systems (SoS), this CAP v1.2 IPAWS Profile constrains the CAP v1.2 standard for receipt and translation with and among IPAWS exchange partners.
 2. The use of this profile is not necessarily limited to the initial IPAWS Exchange Partners. It is available to all who might want to use the particular concepts defined in this specification.
 3. The Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) provides an open, non-proprietary digital message format for all types of alerts and notifications. It does not address any particular application or telecommunications method. The CAP format is compatible with emerging techniques, such as Web services, as well as existing formats including the Specific Area Message Encoding (SAME) used for the United States' National Oceanic and Atmospheric

Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio and the Emergency Alert System (EAS), while offering enhanced capabilities that include:

- a. Flexible geographic targeting using latitude/longitude shapes and other geospatial representations in three dimensions;
 - b. Multilingual and multi-audience messaging;
 - c. Enhanced message update and cancellation features;
 - d. Template support for framing complete and effective warning messages;
 - e. Compatible with digital encryption and signature capability; and,
 - f. Facility for digital images and audio.
4. The Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) v1.0 and v1.1 were approved as OASIS standards before the Emergency Data Exchange Language (EDXL) project was developed. However, this profile specification shares the goal of the EDXL project to facilitate emergency information sharing and data exchange across the local, state, tribal, national and non-governmental organizations of different professions that provide emergency response and management services. Several exchange partner alerting systems of the IPAWS SoS are identified by this profile for specific accommodation. However, the CAP v1.2-IPAWS Profile is not limited to systems. It is structured to allow inclusion of other alerting systems as deemed appropriate or necessary.
- B. Primary Entry Point Stations (PEP): private or commercial radio broadcast stations that cooperatively participate with FEMA to provide emergency alert and warning information to the public prior to, during, and after incidents and disasters.
- C. IPAWS Open Platform for Emergency Networks (IPAWS-OPEN): the federal alert aggregator that receives and authenticates messages transmitted by alerting authorities and routes them to existing and emerging public alerting systems.
- D. Emergency Alert System (EAS): message dissemination pathway that sends warnings via broadcast, cable, satellite, and wireline services.
- E. Commercial Mobile Alert System (CMAS): message dissemination pathway that sends warnings via cell phones and other mobile devices.

- F. Nebraska currently utilizes Paraclete software, which is IPAWS compatible and accessible under our current state contract with Interop Solutions. However, if a local entity chooses another IPAWS compatible program, the application process will remain the same, with plans and procedures being submitted to NEMA for approval, before implementation occurs.

- G. After the initial application of the IPAWS system, the state is responsible for the initial training and testing of the Paraclete driven IPAWs software and support of the Paraclete System, to include; software updates and technical assistance. All other purchased IPAWS platforms must be supported by selected contracted vendors. All counties retain the responsibility for regularly scheduled training, testing and maintenance of their IPAWS systems. IPAWS messages, local guidelines and standard operating procedures (SOP's) must remain current at all times

ESF 3 – PUBLIC WORKS

Participating Departments/Agencies:

Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
Department of Roads (DOR)
Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)
Department of Administrative Services (DAS) Building Division
Game and Parks Commission (G&P)

I. PURPOSE

To coordinate and organize the capabilities and resources of the State Government to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, and other support to prepare for, respond to, and/or recover from a disaster.

II. SITUATION

- A. State, tribal and local governments are responsible for their own public works and infrastructure.
- B. Local Governments are responsible for obtaining required waivers and clearances related to ESF #3 support.
- C. State, tribal, local mutual aid and assistance networks facilitate resource sharing to support response and recovery.
- D. ESF #3 provides State public works and engineering support when additional resources or capabilities to support and sustain the response and initial recovery are needed. During large scale events, all levels of government and the private sector will take proactive actions to respond; anticipating resources that may be required. Resources and capabilities can also be provided when other departments or agencies within the State government require assistance.
- E. During the Emergency Phase of a disaster, usually defined as the first 72 hours, legal requirements that delay the securing of contracts or purchasing of materials may be waived. However, costs must still remain reasonable according to normal costs for the service or materials.

III. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Nebraska Emergency Management Agency

1. NEMA is responsible for the organization and administration of the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). This includes the notification of ESF coordinators to report to the SEOC in advance of a potential or following a disaster. The decision to call the ESFs is dictated by initial damage assessments originating from the local governments involved and reports from State agency personnel in the area.
2. NEMA will work with the affected area governments and voluntary agencies to gather damage assessment to help determine the potential need for State support to the damaged area.
 - a. Initial damage assessment information is taken from phone calls to and from damaged areas and Incident Status forms that identify damages to public infrastructure
 - b. NEMA may send damage assessment teams to complete a more detailed assessment of damages.
 - c. If there is a potential for Federal involvement, NEMA will request a Joint Federal/State Preliminary Damage Assessment from FEMA Region VII.
3. NEMA personnel will staff the SEOC Planning Section. This section gathers operational information from the other ESFs operating both within the SEOC and from their own facilities and develops the Incident Coordination Plan (ICP). Each ICP will outline the assistance each ESF agency is providing to the affected area for the next incident period.
4. NEMA Public Assistance (PA) staff administers the Public Assistance program for every county that is declared under a Federal PA declaration.
 - a. NEMA PA staff will organize and conduct Applicant Briefings for all eligible applicants representing public utilities, streets, roads and other public properties
 - b. NEMA PA staff will oversee and review the writing of Project Worksheets that detail the work to be completed, including known and estimated costs, to restore the area to pre-disaster conditions.
 - c. NEMA PA staff will process the payment of the Federal and State share of reimbursements to the applicants.

B. Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ)

1. NDEQ will provide staff to the SEOC when requested.
2. NDEQ waste water field staff will assist local system operators to assess the damages to waste water treatment systems (WWTS) and provide technical assistance for WWTSs repairs and restoration.
3. NDEQ provides assistance and guidance to local governments in the removal and disposal of debris following the disaster.
4. NDEQ may be able to provide grants or loans, under certain conditions, to drinking water and waste water treatment plants to restore essential services.

C. Department of Roads (DOR)

1. DOR will provide staff to the SEOC when requested
2. DOR district staff will provide State roads assessments to the ESF#1 representative in the SEOC
3. DOR staff does provide some assistance to county and city road and street departments without a State or Federal declaration.

D. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)

1. DHHS will provide staff to the SEOC when requested.
2. DHHS staff will assess the condition of medical facilities in the damaged area and will report to their representative in the SEOC.
3. Field staff from DHHS Drinking Water and Environmental Health Section will work with local system operators to assess the damages to drinking water systems and will provide technical assistance to get the systems working to provide safe drinking water to the affected areas.

E. Department of Administrative Services

Building Division will assess the damages to any State owned or leased buildings and report the damages to the SEOC. They will coordinate the repairs, temporary operating facilities for affected agencies and offices and the return to normal operations of affected agencies and offices.

F. Game and Parks Commission

Conduct damage assessment on its properties and report the damages to the SEOC. They will coordinate repairs and rebuilding of damages buildings and infrastructure.

- G. Following a Federal disaster declaration, State agencies with eligible damages to structures or infrastructure should participate in the PA program. A FEMA Project Officer will be assigned to meet with and develop Project Worksheets for eligible work.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Following a storm or incident that may or may not rise to the level of a State or Federal disaster, field and/or district staff of state agencies can provide assistance to local governments affected by the storm or incident.

B. SEOC activated

1. ESF#3 Agency Coordinators will be requested to report to the SEOC.
2. All damage assessment information including that of public buildings and infrastructure from State field units will be reported and added to assessment information from local governments and voluntary agencies.
3. Requests from local governments to have essential services restored will be a priority objective in the initial response phase and will be assigned to the appropriate agencies. Resources needed to restore essential services like water, electricity and waste water will be considered a priority and moved into the areas without services as quickly as possible.
 - a. Assignments will be prioritized by the Policy Group based on conditions at the time of the disaster.
 - b. Priorities will be determined after initial assessment of all areas involved in the disaster and the local resources, including mutual aid, available to the damaged areas.
4. Each agency with ESF#3 responsibilities will identify their objectives and tasks dealing with this function on their Division Assignment Form (ICS-204) to be included in the next Incident Coordination Plan.
5. State assistance will be made available to damaged areas to quickly and correctly manage debris left as a result of the storm or incident.

6. Local governments will be urged to begin planning for the repair and recovery of public buildings and infrastructure, and to keep accurate records of personnel time, materials purchased and used, and equipment hours in anticipation of State or Federal declarations.
 7. Each State agency will assess damages to their buildings or infrastructure in disaster areas and report their assessment to the State EOC.
- C. If a Federal PA Disaster is declared, the Governor will appoint a State Coordinating Office and he/she and the NEMA Public Assistance Staff will become the focus for recovery efforts for both State and local public buildings and infrastructure.

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ESF #4 – FIRE SUPPRESSION

Participating Departments/Agencies:

Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality
Nebraska Department of Roads
Nebraska Emergency Management Agency
Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
Nebraska Military Department
Nebraska State Fire Marshal
University of Nebraska System
Nebraska Forest Service

I. PURPOSE

- A. As a result of a governor's emergency proclamation, provide state fire suppression resources to support the needs of local governments, voluntary organizations and other emergency groups in detecting and suppressing urban, rural, and wild land fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with, a significant disaster condition or event.
- B. To manage fire suppression support to local entities in the detection and suppression of fires, and mobilizing and providing personnel, equipment, and supplies in support of local entities.

II. SITUATION

A. Disaster Condition

Nebraska's vegetative cover growth increases the wild land fire potential to lighting strikes, arson and accidental ignition and the inaccessibility to remote, sparsely populated regions increases the need for continuous monitoring and fire suppression assistance beyond local resources. The urban areas have increasing vulnerabilities of aging infrastructure including structures, roads and water systems. Under the best of circumstances, the management and coordination of a large fire suppression operation is complex and may involve multiple agencies. Fires which are of disastrous proportion or which are coincident with any other disaster situation will place excessive requirements upon local entities.

B. Assumptions

- 1. A major disaster or catastrophic event may result in multiple and concurrent urban, rural, and wild land fires. Ignition sources that would normally be of a lesser concern grow in their potential under a disaster conditions.

2. In disaster conditions, fires could spread rapidly, cause great damage, and seriously threaten lives and property. Fire departments in the immediate vicinity of the incident would most likely be totally committed and have maximized their capabilities. Their own and other fire suppression resources would be difficult to obtain, manage, coordinate, and utilize due to the disruption of communication, transportation, utility, and water systems within disaster locales.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. During an incident, participating ESF #4 agencies/departments are organized and will function in accordance with the NIMS protocols.
- B. In support of ESF # 4:
 1. The Nebraska Forest Service will provide a representative to serve as the NEMA designated ESF co-coordinator (ESFC) for wild land fire emergencies.
 2. The Nebraska State Fire Marshal will provide a representative to serve as the ESF co-coordinator for wildland fire and other fire emergencies.
 3. In the event of a potential or actual event, the ESFC will be notified by the SEOC. Upon SEOC request, the ESFC will be available to respond to fire suppression requests submitted through the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). When activation of the SEOC is implemented, and the NEMA requests, the ESFC will activate ESF #4, identify which participating departments/agencies are needed, and take steps to insure that the departments/agencies are activated or on alert as appropriate.
- C. ESF #4 will:
 1. Coordinate state and other local resources from outside the disaster area;
 2. Coordinate the utilization of federal fire suppression resources;
 3. Provide fire suppression resources to assist recovery efforts.
 4. Maintain inventories of available vehicular, specialized equipment and personnel resources;
 5. Establish communications with appropriate field personnel and ensure that they are ready for timely response;
 6. Coordinate with Primary and Support departments/agencies to prioritize and develop strategies for a coordinated response;

7. Pre-position resources when it becomes apparent that state fire suppression resources will be required;
8. Track fire suppression resources, which are committed to specific missions;
9. Re-deploy and re-stage resources as appropriate.
10. Maintain inventories of Mutual Aid Districts' vehicular, specialized equipment and personnel resources;
11. Coordinate with participating departments/agencies to prioritize and develop strategies for a coordinated response;

IV. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

ESF #4 will utilize personnel and resources from participating departments/agencies to respond to mission assignments related to emergencies/disasters. Additional resources available at other ESFs may be coordinated and mobilized to support ESF #4 missions. When requests exceed the state's capability to respond the Interagency Cooperative Fire Management Agreement may be activated. Additional resources from federal resources, contractual agreements, and mutual aid agreements will be mobilized. All personnel and resources mobilized by ESF #4 will receive mission direction from the NEMA, through the ESF #4 Coordinator(s).

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

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Appendix 1	State of Nebraska Annual Wildfire Operations Plan	4-5

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STATE OF NEBRASKA ANNUAL WILDFIRE OPERATING PLAN

I. GENERAL

Wildfire management is essential for the protection of human life, personal property and irreplaceable natural and cultural resources. High safety risks and expenses associated with fire management activities require exceptional skill and attention to detail when planning and implementing fire suppression activities. This Operating Plan objective is to establish a framework by which State resources will support the needs of Rural Fire Protection Districts in the detection, management and suppression of wildfires, and coordinate with Federal Wildfire Agencies as delineated in the Interagency Cooperative Fire Management Agreement.

II. PURPOSE

The Annual Wildfire Operating Plan ensures that the Nebraska State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) adequately documents the processes and procedures used by State resources in wildfire suppression activities including procedures to partner with Federal Firefighting Agencies. Areas of consideration include Firefighter Safety, Equipment, Training, Communications, Funding, and the Incident Command System.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) NEMA is responsible for the development and maintenance of the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP), and for coordinating emergency and disaster operations under the direction of the Governor. The NEMA State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) is responsible for receiving, coordinating, and approving wildfire suppression requests for State resources from Rural Fire Protection Districts. The SEOC will also coordinate joint projects with Federal Wildfire Agencies under the Interagency Cooperative Fire Management Agreement.
- B. Nebraska Forest Service, Fire Control Section The Fire Control Section is responsible for providing an ESF #4 Coordinator for planning and response under the SEOP, and for providing service in Wildfire Suppression Training, Equipment, Pre-Suppression Planning, Wildfire Prevention and Aerial Fire Suppression.
- C. Nebraska Game and Parks Commission The Game and Parks Commission is responsible for assisting with fire suppression on Commission owned or operated land and for provision of mutual aid fire suppression assistance to adjacent Rural Fire Protection Districts on a regular basis.

- D. Nebraska National Guard The Nebraska National Guard is responsible for maintaining and providing Guard assets of ground and aerial wildfire suppression personnel and equipment.
- E. Nebraska State Fire Marshal The State Fire Marshal serves as an ESF #4 Coordinator for planning and response under the SEOP and is responsible for regulation of fire codes, fire investigation, fire inspection, prevention, and fire plan review. The Nebraska State Fire Marshal Wildland Incident Response Assistance Team (WIRAT) provide assistance to local responders if called upon within the State of Nebraska. The WIRAT is to respond to a wildland fire incident as requested by appropriate local and State entity and initiate a response consistent with WIRAT member training, equipment and expertise. The Nebraska State Fire Marshal Training Division, with financial support from the Nebraska Forest Service Fire Control Section, provides a training curriculum to local fire departments that includes wild land fire control, aerial application, incident command, and other training.
- F. Rural Fire Protection Districts The Boards of Directors of Rural Fire Protection Districts have the power and duty to determine a general fire protection policy for the districts, and to maintain fire departments to serve the districts. Each Rural Fire Protection District has a responsibility to provide fire protection and response activities to all areas within its district.
- G. Governor The Governor, by law, is responsible to meet the dangers to the State and its people caused by disasters or emergencies. The Governor may issue disaster proclamations and make, amend and rescind orders, rules and regulations to accomplish the objective of the Nebraska Emergency Management Act. Proclamation of a disaster emergency activates the disaster response and recovery aspects of the State Emergency Operations Plan. The Governor's Emergency Fund may support political subdivisions that cannot meet the financial burden caused by a disaster.
- H. Federal Agencies Federal Agencies maintain fire protection organizations for protection of Federal Lands within the State.
- I. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) FEMA awards and administers the Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) program intending to aid State and their communities with the mitigation, management, and control of wildfires.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. During an incident, participating ESF #4 agencies/departments are organized and will function in accordance with the NIMS protocols.

2. State wildfire suppression involves managing and coordinating State and Federal fire suppression support to local Rural Fire Protection Districts when the wildfires are beyond local control.

B. Actions

1. The local Incident Commander is responsible for notifying the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency when wildfires are threatening to or are beyond local control and State and/or Federal resources are or may be requested. Any person authorized by the Incident Commander may accomplish notification by calling the State EOC. After hours the call will be fielded by the NEMA Duty Officer.
2. The SEOC will notify the local Emergency Management Director/Coordinator, the NEMA Assistant Director, the Nebraska Forest Service Fire Control Section and the Nebraska State Fire Marshal's Office of the local Incident Commander's request for State and/or Federal wildfire suppression response. Representatives of these agencies may be requested to relocate to the SEOC.
3. The NEMA Assistant Director will serve as the overall state coordinator for policy direction and response and will coordinate with the Adjutant General and Governor for the state's response and the utilization of the Governor's Emergency Fund.
4. Agencies of the State with wildfire fighting responsibilities have signed a Cooperative Agreement with Federal Agencies for requesting Federal firefighting assets including a cost share agreement for fighting fires on Federal and intermingled lands.
5. SEOC staff will establish an Incident Status Report, Governor's Proclamation, Incident Coordination Plan, and agency taskings as necessary.
6. SEOC staff will provide on-going inter-agency coordination with State agencies involved during the response effort to ensure adequate allocation of State assets.
7. SEOC staff will provide communication to and inter-agency coordination with the Nebraska Wildfire Coordinating Council and the Rocky Mountain Coordination Group for any multi-jurisdictional response efforts.
8. SEOC staff will assist local and State agencies in developing and coordinating recovery action plans.
9. State and Federal agencies may conduct joint projects including but not limited to, prescribed burns and fuel management projects.

- C. Incident Command System: Agencies providing assistance under this Operating Plan will function under the concepts of NIMS, incorporating the Incident Command System. Qualifications for local resources utilized on their own jurisdictions for fire suppression will meet local standards. The Nebraska State Fire Marshal's Wildland Incident Response Advisory Team (WIRAT) maybe called to aid the local jurisdictions in the development of Incident Command. No State or Federal assets will be committed for Rural Fire Protection District assistance until a clearly identifiable incident command system has been verified.
- D. Aerial Wildfire Detection The Governor has authorized local Emergency Managers in areas of the State that have wooded remote areas, to dispatch aerial detection missions as described in section G of the Emergency Assistance for Wildfire Control (Yellow Book), upon request by the local Rural Fire Protection District Chief. This provides a means to detect and suppress wildfires in their early stages, thus preventing loss of life and property. Federal Agencies may dispatch aerial detection missions as they deem necessary. State, local and Federal agencies will coordinate detection efforts.
- E. Aerial Fire Suppression
1. As the administrator of the Governor's Emergency Fund, the Adjutant General has authorized local fire chiefs to initiate fire retardant spray missions through local participating aerial applicators up to a maximum expenditure of \$10,000 per incident. NEMA must be notified that an applicator has been dispatched. Authorization must be obtained through NEMA for expenditures above \$10,000. Unauthorized expenditures over \$10,000 are not eligible for reimbursement. NEMA is notified by the authorizing Fire Chief and processes the payment request for aerial applicator costs from the Governor's Emergency Fund.
 2. Federal suppression resources will be requested by NEMA following notification by and concurrence with the authorizing Fire Chief of the necessity for Federal support.
- F. Aerial Wildfire Observation: The Governor has authorized wildfire incident commanders to dispatch aerial observation missions as a means to gather information to assist in wildfire suppression decisions and to coordinate aerial wildfire suppression activities. For the flight to be paid from the Governor's Emergency Fund, NEMA shall be advised of the intent to dispatch the plane. If NEMA is not notified the cost of the flight is the responsibility of the Fire District.
- G. The "Yellow Book" The Nebraska Forest Service in cooperation with NEMA produces and distributes the Emergency Assistance for Wildfire Control or the "Yellow Book" annually. This document outlines wildfire aerial suppression resources and procedures for the Aerial Suppression Program.

This document is distributed to Fire Chiefs, Natural Resource Districts and Emergency Managers across the State

- H. Firefighter Safety/Training State wildfire suppression assets will meet the requirements established by the Nebraska Wildfire Coordinating Council which are based upon the Wild land and Prescribed Fire Qualification System Guide PMS 310-1 as published by the National Wildfire Coordinating Group. The Nebraska State Fire Marshal Training Division provides a training curriculum to local fire departments that includes aerial application
- I. State Wildfire Suppression Resources.
1. The Nebraska Forest Service Fire Control Section coordinates registration of private aerial applicators and the storage of fire retardant materials throughout the State, and develops and distributes the "Yellow Book".
 2. The Nebraska National Guard has helicopters and pilots certified for fire suppression. There are also National Guard soldiers who are certified with Incident Qualification Cards to fight wildfires when requested by local officials through NEMA.
 3. The Nebraska State Fire Marshal has a Wildland Incident Response Advisory Team (WIRAT) with members trained to assist local Incident Commanders pertaining to wildland fire incident management; including, implementing Incident Command on the scene, tactical decision making, suppression, fire ground safety, and to compile and complete necessary record keeping. The Nebraska State Fire Marshal WIRAT also has resource trailers, and ATVs that can be dispatched to the scene to assist the local Fire District.
 4. NEMA, the Nebraska State Fire Marshal's Office and the Nebraska State Patrol have command and control vehicles that can be deployed to the scene of a wildfire to assist in communications, logistics and planning.
- J. Communications
1. Local communication systems will be maximized. If additional systems are required, NEMA and the Office of the Chief Information Officer can support requests for a field-deployable communication system of portable repeater(s), hand-held radio(s) and wireless telephone(s).
 2. Local, State and Federal agencies may mutually agree to allow one another the use of communications systems such as frequencies, computer system access, and communications sites where there is a mutual benefit to the parties. Such agreement shall be approved only by authorized personnel for each agency.

- K. Formal Request for State Assistance The local Emergency Manager/Coordinator will be requested to obtain a local emergency declaration from the affected county or counties for suppression flights over \$10,000 and/or requests for Federal resources. Such a local emergency declaration will serve as the formal request for state assistance as described in the State of Nebraska Governor's Emergency Fund, "Guidelines for Public Officials".
- L. Funding: With a State of Emergency Proclamation, the Governor may make funds available from the Governor's Emergency Fund for state wildfire operations in support of local Rural Fire Protection Districts. The Adjutant General, through NEMA, is responsible for the administration of Fund expenditures. Funds available from the Governor's Emergency Fund may be utilized to:
1. Fund State response assets
 2. Provide financial assistance to Rural Fire Protection Districts. Financial assistance to Rural Fire Protection Districts will be in the form of reimbursement after the Rural Fire Protection Districts have submitted approved claims to the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency. (Refer to State of Nebraska Governor's Emergency Fund "Guidelines for Public Officials").
- M. Funding State Response Assets Legislative intent (81-829.42 (3)) is that the first recourse of funding shall be to funds regularly appropriated to state agencies. If the Governor finds that the demands placed upon these funds are unreasonably great, funds may be made available from the Governor's Emergency Fund to meet the intent of the Nebraska State Emergency Operations Plan.
- N. Interagency Cooperative Fire Management Agreement For fires jointly fought by State and Federal Agencies under the Interagency Cooperative Fire Management Agreement, a cost share agreement will be prepared by the State Coordinating Agency and the Federal Agencies following a Governor's Proclamation that emergency and Federal assistance is required in support of local Fire Protection District's efforts.
- V. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE
- A. Routine changes such as corrections, updates and reporting requirements, etc., will be accomplished by NEMA.
 - B. The Wildfire Operations Plan must be maintained and kept current. Standard operating procedures and notification/aerial applicator lists will be reviewed annually. The Nebraska Forest Service Fire Control Section and NEMA will ensure that the review process is carried out annually through the Nebraska Wildfire Council and may be reviewed following an emergency/disaster event.

ESF 5 – EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Participating Departments/Agencies:

- Nebraska Department of Administrative Services
- Nebraska Emergency Management Agency
- Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality
- Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
- Governor
 - Governor’s Office
 - Policy Research Office
 - Energy Division
- Nebraska Health and Human Services
- Nebraska Department of Insurance
- Nebraska National Guard
- Nebraska Department of Natural Resources
- Nebraska State Fire Marshal
- Nebraska State Patrol
- Nebraska Department of Roads
- University of Nebraska System
- Nebraska Department of Veteran’s Affairs

The Nebraska Emergency Management Agency shall coordinate emergency response as directed by the Governor; SSR 81-829.

I. PURPOSE

- A. To support the overall activities; prevention, response and recovery, for domestic incident management prior to, during and after major disasters or emergencies.
- B. To coordinate the overall management, administrative, information, planning, and operation functions in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), fixed and/or mobile, in support of state and local response operations before, during and immediately following a Governor's Emergency Proclamation.
- C. To develop, maintain and manage procedures and activities necessary to support state and local response, recovery and mitigation efforts; including but not limited to damage assessment, needs assessment, information gathering, situation analysis, action planning, preparation of the Governor’s Declaration, and Presidential Declaration requests; alert, notification and deployment of staff and ESFs, logistics and resource procurement and distribution coordination and deployment, and following a declaration, participation with Federal agencies in Joint Field Office activities, and incident related financial activities.

- D. To establish and maintain communications systems with the incident, ESFs, Governor's Office, state, Federal and non-governmental agencies and departments as determined by the kind and extent of the incident.

II. SITUATION

A. Disaster Condition

Major emergencies/disasters need rapid and accurate collection of information and the development of appropriate Incident Action Plans for response and recovery.

B. Assumptions

1. In order to identify response requirements of the disaster or emergency incident, there will be an immediate and continuous demand for information on the impact, magnitude and damages.
2. Local government will be the immediate and best source of vital information regarding damage and initial response capabilities and needs.
3. There will be delays in establishing full operational capability.
4. Communications problems, impact of damages, weather, smoke and other environmental factors will restrict situation assessment activities.
5. ESF #5 staff deployed to the disaster area may be required to operate without local support.
6. Much of the information used in planning and responding to emergencies has a spatial dimension. Geographic information systems (GIS) technology provides essential tools for displaying and analyzing spatial data to support emergency management activities.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. The state support for Emergency Management staffing, functions and operations is organized and will operate in accordance with NIMS.
- B. The lead agency will generally work from the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), in the NEMA headquarters; supporting ESFs may be requested to send representatives to the SEOC or choose to work from their own EOCs.

- C. The Incident Manager will have qualified staff to fill the positions of the general and command staffs as required, especially when operating during a multi-agency response incident.
- D. In the event of a potential or real disaster event, NEMA will operate in accordance with the current EOC Plan and Standard Operations Procedures. When the SEOC is activated, the ESFC will activate ESF #5, the ESFC will identify which support departments/agencies are needed, and take steps to insure that these departments/agencies are activated or on alert as appropriate.
- E. ESF #5 activities may include:
 - 1. Supporting the Command staff function by providing administrative support, public information staff, liaison and other specialists as determined.
 - 2. Supporting the General staff functions by providing staff, incident action planning capabilities, information, administration, and logistical technical experts and financial support functions as needed.
 - 3. Processing requests for support from affected jurisdictions.
 - 4. Gathering, evaluating and disseminating information from local response organizations, including EOCs; regarding incident prevention and response actions and the status of resources.
 - 5. Developing the Incident Action Plans, reports and other devices to describe and document overall response activities and to keep the Governor and activated ESFs informed of the status of the overall response operations.
 - 3. Gathering and displaying certain critical information which may not be immediately or readily available to an ESF but is needed by one or more ESF to facilitate response activities. This may entail geospatial intelligence, modeling and forecasting.
 - 4. Establishing and maintaining an electronic log of events, points of contact, needs and resultant activities for the duration of the incident.
 - 5. Developing, as needed, Situation Reports (SITREPS) that describe the overall picture of the situation and describes state response activities undertaken to assist the affected local area.
 - 6. Developing and delivering scheduled briefings, and maintaining displays of pertinent information using maps, charts, computer-aided displays, video, etc.

7. Providing an initial assessment of disaster impacts including the identification of the damaged area boundaries, type and severity of damages, including the status of critical facilities and estimated costs.
8. Providing a general assessment of the status of government operations at the local level.
9. Developing and maintaining GIS capabilities to support emergency management functions.
10. Tracking the request for, procurement and distribution of requested resources; equipment, personnel, services and supplies.
11. Maintaining fiscal tracking of labor, contracted services, facilities, supplies and equipment used by the SEOC. Maintain required monitoring/tracking of other disaster related costs and expenditures.
12. Coordination of all participating agencies requests for reimbursement; ensuring that these agencies provide expeditious receipts, review of bills or requests for reimbursements and ensuring that proper documentation supports any expenditure claimed.

IV. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

ESF #5 will utilize personnel and resources from participating departments/agencies to respond to mission assignments related to emergencies/disasters. Additional resources available at other ESFs may be coordinated and mobilized to support ESF #5 missions. When requests exceed the state's capability to respond, additional resources (i.e. federal resources, contractual agreements, and mutual aid agreements) will be mobilized. All personnel and resources mobilized by ESF #5 will remain under the direction and control of the Incident Manager and the appropriate staff responsible for the ESF function; i.e.- a command officer or a general staff chief.

V. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. Fiscal

All incident related expenses and donations must be documented using generally accepted accounting procedures. The State and Federal governments will conduct audits prior to providing reimbursements for eligible expenditures.

B. Notification

The NEMA will maintain a current ESF point of contact roster.

C. Review and Annex Updates

The NEMA Response and Recovery Section Manager will review and update this annex annually.

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1	NEMA Joint Information Center (JIC) Protocol	5-9

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THE NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS)

I. NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS)

- A. The SEOP is designed to follow the federally mandated National Incident Management System (NIMS), the nation's first standardized management approach that unifies federal, state, and local lines of government for incident response. The acceptance and adoption of the NIMS for the State of Nebraska and local entities was established by Executive Order 05-02, signed by the governor on March 4, 2005.
- B. NIMS establishes standardized incident management processes, protocols, and procedures that all responders — federal, state, tribal, and local — will use to coordinate and conduct response actions. With responders using the same standardized procedures, they will all share a common focus, and will be able to place full emphasis on incident management when an incident occurs — whether terrorism or natural disaster. In addition, national preparedness and readiness in responding to and recovering from an incident is enhanced since all of the nation's emergency teams and authorities are using a common language and set of procedures.

II. ADVANTAGES OF NIMS

- A. NIMS incorporates emergency/disaster incident management best practices developed and proven by thousands of responders and authorities. These practices, coupled with consistency and national standardization, will now be carried forward throughout all incident management processes: exercises, qualification and certification, communications interoperability, doctrinal changes, training, and publications, public affairs, equipping, evaluating, and incident management.
- B. NIMS was created and vetted by representatives across America including:
 - 1. federal government
 - 2. states
 - 3. territories
 - 4. cities, counties, and townships
 - 5. tribal officials
 - 6. first responders

III. KEY FEATURES OF NIMS

A. Incident Command System (ICS)

NIMS establishes ICS as a standard incident management organization with five functional areas — command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration — for management of all major incidents. To ensure further coordination, and during incidents involving multiple jurisdictions or agencies, the principle of unified command has been universally incorporated into NIMS. This unified command not only coordinates the efforts of many jurisdictions, but provides for and assures joint decisions on objectives, strategies, plans, priorities, and public communications;

B. Communications and Information Management

Standardized communications during an incident are essential and NIMS prescribes interoperable communications systems for both incident and information management. Responders and managers across all agencies and jurisdictions must have a common operating picture for a more efficient and effective incident response;

C. Preparedness

Preparedness incorporates a range of measures, actions, and processes accomplished before an incident happens. NIMS preparedness measures include: planning, training, exercises, qualification and certification, equipment acquisition and certification, and publication management. All of these serve to ensure that pre-incident actions are standardized and consistent with mutually-agreed doctrine. NIMS further places emphasis on mitigation activities to enhance preparedness. Mitigation includes public education and outreach, structural modifications to lessen the loss of life or destruction of property, code enforcement in support of zoning rules, land management, building codes, and flood insurance and property buy-out for frequently flooded areas;

D. Joint Information System (JIS)

NIMS organizational measures enhance the public communication effort. The Joint Information System provides the public with timely and accurate incident information and unified public messages. This system employs joint information centers (JICs) and brings incident communicators together during an incident to develop, coordinate, and deliver a unified message. This will ensure that federal, state, and local levels of government are releasing the same information during an incident;

NEMA JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC) PROTOCOL

I. PURPOSE

To provide the citizens of Nebraska and the United States with timely, accurate and clear information prior to, during and after a disaster; to advise and forewarn the public of hazardous or threatening situations; and to assure the public that the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and other state agencies are working together in response to a disaster.

II. SITUATION

- A. In a major disaster or emergency, a Joint Information Center (JIC) will be initiated at the direction of the assistant director of NEMA, or designee. The JIC is the official point for the coordination of emergency public information and for media access to response and recovery information.
- B. Victims of a disaster, and those citizens threatened with harm, require early, accurate and complete information. Warnings must be posted and instructions relayed so that the citizenry can provide for their own safety.
- C. When multiple public or private agencies and organizations come together to respond to an emergency or manage an event, efficient information flow is critical to meet the expectations and to advise the various publics. A JIC is a centralized “communication hub” that serves to achieve that information flow.
- D. Prompt activation of JIC operations reinforces the public’s faith in the state and its entities and will do much to lessen confusion and bolster the citizen’s confidence in their government.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. At the direction of NEMA’s assistant director or designee, the lead public information officer (PIO) will report for an initial briefing. If the decision to activate a JIC is made, the lead PIO will notify pre-identified JIC staff.
- B. After notification, the lead PIO will physically open the JIC facility. The primary JIC is the Board Room of the Nebraska Educational Telecommunications, Terry Carpenter Building, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, 1800 N. 33rd Street, in Lincoln. However, if an alternate location is needed, the lead PIO would identify that site and notify the SEOC and the responding JIC staff.

- C. The JIC will be staffed at a level dictated by the scope of the disaster or emergency. The minimum staffing for any incident will consist of:
1. lead PIO
 2. assistant PIO/internal (JIC manager)
 3. assistant PIO/external (EOC liaison)
 4. administrative assistant/support manager
 5. writer
 6. public inquiry (rumor control) specialist
- D. Other positions could include:
1. governor's representative
 2. media monitor
 3. data gatherer/researcher
 4. photographer/videographer
 5. spokesperson
 6. government liaison
 7. web manager
- E. Each of these positions may have one or more assistants, as the situation requires. Other specialized positions may also be staffed as necessary.
- F. Some disasters, by their location and nature, may require the establishment of one or more satellite JICs. These operations would mirror the functions of the primary JIC, but would be located at or near the scene of the disaster or functional areas related to the disaster. Staffing at a satellite JIC may be smaller than at the primary JIC, with an assistant PIO assigned to manage the facility and its operations. However, a large-scale incident, well removed from the primary JIC may dictate a larger entity housing such personnel as would be required to gather, process and communicate information to the primary JIC.
- G. Establishment of a satellite JIC might be as simple as working out of a state vehicle in a remote location, or might be collocated with the NEMA Mobile Operation Center or the Mobile Operations Trailer. In the event of a large-

scale event, the satellite JIC could require the establishment of a facility near the site and necessitate scaling up to an operation approximating the primary JIC itself. All issues that concern the primary JIC with regards to logistics and operations would also apply to any and all satellite JICs.

- H. As the situation warrants, the primary JIC may evolve into a virtual JIC and staff could be re-located to a satellite JIC or to their normal duty stations to continue JIC operations.
- I. In the event that a federal disaster declaration is issued and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) establishes a disaster field office (DFO), the lead PIO will transition to the DFO to manage the federal JIC with the FEMA lead external affairs officer. The state may also need to provide additional personnel to aid the FEMA operation in such areas as congressional liaison and community relations.
- J. Overall responsibility for the JIC will reside with the lead PIO. The management of the JIC is the responsibility of the assistant PIO/internal (JIC manager). The assistant PIO/external (SEOC liaison) is the coordinator with the SEOC.
- K. Issues of disaster information policy, coordination or operations and issues of direction and control rest with the governor, through his director of communications, and with the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) manager.

IV. GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- A. A JIC is a collocated group of representatives from agencies and organizations who are designated to handle public information needs. The JIC structure is designed to work equally well for large or small situations. It is scalable, able to expand or contract to meet the needs of the specific incident. The JIC is directed by the lead PIO who has three primary responsibilities:
 - 1. To gather incident data. This involves understanding how an Incident Command System/Unified Command System (ICS/UCS) operates and developing an effective method for obtaining up-to-date information from appropriate ICS/UCS sections;
 - 2. To analyze public perceptions of the response. This involves employing techniques for obtaining community feedback to provide response agencies with insight into community information needs, the public's expectations of the response agencies, and the lessons to be learned from specific response efforts;

3. To inform the public. This involves serving as the source of accurate and comprehensive information about the incident and the response.
- B. Establishing a JIC, developing processes and procedures, and training staff to effectively operate a JIC allows response and support organizations to be more proactive in providing information to the responders, the public, and federal, state and local governments. Through a JIC, the different agencies (including state, local, and other entities) involved in a response can work in a cohesive manner, enabling them to “speak with one voice.” By maintaining a centralized communication facility, resources can be better managed and duplication of effort is minimized. Finally, the use of a JIC allows for tracking and maintaining records and information more accurately, therefore improving the ability to conduct post-incident assessments that are used to improve crisis communication and general response activities.
- C. The objectives of the JIC staff are to:
1. Develop, recommend and execute public information plans and strategies on behalf of the Incident Command.
 2. Gather information about the crisis.
 3. Provide all target markets with equal access to timely and accurate information about disaster response, recovery and mitigation programs.
 4. Instill confidence in the community that all levels of government are working in partnership to restore essential services and help individuals begin to put their lives back together.
 5. Capture images of the crisis in video and photos that can be used by the response organization as well as the media.
 6. Monitor and measure public perception of the incident.
 7. Facilitate response to public inquiry and rumor control
 8. Work with the media to promote a positive understanding of federal and state response, recovery and mitigation programs.
 9. Provide disaster victims with information about disaster response, recovery and mitigation services available to them.
 10. Support state and local efforts to reach disaster victims with specific program information.
- D. Initially the JIC will be located near the SEOC. At the JIC, PIOs from involved agencies will contribute to the coordination and release of accurate and

consistent information that will be quickly disseminated to the media and to the public.

- E. Before its release, disaster or emergency information will be coordinated and reviewed by the NEMA assistant director or his designee to ensure consistency and accuracy.
- F. All Nebraska state agencies are encouraged to develop and disseminate their own information. The NEMA PIO (JIC lead PIO) will exercise no editorial or policy control over agencies' release of information about their own policies, procedures or programs.
- G. All Nebraska agencies involved in the disaster or emergency response and recovery, as well as private and voluntary responding entities, are invited and encouraged to participate in the operation of the JIC to facilitate the coordination of information and provide one voice for the State of Nebraska.
- H. Access to the SEOC will be limited, as will access to the JIC. Agencies requiring or requesting access to SEOC personnel for information purposes will be coordinated through the JIC, as will be requests for interviews with response agencies and officials.

V. JIC LOCATION

- A. The primary JIC location is the Board Room, NET, Terry Carpenter Building, 1800 N. 33rd Street, in Lincoln. However, an alternate location may be identified by the Lead PIO, and that location will be communicated to responding staff.
- B. Assuming the minimum staffing configuration of six persons, and allowing for one assistant for each, it will be necessary to ensure that there is space for 12 people to work. Among the basic needs to be addressed are the access to sufficient power outlets and strips; Internet connections; dedicated media phone lines; dedicated public inquiry or disaster telephone hotlines, video interconnections, satellite uplink/downlink capability, parking for commercial or network trucks, sanitation, first aid and personnel support centers are also required.
- C. Security to the JIC at the NET is provided.
- D. The JIC has an area for media briefings and a media work area. This area requires multiple telephone lines and computer internet connections, electrical outlets, work tables and chairs. Office supplies and other items will be the responsibility of the media representatives. The media briefing area

will require a podium, chairs for the media and presenters, electrical outlets, and sufficient room to allow television cameras to be set up at the rear and sides.

- E. The space required for all functions, both for the JIC and for the media areas, is dependent on the size of the incident. A large-scale incident will draw more media attention, demanding more working and briefing space. The NET facility can accommodate such expected needs.
- F. In addition to the working and briefing space within the JIC, provisions must also be made for space outside and adjacent to the JIC building for the parking and operation of media broadcast trucks and trailers.
- G. JIC Access
 - 1. Each staff member reporting to the JIC will be required to log in as they arrive and log out at the end of their shift. At log in, they may be issued a numbered JIC identification badge, which will be prominently displayed when they are on duty. Badges will be returned when the staff member is de-activated.
 - 2. Media representatives are required to log in and out of the JIC facility. All media will be required to show valid media identification listing their name and affiliation.
 - 3. All other NET security procedures will also apply to the JIC staff and media.

VI. JIC DEMOBILIZATION

Demobilization is the orderly, safe and efficient return of the staff and facilities to pre-disaster status. The demobilization plan should be implemented as soon as warranted to facilitate the accountability of staff and the replacement of resources. The lead PIO is responsible for ensuring that the JIC is returned to pre-disaster status, supplies and equipment returned to their former state or replaced, and that other supplies and equipment or replaced. The lead PIO will also provide complete financial records to the administration section of the SEOC.

ESF 6 – MASS CARE, EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, HOUSING and HUMAN SERVICES

Participating Departments/Agencies:

- Nebraska Department of Education
- Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
- Nebraska Emergency Management Agency
- Nebraska Health and Human Services
- Nebraska Department of Roads
- University of Nebraska System
- Volunteers Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)
- American Red Cross

I. PURPOSE

This Annex describes in broad terms the actions, roles and responsibilities of governmental, volunteer, faith-based and non-governmental agencies and organizations in the immediate and short term response and care of disaster victims, families of victims and responders. The agencies listed above, as well as those providing specialized services and services on request, will:

- A. Coordinate efforts to provide sheltering, feeding, emergency first aid and human services following a significant natural or technological emergency or disaster. These services can be made available before, during and immediately following a Governor's Emergency/Disaster Proclamation.
- B. Collect, receive, and report information about the status of victims and efforts to assist with family reunification within the disaster area.
- C. Coordinate bulk distribution of emergency relief supplies to victims.
- D. Coordinate the activities of affiliated volunteers cooperating with VOAD organizations.
- E. Provide liaison and coordination between the local jurisdictions and federal programs in human service areas such as evacuee reception, special needs populations, interim housing, and other direct federal aid to victims.

II. SITUATION

A. Disaster Condition

Airplane crashes, flash floods, tornadoes, fires, transportation accidents involving hazardous materials, technological events, acts of terrorism and

catastrophic events in Nebraska and in other states may necessitate mass care for evacuees, victims and emergency workers beyond the local jurisdiction's borders involved in the disaster and its aftermath. Extended displacement of victims is possible and shelters may be needed statewide to accommodate evacuees; Nebraskan evacuees may need sheltered in surrounding states.

B. Assumptions

1. ESF #6 planning is based on a worst case scenario; a disaster occurs without warning, causes large numbers of casualties and results in widespread damage necessitating the temporary relocation of victims.
2. The nature and extent of a disaster requires a preplanned, immediate, and automatic response from Mass Care providers.
3. Mass Care providers will immediately provide feeding, shelter and emergency first aid services.
4. Sheltering and feeding activities may be required for an indeterminate number of days after the onset of a disaster.
5. ESF #6 should be able to respond to welfare inquiries, from around the world, within 24 hours of the disaster's onset.
6. Some victims will go to mass shelters; others will find shelter with friends and relatives; many victims will remain with or near their damaged homes.
7. The reception of registered evacuees from other states may require sheltering capacity beyond the local jurisdiction's normal operational level.
8. Mass care shelter facilities will receive priority consideration for inspections to ensure the safety of the occupants.
9. Mass care operations and logistical support requirements will be given high priority by State, volunteer and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) support agencies.
10. Large numbers of spontaneous volunteers from the affected area and around the country will require a concerted coordination effort. VOAD volunteers will coordinate with ESF #6 ESFC and provide support in areas of their expertise.
11. Special needs persons (those incapable of serve care during and after of the event) may require individualized assistance. This population includes but is not limited to the aged, unaccompanied minors, those

persons with physical/mental disabilities, language barriers, prisoners, and those with medical issues requiring both specialized or intensive care and large numbers of skilled care givers.

12. There will be large quantities of donated relief supplies that will need organized, warehoused, distributed, accounted for and disposed of during major incidents.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. All participating agencies and departments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) will operate using the NIMS protocols.
- B. A NEMA Response Section staff member serves as the ESF Coordinator for ESF #6. In the event of a potential or real disaster event, the ESF #6 Coordinator (ESFC) will be notified by the SEOC. The activated ESFC will be available to respond to requests for emergency/disaster related information and support. The ESFC will identify which additional departments/agencies are needed, and either request activation of or alert those ESF #6, departments/agencies/organizations.
- C. ESF #6 will organize to ensure a rapid response to the mass care needs of people affected. Emphasis will be on each participating agency to the ESF having thorough and up-to-date disaster plans that have been coordinated through the ESF's Coordinator. Activated ESF #6 organizations will implement their disaster plans and policies specific to their agency's mission and capability. These plans will be operational in nature, and standardized whenever possible.
- D. ESF #6 agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGO) will:
 1. Focus primarily on sheltering activities, mass feeding, emergency services and the coordination of volunteer agency activities involved in mass care;
 2. Maintain resource staff notification lists. Resource staff should be available 24 hours per day, seven days per week.
 3. Maintain their organization's inventories of available resources and contractual service providers.
 4. Establish communications with appropriate field personnel and ensure that their staffs are ready for timely deployment to the field, SEOC or their agency's EOC

5. Coordinate with participating departments/agencies to prioritize and develop strategies for a coordinated response as reflected in the Incident Action Plan.
6. Pre-position resources when anticipated response or recovery activities will be necessary or to expedite support for long-term activities;
7. Coordinate with ESF #1 (Transportation) to provide ground transportation to move resources, either to pre-position or for immediate use.
8. Coordinate with ESF #1 (Transportation) to provide ground transportation to evacuation shelters
9. Continually reassess priorities to address the critical mass care needs.
10. Track resources: personnel, stock supplies, emergency contracts, services, purchases and donations which are committed to specific missions;
11. Re-deploy, re-stage and reconstitute resources as appropriate.
12. Assist in locating health and welfare workers to augment personnel assigned to shelters.
13. Obtain and summarize casualty information from within the disaster area.
14. Provide technical assistance for shelter operations related to such issues as: food, disease, infection, insect vectors, water supply, sanitation, waste disposal, household animals (pets), heating or cooling and the like.
15. Assist in the provision of medical supplies.
16. Provide available resources such as transportation, shelter facilities, cots and blankets, field kitchens, food service personnel, and emergency food supplies, expendable cleaning and personal hygiene supplies. When local plans provide for household animals shelters; cages, food, water, exercise areas, handlers if available, and security may also be provided.
17. Provide potable water for mass care use and bulk distribution to victims.
18. Provide assistance in inspecting mass care shelter sites after the disaster to ensure suitability of facilities to safely shelter disaster victims.
19. Provide assistance in constructing temporary shelter facilities, if necessary, in the disaster area.

20. The ESF coordinator will insure that reunification activities or processes for family welfare inquiries are initiated through the Red Cross, HAM radio, Civil Air Patrol and other agencies able to assist.
21. Provide for the procurement, reception, protection, security and appropriate distribution of donated relief items, services and money, both solicited and spontaneous.
22. Coordinate through resources such as VOAD, staffing required for the sorting, distribution, inventory control and disposal of donated items.

IV. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

ESF #6 will utilize personnel and resources from participating departments/agencies to respond to mission assignments related to emergencies/disasters. Additional resources available at other ESFs may be coordinated and mobilized to support ESF #6 missions. When requests exceed the state's capability to respond, additional resources (i.e. federal resources, contractual agreements, and mutual aid agreements) will be mobilized. All personnel and resources mobilized by ESF #6 will remain under the direction and control of the ESFC #6, unless otherwise designated.

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ESF 7 – RESOURCE SUPPORT

The following provides an outline for ESF #7 – Resource Support.

Participating Departments/Agencies:

- Nebraska Department of Administrative Services
 - Accounting Division
 - Budget Division
 - State Building Division
 - Central Finance
 - Director’s Office
 - Employee Relations Division
 - General Council
 - Human Resources
 - Materiel Division
 - Personnel Division
 - Risk Management Division
 - Task Force for Building Renewal
 - Transportation Services Bureau
 - Office of the Chief Information Officer

I. PURPOSE

ESF #7 will establish and manage a system to expedite the coordination, procurement and distribution of expendable supplies, office equipment and additional fixed facilities as needed to support a state emergency response.

II. AUTHORITY

Various statutes authorize DAS to accomplish the duties and responsibilities in an emergency response.

III. SITUATION

State agencies generally operate at the minimal level of personnel, office supplies and equipment, expendable and hard goods, and heavy equipment for day to day activities. In a long term or catastrophic event, state agencies and deployed state assets will require additional specialists and support staff, expendable supplies, materiel, equipment, vehicles and fixed facilities with utility infrastructure, in order to meet their response missions.

IV. ASSUMPTIONS AND PLANNING FACTORS

- A. The governor may invoke emergency powers allowed by law and suspend other than “full and open competition” bidding and other procurement processes.
- B. A long term or catastrophic event will require expendable supplies, materiel, and personnel resources. Timely replacement/re-supply will enhance the productivity and efficacy of the other ESFs and the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
- C. Allied agencies responding to the long-term or catastrophic event will also need re-supply.
- D. A catastrophic event may initiate a continuity of operations plan (COOP) of one or more responding agencies. Facilities, office equipment, vehicles, supplies, and personnel will be needed to meet the agencies’ essential missions.
- E. Coordination with, and support of the SEOC, other ESFs, and deployed state assets needs a central management system.
- F. The SEOC, other ESFs, and deployed State assets will use their agency’s inventory first.
- G. State-contracted commercial venders, supply houses and service providers will expedite their response to purchase orders and other requests for goods or services.
- H. The movement or distribution of materiel will be restricted in the immediate disaster area.
- I. Reconstitution plans will be developed by the involved agencies at the outset of the response.
- J. All disaster related expenses will by tracked using accepted accounting practices. See Section V: B. (below) regarding personnel issues.

V. ORGANIZATION/RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. The director or designee of the DAS will be the ESF 7 coordinator.

Responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

1. Coordinating, managing and approving all required functions,

2. Providing services to all agencies, boards and commissions.

B. The following will respond and support an incident as requested:

1. DAS State Accounting Administrator/Accounting Staff's responsibility includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Maintaining an accounting system for all disaster related expenditures,
- b. Ensuring that payments to vendors are continued,
- c. Monitoring the usage and make payments for purchase card transactions,
- d. Processing payroll
- e. Monitoring and auditing all disaster related expenditures,
- f. Maintaining accountability for warrants,
- g. Ensuring the integrity of data on all expenditures for processing through the NIS system.
 - i. Main Number (402) 471-2581
 - ii. FAX number (402) 471-2583.

2. Office of the Chief Information Officer:

All previously mentioned IT functions are covered under ESF 2

3. DAS Materiel Division Administrator/Procurement/Surplus/Office Supply Staff will expedite the purchasing functions. Responsibilities include, but are not limited to managing all activities regarding purchase, inventory, and surplus and destruction (including recycling opportunities) of all state property.

- a. Main Number (402) 471-2401,
- b. FAX Number (402) 471-2089
- c. www.das.state.ne.us/materiel/

4. DAS Risk Management Administrator/Staff will administer risk management functions. Responsibilities include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Maximizing the reimbursement available for disaster related activities and expenditures.
 - b. Ensuring that all procedures under this ESF comply with Risk Management and insurance requirements for identifying losses, documenting losses, replacing real estate and personal property (this includes buildings, equipment, and vehicles), and expending resources to accomplish these functions.
 - c. Receiving and expediting the processing of any state employee injury or death report. See 'Concept of Operations', Attachment 1" for instructions.
 - i. Main Number (402) 471-2551
 - ii. Fax Number (402) 471-2800
 - iii. The Claim Report Line number is (800) 642-6671.
5. The DAS State Building Division Administrator, Facilities Managers, Architects, and Engineers functions focus on infrastructure, buildings, dwellings and facilities. The Building Division has detailed floor plans and building specifications for facilities across the state with the exception of buildings within the Department of Roads and the Military Department. Responsibilities include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Operating and maintaining state facilities,
 - b. Obtaining alternate facilities, either leased and/or owned space,
 - i. Main Number (402) 471-3191
 - ii. Leasing Coordinator (402) 471-0450.
6. DAS State Personnel Division will administer all personnel functions. Responsibilities include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Hiring and/or transferring state employees to other work sites or agencies.
 - b. Hiring of skilled personnel for temporary assignments.

- c. Coordinating and responding all state agencies' personnel needs:
 - i. Main Number (402) 471-2075
 - ii. TDD Number (402) 471-4693
 - iii. Temporary Services (402) 471-4093
or (402) 471-4458
 - iv. FAX staffing requests to (402) 471-3754

- 7. DAS Transportation Services Bureau (TSB): The transportation support function will be the responsibility of the Transportation Services Bureau. Responsibilities include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Ensuring the efficient utilization and maintenance of all state owned passenger vehicles,
 - b. Providing personnel transportation support services to all state agencies,
 - c. Providing long-term lease and short-term rental of cars and vans. There are several rental pools located throughout the state. Locations are attached.
 - i. Main Number (402) 471-2897
 - ii. Service Department (402) 471-2381
 - iii. Dispatch (402) 471-2391

VI. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The Dept of Administrative Services, director, or director's designee, will review and update this plan after each major event and at least annually. Changes or update will be submitted to the NEMA for inclusion in the SEOP.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT	ITEM	PAGE
1	Risk Management Concept of Operations	ESF 7-7
2	TSB Pool Locations/Information	ESF 7-9

RISK MANAGEMENT CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Risk Management insures state property such as office equipment, telecommunications equipment, and autos (hereafter referred to as state property). All of which are included in this ESF as resources that may need to access/replace in the event of an emergency response.

If the event involves no damage to current state property, then there is no resupply role for Risk Management.

Risk Management is involved in the replacement of the state property to ensure that policy requirements are met so the state may obtain reimbursement for the replacements from the state's insurance carriers.

The process for an agency to request property replacement includes:

- A. Risk Management will confirm that the property is included in the list of Insured Values (covered by the State's insurance program).
- B. If the property is not insured, the Materiel Division procedures for replacement are followed without further involvement from Risk Management.
- C. If the property is insured and replacement exceeds the Agency's direct purchasing authority, the Materiel Division procures the replacement property. Risk Management:
 1. Approves the replacement (i.e. complies with insurance) and notifies of any restrictions on the replacement property,
 2. Directs payment by TPA or notifies buyers/contracting officers of any payment issues,
 3. Advises on the steps needed to document the loss/need to replace and secures any evidence needed to ultimately recover costs from the carrier,
 4. Provides the required notification to the carriers for reimbursement.

If additional property is acquired during the event, notice should be provided to Risk Management. This information will allow items to be insured for immediate use.

If the property is insured and the replacement is to be reimbursed by insurance, Risk Management will need to approve any action to surplus or dispose of the old or replaced property.

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TSB POOL LOCATIONS/INFORMATION

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Transportation Services Bureau (TSB) is to centralize title to, ensure the efficient utilization and proper maintenance of all state-owned passenger vehicles, and to provide transportation services to all state agencies, boards, and commissions.

II. AUTHORITY

Laws 1981, LB 381, and 39 are the authorizing statutes.

III. LEASE AND RENTAL VEHICLES

DAS Transportation Services Bureau provides both long-term lease vehicles and short-term rental of cars and vans. Six (6) rental pools are operated in the locations listed below:

DAS TSB Rental Pool Information

Pool Location	Street Address	City	Phone Number
Lincoln Pool	1501 "M" Street	Lincoln	402-471-2391
Omaha Pool	State Office Building 1313 Farnam-on-the-Mall	Omaha	402-595-2116
North Platte Pool	Craft State Office Building 200 South Silber	North Platte	308-535-8119
Scottsbluff Pool	Scottsbluff State Office Building 505A Broadway	Scottsbluff	1-866-872-6510

Kearney Pool	Youth Rehabilitation & Treatment Center 2802 30 th Avenue	Kearney	308-338-2009
Norfolk Pool	Norfolk Regional Center NRC, Administration, 1 st Floor 1700 North Victory Road	Norfolk	402-370-3216

ESF # 8 – PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Participating Departments/Agencies:

Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)
 Division of Public Health
 Division of Behavioral Health
 Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ)
 Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDOA)
 Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
 Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
 Nebraska Department of Education
 Nebraska National Guard (NENG)
 Nebraska Department of Roads (NDOR)
 University of Nebraska System
 Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters
 American Red Cross (ARC)
 Citizen Corp, Medical Reserve Corp,
 Emergency System for Advanced Registration of Volunteer Health
 Professionals (ESAR/VHP)
 Nebraska Hospital Association
 Nebraska Health Care Association / Nebraska Assisted Living Association
 Nebraska Nurses Association
 Nebraska Funeral Directors Association
 Nebraska Infection Control Network
 Nebraska Pharmacy Association
 Local Public Health Departments
 Nebraska Medical Association
 Regional Behavioral Health Authorities

INTRODUCTION: The purpose of the Public Health and Medical Services Emergency Support Function (ESF) is to provide coordinated assistance to support and supplement local resources in response to public health, medical care and mental health needs in advance of, or following a disaster event. The Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) will provide a representative to serve as the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) designated ESF Coordinator (ESFC) for ESF #8. In the event of a potential or real disaster event, the State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) will notify the ESFC. Upon SEOC request, the ESFC will be available to coordinate public health, behavioral health and medical-related requests with the appropriate divisions/personnel at DHHS.

I. PUBLIC HEALTH RESPONSE

A. Purpose

1. To coordinate the public health resources needed to supplement local resources in response to public health needs before, during, and following a Governor's emergency proclamation.
2. To provide supplemental assistance to local entities (coordinated with local health departments) in identifying and meeting the health needs of victims of a major emergency or disaster. This support is categorized in the following areas:
 - a. Assessment of public health needs,
 - b. Disease Control/Epidemiology,
 - c. Public health equipment and supplies,
 - d. Coordinate food safety information,
 - e. Identification and consultation on radiological, chemical, and biological hazards,
 - f. Public health information release,
 - g. Vector control/monitoring,
 - h. Potable water, wastewater, and solid waste disposal,
 - i. Consultation on health needs of special populations.
3. Coordinate the recovery, identification, and disposition of human remains in a mass fatality incident.
4. To identify state statutes, regulations, policies and procedures to be suspended to allow optimal response.

B. Situation and Assumptions

1. A significant natural disaster or manmade event that overwhelms local government may require state public health assistance. In addition to direct assistance, the state may be required to provide leadership and coordination in carrying out emergency response efforts in the areas of public health. For Nebraska the most probable threats to public health include tornadoes, major floods, or major snow/ice events. It should also be noted that influenza pandemics are naturally occurring and depending on severity, may cause major disruptions nationwide.

2. These events may require relocation of victims into temporary shelters; which may require public health expertise in food safety, vector control, availability of potable water, wastewater control, problems with solid waste facilities, addressing and accommodating individuals with functional needs to include physical and/or behavioral health issues.
3. Damage to chemical and industrial plants, sewer lines and water distribution systems, and secondary hazards such as fires and/or toxic fumes, may result in environmental and public health hazards to the surviving population including exposure to hazardous materials and contaminated water supplies, crops, livestock, and food products.
4. Events involving chemical, biological, and radiological terrorism will follow the Terrorism Annex of the State Emergency Operation Plan, the DHHS Strategic National Stockpile Plan, the DHHS CHEMPACK Deployment Plan for Nebraska where applicable.
5. Incidents involving release of radioactive material will follow the Nebraska Radiological Emergency Response Plan.
6. Incidents involving mass fatalities will follow the DHHS Mass Fatality Plan and Matrix.
7. Resources in the area may be inadequate to provide public health and medical services response while adhering to scope of practice and health care facility standards set by state statutes, regulations, policies and procedures.

C. Concept of Operations/Activation

1. In support of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #8, DHHS, will provide a representative to serve as the designated public health coordinator for ESF #8.
2. In the event of a potential or real disaster event, the public health coordinator will be notified by the ESFC. Upon ESFC request, the public health coordinator will be available to respond to public health-related requests submitted through the ESFC.
3. NEMA will consult with DHHS on the need to activate ESF #8, Public Health Response.
4. NEMA will notify DHHS upon activation of ESF #8.
5. When ESF #8 is activated, the public health coordinator will identify which participating DHHS divisions and other agencies are needed, and will insure that those entities are activated or on alert as appropriate.

6. All personnel and resources mobilized by ESF #8 will remain under the direction and control of the NEMA operations chief, unless otherwise designated.

D. Operations

When NEMA activates ESF #8, the following operational requests may be made of participating responders. The extent of this response will vary depending on the scope of the disaster and the available resources.

1. Evaluate public health assistance requests. All requests from appropriate local authorities for public health assistance will be assumed to be credible unless there is evidence to the contrary. Upon receiving conflicting or questionable requests, ESF #8 will attempt to confirm the actual needs.
2. Develop and update assessments of public health status.
 - a. Conduct general assessment of public health needs,
 - b. Ascertain need for ongoing health surveillance,
 - c. Determine need for additional public health personnel to respond to mass casualty/mass fatality incidents,
 - d. Determine need for medical care in responding to public health concern,
 - e. Ascertain need for protective actions to preserve public health,
 - f. Determine public health needs of functional needs individuals.
3. Utilize locally available resources to the extent possible to meet the public health needs identified by local authorities.
4. Identify additional in-state resources for public health.
5. Coordinate with ESF #6 (Mass Care) to provide public health services to evacuation shelters.
6. Respond to requests for public health assistance with:
 - a. Environmental Health,
 - b. Epidemiology,
 - c. Communicable Disease,
 - d. Laboratory Service,

- e. Mass fatality management,
 - f. Health/medical supplies and pharmaceuticals.
7. Coordinate communication on public health concerns.
 8. Coordinate with local public health departments to provide assistance during a public health emergency.
 9. Deploy public health personnel/teams from the state assets as needed and appropriate.
 10. Coordinate with other ESF teams in responding to a disaster.
 11. Determine need and prepare documents for suspension of statutes, regulations, policies and procedures to enable optimal public health response.
 12. Responding agencies will maintain accurate and extensive logs to support after-action reports and other documentation of the disaster conditions.

E. Organizational Roles and Responsibilities

The following agencies may be called upon to assist with the associated duties to the extent that response resources are available:

1. Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services
 - a. Provide overall coordination and leadership for public health response,
 - b. Provide information and technical assistance on communicable disease and epidemiology,
 - c. Provide assessment of public health needs in the disaster area,
 - d. Assist with vector control and monitoring,
 - e. Assist with identification and consultation in situations involving possible radiological/chemical/and biological agents,
 - f. Coordinate releases of public health information to the media,
 - g. Assist with identification of potable water,
 - h. Coordinate communications with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Federal Department of Health and Human Services Secretary's Operations Center,

- i. Coordinate the recovery, identification and disposition of human remains in a mass fatality incident
 - j. Coordinate the receipt, staging, storage and distribution of Strategic National Stockpile assets if requested.
 - k. Coordinate the deployment of CHEMPACK resources in coordination with local authorities during a Chemical Nerve Agent event.
 - l. Coordinate the deployment of DTPA caches in response to a “dirty radiological bomb” incident.
 - m. Coordinate the deployment of state and locally stored antivirals, antibiotics and personal protective equipment.
2. Department of Environmental Quality
- a. Assist with identification of chemical agents and provide consultation for clean up,
 - b. Assist with problems of wastewater and solid waste disposal,
 - c. Cooperate with DHHS in releasing public health information.
3. Department of Agriculture
- a. Coordinate food safety awareness,
 - b. Cooperate with DHHS in release of public information regarding foodstuffs,
 - c. Coordinate with DHHS to investigate and respond to zoonotic diseases.
4. American Red Cross
- Consults with DHHS on public health needs in carrying out mass care responsibilities.
5. University of Nebraska System
- a. Provide appropriate resources to assist with a public health response through the following:
 - i. NU Center for Biosecurity at UNMC,
 - ii. Nebraska Public Health Laboratory at UNMC-under contract with DHHS,

- iii. UNMC Radiation Health Center- under contract with OPPD/NPPD,
- iv. Student Health Services at UNK, UNL, UNO, and UNMC,
- v. Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources (IANR),
 - a) Co-operative Extension Service,
 - b) Plant Pathology,
 - c) UNL Department of Veterinary Science.
- vi. Expanded role of medical, nursing, physician assistants and other students to assist DHHS in a public health response plan
- vii. Develop and maintain a public website for information on bioterrorism.
- viii. UNMC/UNO cooperative education program to train public health professionals through the Master of Public Health (MPH) program.

F. Additional Resources

ESF #8 will utilize personnel and resources from participating departments/agencies to respond to mission assignments related to emergencies/disasters. Additional resources available at other ESFs may be coordinated and mobilized to support ESF #8 missions. When requests exceed the state’s capability to respond, additional resources (i.e. federal resources, contractual agreements, mutual aid agreements, ESAR/VHP, Citizen Corp, Medical Reserve Corp) may be mobilized. All personnel and resources mobilized by ESF #8 will remain under the direction and control of the ESFC #8, unless otherwise designated.

II. MEDICAL SUPPORT

A. Purpose

- 1. To coordinate the medical resources needed to supplement local resources in response to medical care needs before, during, and following a governor’s emergency proclamation.
- 2. To provide supplemental assistance to local entities in identifying and meeting the health needs of victims of a major emergency or disaster. This support is categorized in the following areas:
 - a. Assessment of medical needs,

- b. Medical care personnel,
 - c. Medical equipment and supplies,
 - d. Patient evacuation,
 - e. Coordination of in-hospital care,
 - f. Drug safety,
 - g. Coordination of a statewide emergency medical response,
 - h. Public health information release,
 - i. Victim recovery, identification, and disposition/mortuary services,
 - j. Medical command and control.
3. Suspension of appropriate state statutes and regulations to enable expanded use of resources.

B. Situation and Assumptions

1. A significant natural disaster or manmade event may result in death and injury to large numbers of people and overwhelm the capacity of local medical care and mortuary services.
2. Resources within the affected disaster area may be inadequate to clear casualties from the scene or treat them in local hospitals. Additional state/federal resources may be needed to supplement and assist local governments to triage and treat casualties in the disaster area and then transport them to the closest appropriate hospital or other health care facility.
3. In a major disaster area, it may be necessary to transport patients by air or ground to the nearest metropolitan areas with sufficient numbers of available hospital beds where patient needs can be matched with the necessary definitive medical care.
4. Hospitals, nursing homes, pharmacies and other medical/health facilities may be severely damaged or destroyed. Those facilities, that survive with little or no structural damage, may be rendered unusable or only partially usable because of a lack of utilities (power, water, sewer) and/or the inability of staff to report for duty. Medical facilities remaining in operation may be overwhelmed with casualties following a disaster.
5. Medical supplies and equipment may be in short supply because of damage to the facility and increased demand. Disruption in local

communications and transportation systems could prevent timely re-supply.

6. Uninjured persons who require daily medication for chronic disease/illnesses may have difficulty in obtaining medications because of damage or disruption to the normal supply chain.
7. High casualty volumes may require activation of additional mortuary services and family assistance centers.
8. Resources may be inadequate to provide medical care unless scope of practice and health care facility requirements are suspended.

C. Concept of Operations/Activation

1. In support of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #8, the DHHS Chief Medical Officer or designee, will serve as the Medical Support Coordinator for ESF #8 (ESFC).
2. In the event of a potential or real disaster event, the medical support coordinator will be notified by NEMA/SEOC.. Upon SEOC request, the medical support coordinator will be available to respond to medical-related requests submitted through NEMA on behalf of ESF #8.
3. When activation of ESF #8 is implemented, the medical support coordinator will identify which participating departments/agencies are needed, and take steps to insure that the departments/agencies are activated or on alert as appropriate.
4. All personnel and resources requested/mobilized by ESF #8 will remain under the direction and control of the NEMA Operations section chief, unless otherwise designated.

D. Operations

When NEMA activates ESF #8, the following operational requests may be made of participating responders. The extent of this response will vary depending on the scope of the disaster and the resources that are available to respond.

1. Evaluate and analyze medical care and mortuary needs, and the local capacity to respond to those needs.
2. Determine types and amount of additional medical personnel and equipment needed.
3. Ascertain the need for patient evacuations.

4. Respond to requests for:
 - a. Nursing Services,
 - b. Medical Support Services,
 - c. Medical Care Personnel,
 - d. Pharmaceutical Services,
 - e. Specialized Medical Equipment,
 - f. Laboratory Service,
 - g. Mortuary and Victim Identification and Disposition Services,
 - h. State/Federal cached medical supplies.
5. Identify additional medical care personnel, facilities, equipment, and supplies that can be accessed and coordinate their deployment.
6. Utilize locally available medical resources to the extent possible to meet the needs identified by local authorities.
7. Activate ESAR-VHP volunteer resources when requested (Appendix 1).
8. Determine the need and prepare documents for suspension of statutes, regulations, policies and procedures to enable optimal medical services response.
9. Determine if and when National Disaster Medical Systems (NDMS) assets need to be requested, and develop information needed for activation (Appendix 2).
10. Coordinate with ESF #6 (Mass Care) to provide medical services to evacuation and special needs shelters.
11. Coordinate state and local public health response for health surveillance.
12. Coordinate with other ESFs in responding to a disaster.
13. Responding agencies will maintain accurate and extensive logs to support after-action reports and other documentation of the disaster conditions.
14. Provide coordination between all DHHS divisions as needed.

E. Organizational Roles and Responsibilities

The following agencies/organizations may be called upon to assist with the associated duties to the extent that response resources are available. These resources will be coordinated with the chief medical officer through ESF#8.:

1. The Nebraska National Guard

Through the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency, provides coordination of available military transportation and medical resources.

2. Department of Health and Human Services

Through the DHHS chief medical officer or designee, coordinate operations as identified in item D of this document. Establish the DHHS Emergency Coordination Center to manage DHHS operations where appropriate.

3. American Red Cross

Activate their network to support emergency relief functions.

4. Nebraska Hospital Association

Coordinate the location of available hospital facilities and equipment as needed during a disaster. Assist in determining the need for activation of NDMS assets and develop information needed for activation (See Appendix).

5. Nebraska Health Care Association/Nebraska Assisted Living Association

Coordinate the location of available nursing homes for use as medical care facilities as needed during a disaster..

6. Nebraska Medical Association

Assist in the location of available doctors and specialist as needed during a disaster.

7. Nebraska Nurses Association

Assist in the location of available nursing staff to assist as needed during a disaster.

8. Nebraska Pharmacists Association

Assist in locating need medications and pharmacists as needed during a disaster.

9. Nebraska Funeral Directors Association

Shall assist in locating personnel and materials needed to operate a temporary morgue and support infection control efforts during a mass fatality event in accordance with the state mass fatality plan developed under ESF#8.

F. Additional Resources

ESF #8 will utilize personnel and resources from participating departments/agencies to respond to mission assignments related to emergencies/disasters. Additional resources available through other ESFs may be coordinated and mobilized to support ESF #8 missions. When requests exceed the state's capability to respond, additional resources (i.e. federal resources, contractual agreements, mutual aid agreements, ESAR/VHP, Citizen Corps, and Medical Reserve Corps will be mobilized.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH RESPONSE & RECOVERY

Updated August, 2013

I. PURPOSE

Behavioral health disaster response addresses psychological, emotional, behavioral and social issues arising from a disaster event. Disaster behavioral health services can help mitigate the severity of adverse psychological effects of the disaster and help restore social and psychological functioning for individuals, families, and communities.

- A. The purpose of behavioral health disaster response is to address mental health and substance related disorder issues which may follow an emergency or disaster.
- B. The Nebraska Behavioral Health All-Hazards Disaster Response and Recovery Plan (hereafter: Behavioral Health All-Hazards Plan) is the primary document which details the Nebraska Health and Human Services' behavioral health response and recovery procedures. According to the Behavioral Health All-Hazards Plan, the responsibilities of a behavioral health response are to:
 - 1. Assist local government and regional behavioral health authorities in the assessment of behavioral health needs.
 - 2. Identify emerging behavioral health needs of the affected area.
 - 3. Determine the extent of the local or regional behavioral health response that has been or is currently active.
 - 4. Procure and coordinate resources that may be required to meet the behavioral health needs of the affected area.
 - 5. Coordinate with behavioral health disaster resources at the local and regional levels.
 - 6. Coordinate services with other responding agencies to provide behavioral health services to emergency responders.
 - 7. Coordinate with the SEOC and State Joint Information Center (JIC) to provide behavioral health information to those affected.
 - 8. Monitor and coordinate the deployment of behavioral health resources.
 - 9. Complete and submit the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Crisis Counseling Program (CCP) grant administer the CCP if it is awarded.

II. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

- A. A significant natural or human caused incident may incur temporary or long term psychological consequences.
- B. Behavioral health resources within the affected area may be inadequate to address the needs of the first responders and the public involved.
- C. Disaster behavioral health services can help mitigate the severity of adverse psychological effects, promote resilience, and help to restore social and psychological functioning of individuals, families, and communities.
- D. Disaster behavioral health preparedness, response and recovery is a local responsibility first.
- E. State level involvement in the behavioral health preparedness, response, and recovery to disaster builds upon the structure and organization of the local and Regional response. The public behavioral health disaster response is organized and coordinated via the six Regional Behavioral Health Authorities.
- F. voluntary organizations active in disasters (VOAD) are valuable partners in meeting the psychological and social needs of people in disaster.
- G. Disaster behavioral health interventions may be systemic and long-term, with the early goal of stabilizing the psychosocial reactions of survivors, and the later goal of building resilience of individuals as well as restoring or rebuilding the social fabric of a community.
- H. The tendency of people to seek assistance from natural support systems creates a need for Disaster Behavioral Health efforts to include dissemination of accurate behavioral health information.
- I. Individual disaster behavioral health services must be appropriately delivered, and adjusted to be gender and culturally sensitive, linguistically and developmentally appropriate, and suitable for the type, scope, and phase of the disaster.
- J. Interventions during disaster response and recovery should be based on accepted professional standards and practices, to the extent possible.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Before a Disaster Occurs - PREPAREDNESS

1. Local Activities

- a. local emergency operations plans address behavioral health needs of people affected by a disaster.

- b. Behavioral health responders participate in joint exercises to test emergency plans.
 - c. Behavioral health responders are familiar with the Incident Command System
 - d. The Regional Behavioral Health Authority has:
 - i. Identified personnel to address disaster preparedness, response, and recovery issues.
 - ii. A disaster response and recovery plan.
 - iii. Fosters relationships among emergency management, public health departments, American Red Cross and others responsible for responding to behavioral health disaster needs in each county.
 - iv. Provided workforce development – psychological first aid training is provided to all involved in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery including volunteers who may augment the behavioral health response to disaster.
 - v. Worked with mental health, substance abuse and opioid treatment programs to ensure plans are in place for continuity of service in the event of a disruption.
2. State Activities - the DHHS Division of Behavioral Health
- a. Identifies state disaster behavioral health coordinators.
 - b. Together with state public information officers identifies a pool of behavioral health professionals with expertise in risk communication to serve as consultants for risk communication efforts.
 - c. Maintains a list of pre-identified and trained nebraska behavioral health emergency response team (BHERT) members to provide needs assessment, consultation, service provision and training as required.
- B. Activation – Response after the disaster occurs

Each disaster is unique. As a result, no flowchart or list of duties can accurately depict the exact sequence of events for every disaster response.

1. Local: Working within the Incident Command System (ICS) structure, the regional behavioral health authority.
 - a. Completes a local needs assessment (see Attachment - Behavioral Health Rapid Disaster Needs Assessment).
 - b. Oversees the deployment and tracking of the behavioral health response in their assigned geographic area.
2. State:
 - a. In support of emergency support function (ESF) #8, the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHSS) will provide a representative to serve as the designated Behavioral Health Disaster Coordinator for ESF#8, Behavioral health response and recovery, who will be able to implement the Behavioral Health All-Hazards Plan. See Attachment 1 for a list of designated state behavioral health disaster coordinators.
 - b. In the event of a potential or real disaster event, the ESF#8 coordinator may activate the state behavioral health disaster coordinator. This coordinator will be available to respond to disaster behavioral health-related issues as detailed in the Nebraska Behavioral Health All-Hazards Disaster Response and Recovery Plan. The state behavioral health disaster coordinator will activate the behavioral health emergency response team when it is requested through emergency management.
 - c. The DHHS public information officer and the state behavioral health disaster coordinator will coordinate with the state Joint Information Center (JIC) to arrange for dissemination of information to the public about stress, mental health and substance abuse issues related to disaster recovery. If needed, the State Behavioral Health Disaster Coordinator may activate a pre-identified pool of experts in risk communication/risk assessment to assist with this function.
 - d. NEMA may be asked, through the ESF#8 coordinator, to provide needs assessment information and updates to the state behavioral health disaster coordinator to aid in the completion of a FEMA crisis counseling grant application in the event of a presidential major disaster declaration for individual assistance, and/or other grant applications which can potentially add behavioral health resources to the affected area in the absence of a presidential declaration for individual assistance.

C. After a Disaster Occurs – RECOVERY

1. Recovery is a process occurring over time for individuals and communities. Psychological and social needs in recovery are dependent upon a number of factors, including the pre-existing conditions of individuals and communities, the nature, scope, plus severity of the disaster, as well as the type of assistance made available through formal response mechanisms. Recovery is a local responsibility but there may be opportunities for assistance from State and Federal resources to meet this responsibility.
2. The regional behavioral health authority monitors activities and needs of affected areas so it is in a position to advocate for resources.
3. Long-term recovery may also involve formation of groups to address unmet needs in a community resulting from the disaster which could involve behavioral health.
4. Regional behavioral health authority disaster coordinators are responsible for reporting recovery needs and progress to the State Division of Behavioral Health through the state disaster behavioral health coordinator.
5. Other Organizational Roles and Responsibilities – in addition to the role of the regional behavioral health authorities, there are the following organizations. These agencies may be called upon to assist with the associated duties to the extent that response resources are available:
 - a. American Red Cross (ARC) mental health function
 - i. Serves ARC workers and persons that come in contact with ARC-sponsored programs/services, such as ARC shelters, service centers and mass care sites,
 - ii. Establishes and maintains linkages with local community resources, including the regional behavioral health authorities in order to coordinate responses to meet immediate needs, and to refer persons to existing providers for ongoing behavioral health services.
6. The Nebraska Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) Program
 - i. Deploys volunteer CISM teams to provide short term behavioral health support for emergency responders and their families.

7. Additional Resources

ESF#8 will utilize personnel and resources from participating departments/agencies to respond to mission assignments related to emergencies/disasters. Additional resources available within other ESFs may be coordinated and mobilized to support ESF#8 missions. When requests exceed the state's capability to respond, additional resources (i.e. federal resources, contractual agreements, and mutual aid agreements,) will be mobilized.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

APPENDIX 1	Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals (ESAR-VHP)	ESF 8-21
APPENDIX 2	National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)	ESF 8-27
Attachment 1	National Disaster Medical System Activation Procedures	ESF 8-31
APPENDIX 3	Strategic National Stockpile Reception Plan	ESF 8-33
Attachment 1	SNS Request Process	ESF 8-43
APPENDIX 4	Radioactive Materials Transportation Accident Plan (RAMTAP)	ESF 8-45
Attachment 1	Transportation Responsibilities	ESF 8-55
Attachment 2	Radiological Transportation Accident Questions	ESF 8-65
Attachment 3	Protective Action Guides	ESF 8-67
APPENDIX 5	CHEMPACK Chemical Nerve Agent Caches	ESF 8-73
APPENDIX 6	DTPA Radiological Antidotes	ESF 8-79

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EMERGENCY SYSTEM FOR ADVANCED REGISTRATION OF VOLUNTEER HEALTH PROFESSIONALS (ESAR-VHP)

I. PURPOSE

This appendix describes the ESAR-VHP system and the procedures used to activate ESAR-VHP registered volunteer medical and health professionals.

II. SITUATION AND PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- A. A workforce of trained, volunteer medical and health professionals can support local resources in addressing health impacts of major incidents.
- B. Health and medical resources in an impacted area may be overwhelmed or inadequate to meet the needs of the people affected by an incident or disaster.
- C. The registered ESAR-VHP volunteers will be available for deployment locally, regionally, state or nationally, as a state emergency response team(s) (SERT).

III. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Local emergency management agency (EMA) & public health (PH) agencies.
 - 1. The local/regional MRC coordinator, generally in the public health agency, will work with other local/regional public health and emergency management agents to recruit volunteers, develop, implement or provide disaster response-related training for affiliated volunteers.
 - 2. In a locally declared disaster, the EMA may request from the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) additional health and medical personnel from the state ESAR-VHP.
 - 3. When the state emergency response teams are deployed, the requesting EMA will assure full integration into the local Incident command structure.
- B. Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
 - 1. Assesses and forwards requests for health/medical volunteers from the local Emergency Management to the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) ESF-8 coordinator.
 - 2. Coordinates with DHHS and the State ESAR-VHP coordinator in the decision to deploy ESAR-VHP resources.

3. Notifies MRC regional coordinators to inform the local MRC volunteers and to prepare for impending deployment.
4. Arranges the logistical support for deployed volunteers.
5. Manages the deployed volunteers as members of a state emergency management team (SERT).
6. Coordinates with the local EMA to assure that request has been addressed.

C. Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)\

1. Maintains, and accesses the ESAR-VHP database.
2. When health and medical volunteers are requested through the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency, the ESF-8 coordinator will notify the ESAR-VHP coordinator who will access the state registry and compile a list of potential volunteers.

D. Joint Responsibility NEMA and DHHS:

The Nebraska state Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) coordinator (NEMA) and the Nebraska ESAR-VHP coordinator (DHHS) jointly oversee the health/medical volunteer selection and activation. See Attachment 1 for activation flowchart.

E. Office of the Chief Communications Officer (OCIO):

The OCIO maintains computer security and access to the ESAR-VHP registry.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Activation of health and medical volunteers registered with ESAR-VHP may be requested when a disaster overwhelms or threatens to overwhelm local capabilities. The ESAR-VHP volunteers may also be requested by other states through the Emergency Mutual Aid Compact process, administered by NEMA.

A. Preparedness

Nebraska's disaster health and medical response is primarily by volunteers.

1. The Nebraska ESAR-VHP coordinator and the local/regional Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) coordinators jointly recruit licensed health and medical personnel. ESAR-VHP volunteers are all licensed medical professionals. MRC volunteers may include these ESAR-VHP volunteers in addition to other trained health care providers and non-medical, non-health care volunteers.

2. The ESAR-VHP registry is the primary source of information about Nebraska's disaster/emergency health and medical volunteers. MRC coordinators may maintain a local data of MRC volunteers in addition to having access to the ESAR-VHP database.
3. ESAR-VHP volunteers may receive disaster response training through the local MRC program.

B. Activation

1. When disasters requiring medical resources beyond local capabilities occur, the EMA can request ESAR-VHP assistance from the NEMA
 - a. The local medical coordinator (listed in each county's local emergency operations plan: Annex A, Attachment 1) should complete a needs assessment in coordination with local health and medical personnel to determine the scope, severity and expected duration of the health issue and the local response capability and identify resources needed. Based on the recommendation of the Medical Coordinator, the emergency manager would request ESAR-VHP state resources from NEMA.
 - b. The request for assistance should include:
 - i. The specific mission(s) for which ESAR-VHP volunteers are needed.
 - ii. The type of skill sets and anticipated number of volunteers needed.
 - iii. The contact information for the incident's health and medical coordinator.
 - iv. The anticipated location and length of deployment.
 - v. The incident specific conditions relevant to deployment (risks, environment).
 - vi. Medical equipment, supplies or personal protective equipment required by volunteers in support of their mission (if known and available).
 - vii. Verification that the disaster is beyond the response ability of local resources, and that all local and sub-state regional resources have been utilized to the fullest.

2. State ESAR-VHP activities:

- a. NEMA receives the local request(s) from the EMA and notifies the DHHS ESF 8 coordinator who in turn notifies the State ESAR-VHP coordinator.
- b. The State ESAR-VHP (DHHS) coordinator initiates a database search of possible medical responders with the requested skill sets and training. DHHS, using the statewide notification system, polls these selected volunteers for their availability.
- c. Once volunteers have indicated their availability, NEMA and DHHS will decide which volunteers to activate.
- d. When skill sets are equal, MRC affiliated volunteers and/or volunteers with disaster specific training and experience will be deployed before non-affiliated and inexperienced personnel.
- e. The State MRC coordinator (NEMA) contacts the local MRC representatives to notify and prepare the selected volunteers for deployment.
- f. Should ESAR-VHP volunteers with special skills, who are not MRC members, be needed, DHHS will notify and prepare those individuals for deployment.
- g. All volunteers are assigned and deployed as a state resource as a state emergency response team(s).
- h. SERTs are supported by NEMA administratively and operate under and within the local incident command.
- i. The State ESAR-VHP coordinator will enter deployment information into the state registry for each volunteer activated.

3. Recovery

Recovery may require continued assistance from state resources. Planning for long term deployment necessitates volunteer team rotations, replacements, or augmentation and requires continuing assessment of the mission and community needs in consideration of the needs and capabilities of the deployed volunteers. The state ESAR-VHP coordinator will continue to work closely with the locals in addressing these issues.

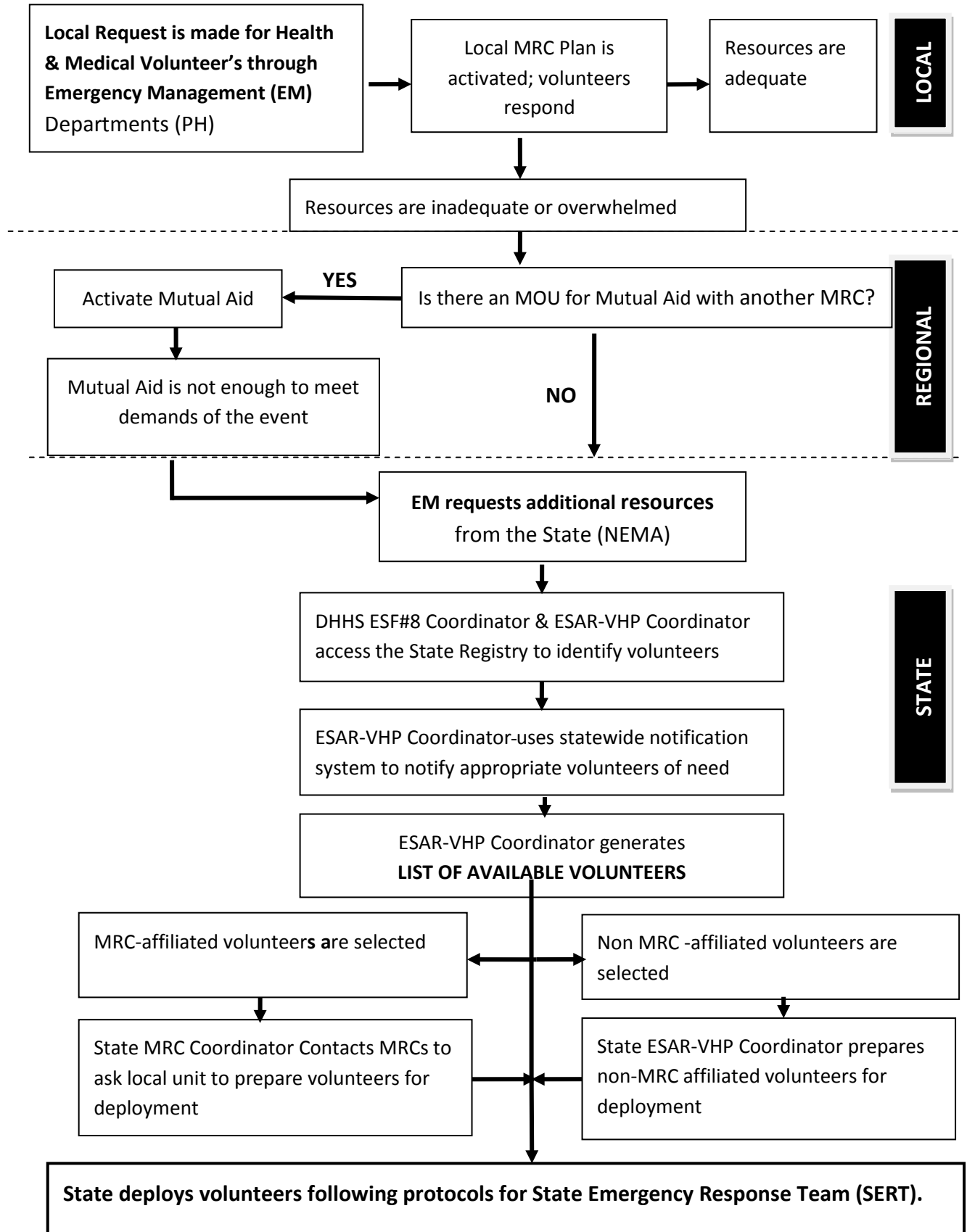
4. Demobilization:

When a volunteer’s mission is completed or time of their availability has expired, the volunteer, as a SERT member, will complete an appropriate demobilization process. The NIMS provides acceptable guidelines. The state ESAR-VHP coordinator will enter deployment information into the state registry for each volunteer demobilized.

Contact information for key positions (Current, July 2013):

State ESAR-VHP Coordinator	NEMA-MRC Coordinator	ESAR-VHP Database
<p>Eric Sergeant 402-471-1993 (Office/Cell) eric.sergeant@nebraska.gov</p> <p>backup: DHHS Office of Public Health Emergency Response (24/7) 402-471-1983</p>	<p>Ryan Lowry 402-471-7424 (Office) ryan.lowry@nebraska.gov</p> <p>NEMA Duty Officer 402-499-1219</p> <p>NEMA Backup Duty Officer 402-499-1227</p>	<p>Kevin Cueto 402-471-8061 (Office) kevin.cueto@nebraska.gov</p> <p>Ambica Pasham 402-471-0677 (Office) ambica.pasham@nebraska.gov</p> <p>OCIO Help Desk (24 hour) 402-471-4636</p>

Activation of Health and Medical Volunteers



NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM (NDMS)

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this appendix is to provide the necessary information and procedures to enable the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) to be activated and carry out its responsibilities and functions during any major disaster.

II. SITUATION & ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situation

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Omaha, NDMS Coordinating Center for Nebraska, has established memoranda of understanding (MOU) with area hospitals which will accept patients during disaster situations. MOUs have also been created with other agencies to provide support during activation of the NDMS.

B. Assumptions

The MOU should ensure the quick response of signatory agencies so that patient care in disaster situations will not be delayed.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The NDMS operations center has been entrusted with the coordination of area hospitals and support agencies which will receive patients in response to a major disaster, either in Nebraska or another state, when the medical capabilities of that affected region, state, or federal medical system have been exceeded.
2. In the event of a major disaster, the governor of Nebraska, via the NEMA, may request federal assistance under the authority of the Disaster Relief Act of 1988, PL 100-707, as amended, and the president of the United States may make a declaration of an emergency or a major disaster. The presidential declaration triggers a series of federal responses, coordinated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which may, when appropriate, include activation of the NDMS.

B. National Security Emergency

In the event of a national security emergency, the secretary of defense, U.S. Department of Defense, would have the authority to activate the system. The NDMS may also be activated, with or without a presidential declaration, by a request from the state health officer to the assistant secretary for health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), under the authority provided by the Federal Public Health Services Act.

C. Phases of Emergency Management

1. Mitigation

- a. Obtain MOUs with all hospitals and support agencies.
- b. Maintain current listing of response capabilities.
- c. Maintain current listing of resources.
- d. Maintain contact with all supporting agencies.

2. Preparedness

During the preparedness phase, the NDMS Coordinating Center for Nebraska will proceed as follows:

- a. Conduct an annual NDMS exercise.
- b. Conduct regular NDMS briefings.
- c. Critique the NDMS exercises of other organizations or states.
- d. Provide technical assistance to other agencies.

3. Response

During the response phase, the NDMS Coordinating Center for Nebraska will:

- a. Ensure all supporting agencies are contacted.
- b. Ensure the reception area is ready to receive an influx of patients.
- c. Provide the news media with information on a scheduled basis.
- d. Maintain records of all activities.

- e. Maintain the status and location of each patient.
 - f. Ensure bed reports are submitted.
4. Recovery
- During the recovery phase, the NDMS Coordinating Center for Nebraska will:
- a. Determine final disposition of all patients.
 - b. Ensure all discharged patients are returned to their place of origin.
 - c. Provide input for improving NDMS during disaster operations.

IV. ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

A. Phase-I: Notification Only Activation of NDMS

- 1. Agencies or systems involved are as follows:
 - a. American Red Cross
 - b. Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services
 - c. Area hospitals
 - d. Lincoln Medical Response System (LMRS)
 - e. Omaha Metropolitan Medical Response System (OMMRS)
 - f. Nebraska Emergency Management Agency

B. Phase II: Notification to Receive Patients Activation of NDMS:

- 1. Agencies or systems involved are as follows:
 - a. American Red Cross
 - b. Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services
 - c. Area hospitals
 - d. Lincoln Medical Response System (LMRS)
 - e. Omaha Metropolitan Medical Response System (OMMRS)

- f. Nebraska Emergency Management Agency
- g. Nebraska State Patrol and local police agencies
- h. Fire departments
- i. News media

V. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

Once the president of the United States has made a declaration of a major disaster, including activation of NDMS, the VA medical director will contact all VA Coordinating Centers. At that time, the Omaha VA coordinating center will activate NDMS in this area. The DHHS EOC will be contacted to begin the activation of area hospitals. The NDMS Operations Center will activate all other agencies according to prescribed procedures.

NATIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL SYSTEM (NDMS) ACTIVATION PROCEDURES

I. SCOPE AND PURPOSE

- A. NDMS is a coordinated effort of the U.S. Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, Veterans Affairs, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency to supplement medical and environmental health services at the site of a disaster.
- B. NDMS can assist with disaster medical assistance teams; disaster mortuary operational response teams; veterinary medical assistance teams; and national medical response teams (for medical care of victims of weapons of mass destruction).

II. ACTIVATION

In emergencies/disasters requiring federal health and medical assistance, activation of the NDMS may be requested through the NEMA Response Section chief after consultation with, and the concurrence of the governor and the chief medical officer of DHHS. All requests for NDMS activation will be made to FEMA's National Emergency Coordination Center (NECC).

III. INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS FOR SYSTEM ACTIVATION

Before an official request for assistance and activation of the NDMS, local government will provide the following information:

- A. The location of the incident where assistance is being requested,
- B. A description of the incident and the resultant health/medical problems;
- C. A description of the assistance required (i.e. medical assistance teams, acute hospital care, medical supplies and equipment, mortuary services, veterinary services, etc.).

IV. ACTIONS TAKEN FOLLOWING INITIAL REQUEST:

All requests for NDMS assistance will be immediately transmitted to an NDMS duty officer, who will take action to validate the request and arrange for activation of the appropriate elements. Confirmation of the activation of the NDMS will be made by telephone to the requesting official or his/her designee. Instructions regarding direct communication with the National Disaster Medical

Operations Support Center (NDMOSC) will be provided at the time of confirmation of NDMS activation.

V. FEDERAL COORDINATING CENTERS

Offutt Air Force Base in Bellevue has been established as a federal coordinating center for the NDMS Program.

STRATEGIC NATIONAL STOCKPILE PLAN

I. PURPOSE

- A. To provide for coordinated measures and procedures for the receipt, storage, transportation, dissemination, and recovery of Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) assets during a public health emergency in the State of Nebraska.
- B. To generate immediate and appropriate local, state and federal measures to eliminate the crisis and minimize the consequences in order to return the State of Nebraska to a healthy and disease free status.
- C. This appendix references the Strategic National Stockpile Plan which is on file and updated annually by the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Division of Public Health.

II. SITUATION

- A. A release of selected biological or chemical agents targeting Nebraska's civilian population will require a rapid, coordinated and planned response and require access to potentially large quantities of pharmaceuticals, antidotes, and other medical supplies that may deplete state and local caches.
- B. If an effective response to a biological or chemical attack is beyond the local or state government's capability, the governor may then proclaim a "state of emergency" and the provisions of the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP), Nebraska Strategic National Stockpile Plan will be activated.
- C. Federal response to such incidents may include release of medical supplies and equipment from the Strategic National Stockpile Program. Nebraska's SNS Plan is maintained by the Division of Public Health, Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response, State Emergency Response/SNS coordinator. A state or federal declaration of emergency is not needed to request the SNS.
- D. The SNS is a national repository of antibiotics, chemical antidotes, antitoxins, life-support medications, IV administration and airway maintenance supplies, and medical/surgical items. The SNS Program is to supplement and re-supply state and local public health agencies in the event of a biological or chemical terrorism incident anywhere, at anytime within the United States.
- E. Push packages, located in secured regional warehouses, are ready for immediate deployment to the affected area within 12 hours of the Federal decision to release SNS assets.
- F. If the incident requires specific or additional pharmaceuticals and/or medical supplies, vendor managed inventory (VMI) may be shipped and can arrive

within 24 to 36 hours. Subsequent VMI can be tailored to provide pharmaceuticals, supplies and/or products specific to the suspected or confirmed agent or combination of agents.

III. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. A biological or chemical attack within the United States would affect the State of Nebraska. This could result in the creation and enforcement of movement controls of people, products, and property.
- B. There is the potential for anyone or organization in the state to receive a threat of either a biological or chemical attack as a mechanism of terrorism. If the incident were confirmed as being a terrorist event, the terrorism annex of the SEOP will be utilized in conjunction with this appendix.
- C. Detection of a biological or chemical release will prompt state officials to employ additional precautions to prevent or mitigate the possibility of a local occurrence.
- D. Numerous local, state, and federal agencies will play a role in controlling further exposure to a biological or chemical release.
- E. Immediate quarantine areas may be required where suspect or confirmed instances of biological or chemical releases have originated, and may require special operational procedures.
- F. The governor will issue a state of emergency proclamation.
- G. The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) will be activated and if the request of the SNS has been issued, implementation of this plan will begin.
- H. The governor will request the president to declare a “major disaster” or an “emergency” if the situation is beyond state capabilities.
- I. Initial Strategic National Stockpile supplies and equipment will begin arriving in the state no later than 12 hours after the governor’s request for their deployment/support.
- J. Receipt, storage, staging, and distribution of the SNS will be in accordance with the **DHHS Division of Public Health Strategic National Stockpile Plan** at the direction of the chief medical officer or designee and the DHHS Emergency Response/SNS coordinator.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. The governor maintains the authority to meet the dangers to the state and people presented by disasters and emergencies. The governor may assume

direct operational control over any or all of the emergency management functions when an event expands beyond local control.

- B. The governor and key state officials are provided the capability to direct and control response and recovery operations from a centralized facility in the event of a biological or chemical emergency/disaster. State departments/agencies conduct their day-to-day operations from facilities that are widely dispersed throughout the state. Therefore, centralized direction and control is needed to facilitate coordinated responses by the governor, key department/agency staff, emergency management staff and private sector organizations representatives assigned emergency responsibilities.
- C. As NEMA director, the adjutant general will provide direction and control for operational response and recovery activities.
- D. NEMA, in coordination with DHHS, will coordinate response activities in support of the SNS Program and will be aware of response operations at the local level.
- E. NEMA will coordinate with FEMA, the United States Department of Health and Human Services, the Center for Disease Control, and other federal agencies as needed, and may utilize local/regional emergency operations centers (EOCs) to facilitate response and recovery activities.
- F. Upon notification of a biological or chemical release emergency or disaster, the governor can issue a state of emergency proclamation. With the emergency proclamation, the governor may direct any and all state agencies to provide assistance under the coordination of NEMA.
- G. The State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) will be activated under any of the following conditions:
 1. When release of either a biological or chemical agent directed at the state has potentially occurred or has been identified (the activation status of the SEOC will be decided by the NEMA assistant director).
 2. The NEMA assistant director's direction.
 3. The adjutant general's direction.
 4. The governor's proclamation of a state of emergency.

V. AGENCY ACTIONS / RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Local Governments

Local officials will be actively involved in the response to any biological or chemical related incidents. Each county and local government has a local

emergency operations plan (LEOP), which provides the framework for the jurisdiction's response to an emergency or disaster.

B. State and Local Agency Responsibilities

1. DHHS

- a. Provide NEMA with an ESF 8 coordinator responsible for the planning and coordination of public health response and SNS interface.
- b. Provide officials who are authorized to sign for the receipt of SNS assets.
- c. Designate, by authority of the governor, persons who will take responsibility for, and control of, SNS assets once they are transferred to state control.
- d. Identify personnel and their duties assigned to meet the SNS at specific locations (an airport or state border crossing).
- e. Develop a plan for allowing a local health department to sign for the SNS. Develop a list of approved agencies and officials by name and title.
- f. Identify and designate a Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) registrant and backup to sign for receipt of SNS controlled substances.
- g. Establish procedures for the handling and storage of SNS controlled substances.
- h. Maintain the list of all designees for the SNS, including those for controlled substances.
- i. Develop a plan for tracking SNS assets that includes:
 - i. Develop a plan component addressing the recovery of reusable SNS assets,
 - ii. Establish incident command management at the agency level to:
 - a) Identify all sites where casualties are currently receiving care.
 - b) Obtain a count of casualties under care at each site.
 - c) Assemble an estimate of casualties en route and likely to be directed to each treatment site.

- j. Determine any unusual types or amounts of IV drugs or medical countermeasures each site may need. Translate this data into specific orders for distributing SNS medical material, IV drugs, nerve agent antidote, or antivirals.
 - k. Develop a plan that includes storage requirements and coordinate these requirements with local storage facilities.
 - l. Develop a transportation plan that identifies transportation requirements and coordinates these requirements with transportation providers.
 - m. Develop a plan for repackaging of SNS oral medicines.
2. NEMA
- a. Activate and operate the SEOC, provide liaisons to affected jurisdictions, prepare situation reports for the governor and receive and act on requests for assistance from county emergency managers/directors.
 - b. Coordinate the state's response with local governments, with FEMA and the National Response Framework, and assist in the coordination of disaster related public information.
 - c. Identify key contacts at the state level for public health response and Strategic National Stockpile interface. Contact responsibilities for SNS are:
 - i. Governor's office – NEMA assistant director
 - ii. DHHS – ESF 8 coordinator
 - iii. Emergency Management Agency – NEMA operations officer
 - iv. State Patrol or law enforcement agencies – ESF 13 coordinator
 - v. State Fire Marshal's Office – ESF 4 Coordinator
 - vi. Adjutant general's Office – NEMA assistant director
 - vii. Hazardous Materials Response Authority – NE Dept of Environmental Quality
 - viii. Metropolitan Medical Response Systems – ESF 8 coordinator
 - d. Coordinate with the following ESF coordinators and their agencies to support their planning for deployment, reception, transportation,

dissemination and recovery of the SNS. The ESF coordinator and their agencies will be the leads for the respective areas as specified.

- i. The request of the SNS – NEMA (for the governor’s office)
 - ii. The receipt of SNS assets – ESF 8 coordinator
 - iii. Security for SNS assets and both CDC and local personnel managing them –ESF 13 Coordinator
 - iv. The distribution of SNS assets (i.e. IV drugs, medical countermeasures, and supplies to treatment facilities for treating symptomatic persons) – ESF 8 coordinator.
- e. Provide an official (by name, title, agency, and points of contact) who will be updated on transport activities while the SNS is en route. This person will act as the state point-of-contact for the SNS until the SNS is signed over to the State.
 - f. Identify the most appropriate operation center, state, federal, DHHS Division of Public Health, or other, to position SNS technical advisors (if requested) to assist the state with requests for SNS material.
 - g. Designate airfield(s) or ground transportation sites where CDC will transfer SNS assets to the state.

3. Nebraska National Guard

At the direction of the governor, the Nebraska National Guard **will play a contingency role** in augmenting personnel and equipment where resources are adequate. The Nebraska National Guard will play an active role only when officially activated or directed by the governor or Adjutant General. The following are activities may involve the Guard during Nebraska’s SNS plan implementation:

- a. Provide NEMA with an ESF 10 coordinator responsible for the planning and coordination of bio-terrorism response and SNS interface. Responsibilities will include augmenting state/local law enforcement for security of SNS assets and both CDC and local personnel managing them, and the transportation/distribution of SNS material and assets. Coordinate SNS security with the Nebraska State Patrol and SNS transportation requirements with the Nebraska Health and Human Services System.
- b. Identify personnel (and their duties) that will be present to meet the SNS upon its arrival.

- c. Provide security that includes limiting access only to authorized personnel and identify who is authorized.
 - d. Coordinate with the Nebraska State Patrol to execute the security plan for the SNS material from the time it enters the state to the pre-identified state receiving, staging, and storage (RSS) facility.
 - e. Coordinate with the Nebraska State Patrol to provide security of the SNS from the time SNS assets leave the RSS site to hub sites across the state.
 - f. Provide transportation assets as back up for commercial transportation providers.
4. Nebraska State Patrol
- a. Provide NEMA with an ESF-7 coordinator responsible for the planning and coordination of law enforcement related bioterrorism response and SNS interface activities. Responsibilities will include implementing security plans for SNS assets and for the CDC and local personnel managing the assets.
 - b. Coordinate with local law enforcement agencies to coordinate SNS security during RSS operations and transportation in local jurisdictions.
 - c. Provide early initial security as the SNS enters the state to the state RSS site and provide transportation security for SNS assets from the RSS site to Hub sites across the state.
 - d. In coordination with the DHHS, USMS, and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, develop security measures to minimize the potential for diversion of the SNS controlled substances.
 - e. Provide a liaison to the RSS site for coordination with, local law enforcement, and transportation providers for the transportation of SNS assets to hub sites.
5. Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality
- a. Provide NEMA with a SEOC representative to provide planning advice and guidance on hazardous materials related issues.
 - b. Assist in coordinating Federal, State, and local (including private) agencies and resources in responding to and recovering from a terrorist or other biological or chemical related hazardous material incident.

6. Nebraska Department of Roads

- a. Provide NEMA with an ESF-1 coordinator responsible for assisting with the planning and coordination of transportation related bio-terrorism response and SNS interface. Responsibilities will include assisting NEMA, NSP, and DHHS with the planning for movement of SNS assets and the transportation related distribution of SNS materials.
- b. Provide forklifts and drivers for the RSS site. This will be requested and coordinated by the ESF 1 Coordinator.
- c. Provide barriers and other traffic control devices (cones, signage etc.) as requested for security and traffic flow purposes.
- d. Provide transportation assistance as back-up in the event commercial transportation providers are unavailable.
- e. Provide route intelligence regarding road conditions/closures.
- f. Provide supplemental lighting and power generation to the RSS site in the event of a prolonged power outage.
- g. Assist in the recovery of SNS assets post-event.

7. Office of the Chief Information Officer

Provide support personnel and equipment to establish a mobile telecommunications platform including internet access at the State RSS site.

8. Nebraska Department of Administrative Services

- a. Provide access to printing equipment and materials for the purposes of information dissemination and repackaging labeling.
- b. Provide assistance in material and equipment acquisition as needed on an expedited basis.

9. Local Health Departments

Prepare contingency plans to:

- a. Receive, store, and stage SNS resources.
- b. Designate appropriate authorities to sign for SNS assets to include controlled substances.

- c. Incorporate incident command systems into hub/sub-hub operations.
- d. Secure and operate hub and sub-hub sites where designated
- e. Develop plans to distribute SNS assets to points of distribution (POD) sites utilizing SNS planning guidance as needed.
- f. Request SNS assets in accordance with established procedures.
- g. Provide periodic updates to the state regarding hub/sub-hub locations and points of contact

10. Local Law Enforcement Agencies

Lincoln Police Department, Lancaster County Sheriff's Office and/or Grand Island Police (for secondary site) will assist in the following capacities:

- a. Participate in the development of RSS security plans for each RSS site.
- b. Provide RSS security within the scope of the RSS security plan.
- c. Provide security at the DHHS Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) in the event a threat to the ECC is identified.

11. American Red Cross/Salvation Army

- a. Provide humanitarian assistance within the scope of their respective charters.
- b. Enact respective response plans in accordance with the nature and scope of the public health event.

12. Federal Agency Responsibilities

- a. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 - i. Provide planning guidance to the state in the development of the SNS Plan and standard operations guide.
 - ii. Provide training guidance to the state in SNS operations.
 - iii. Provide technical assistance personnel to advise state personnel regarding SNS operations as requested.
 - iv. Provide additional guidance where needed in support of the state SNS plan.

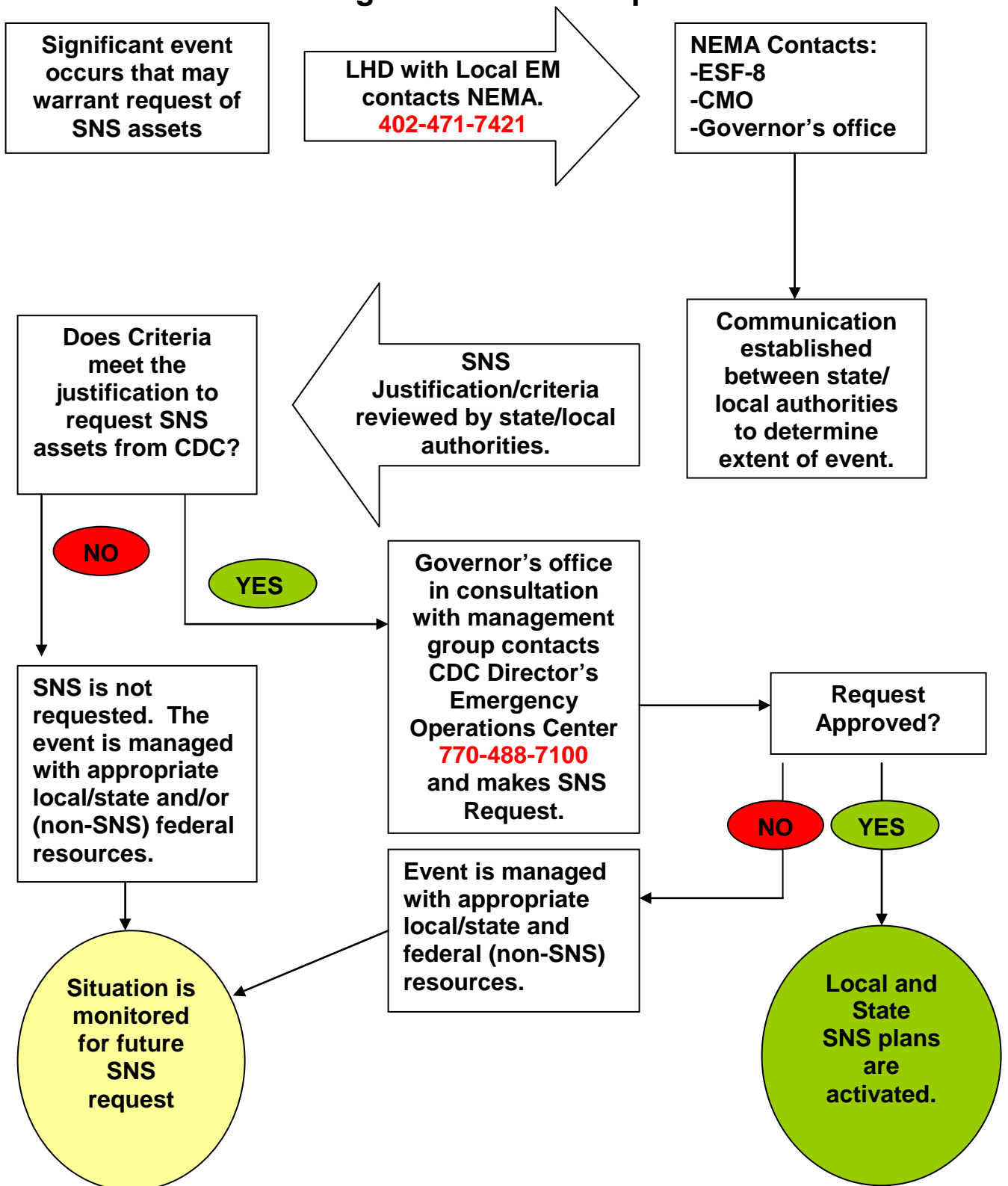
b. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

- i. Assist and participate as need in State SNS planning.
- ii. Implement the Federal Response Plan if appropriate, providing a mechanism for organizing, coordinating, and mobilizing federal resources to augment state and local resources.

c. Federal Department of Homeland Security

Assist and participate as needed in the development of RSS site and transportation security planning.

Local Request Process Local and State Strategic National Stockpiles



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RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT PLAN (RAMTAP)

I. AUTHORITY

The Nebraska Radioactive Materials Transportation Plan (RAMTAP) is adopted pursuant to the Nebraska Emergency Management Act (sections 81-829.36 to 81-829.75) and the Radiation Control Act (sections 71-3501 to 71-3520). For this plan, “radioactive material” means any material having a specific activity greater than 0.002 microcuries per gram ($\mu\text{Ci/gm}$) [49 CFR 173.403(y)(1)].

II. PURPOSE

It is the purpose of this plan to:

- A. Serve as a guide for state agencies and to provide guidelines to assist local planners.
- B. Provide an effective means for state agencies to interface with local governments in response to any transportation accident involving radioactive material (i.e., high level radioactive waste, low-level radioactive waste, nuclear weapons, etc.), which is transported through Nebraska.
- C. Provide reasonable assurance that government efforts will be directed towards mitigating the consequences of such accidents and appropriate measures will be taken to protect health and safety as well as to prevent damage to property.
- D. Delineate responsibilities and provide for cooperation and coordination of State agencies with local governments and their agencies, to include coordination with other states in an effective response to accidents involving radioactive materials throughout Nebraska.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of the shipper/carrier/licensee, responsible political sub-division, state and federal governments are listed in Attachment 1.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Command and Control

1. Responsible Political Sub-division

An incident commander is designated at any radioactive material transportation accident following the Incident Command System and established procedures of the responsible political sub-division in whose jurisdiction the accident occurs.

2. State

- a. The state's initial response actions will be based on the priority needed to rapidly begin health hazard assessment by the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Division of Public Health and the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), as required. DHHS, Division of Public Health will make early recommendations as to the potential scope of the initial State response operation and will coordinate support requirements with the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). Much will depend on the incident, radioactive material and/or radiation release, and travel time to the scene. Thus a wide range of response/increased readiness measures could be applied. The level of response effort must be adjusted to meet the urgency of the situation.
- b. On receipt of information indicating the need for state response, the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated and a state emergency proclamation may be made by the governor. State agencies having responsibilities under this plan will be notified and kept informed of the progress of the incident.
- c. When the SEOC is activated, agency representatives, as required, will relocate to the SEOC and establish contact with their personnel in the field. If the decision is made to send the state field liaison team to the incident/accident scene, the SEOC will coordinate needed support arrangements. A governor's authorized representative (GAR) may relocate to the incident/accident scene, and operate with the state field liaison team. If relocated, the GAR will coordinate state agency activities responding to the emergency. The GAR will also be a point of decision for implementation of protective actions as recommended by scientific/technical advisors. While the SEOC will maintain close coordination with the state field liaison team to ensure exchange of information, it will be the principle point of contact with the state EOCs of adjacent states. Throughout the duration of the emergency, the SEOC, the state field liaison team, and the responsible political sub-division EOCs will be points of coordination

for governmental operations. The SEOC or if operational, the state field liaison team, will be the focal point for coordination of outside assistance to the responsible political sub-division's EOC.

- d. Early efforts will be made to initiate coordination with the emergency organization and management of the carrier (whether air, motor, or railroad) concerned. DHHS, Division of Public Health, and if required, Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) personnel, will work with the responsible political sub-division, and shipper/carrier representatives in order to begin orderly planning for the eventual clean-up, decontamination, and re-entry.

B. Radiological Assessments

1. Initial assessment will be conducted by the local agencies involved. If radiological assessment is beyond the capabilities of local agencies, the Nebraska Emergency Management (NEMA), based on the requirements of the responsible political sub-division, will contact the DHHS, Division of Public Health, and other agencies as necessary, to complete a radiological survey the scene. After the survey, DHHS, Division of Public Health may declare that a radiological hazard exists and may direct that a control zone be established and maintained until the hazard is removed.
2. Responsible political sub-division agencies are responsible for the control of radiation exposure to the general population, emergency workers; and for assistance to emergency medical personnel regarding any possible radiation hazards. DHHS, Division of Public Health will provide assistance.

C. Containment

1. Containment actions are those initial actions necessary to protect the public health, safety, welfare, and the environment. Such actions include:
 - a. Providing first aid to the injured.
 - b. Securing the area, keeping all unauthorized personnel away from the incident to the extent possible.
 - c. Staying upwind of the accident scene.
 - d. Obtaining the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of all persons involved.
 - e. Detaining non-injury persons involved with the incident until monitored for and found free of any contamination.

- f. Building coffer dams to prevent possible run-off of radioactive materials.
 - g. Determining if other hazardous materials are present, which hazards are greater, and taking such actions as necessary to reduce the dangers and damage presented by the greater hazards.
2. If it is determined that a radiological hazard exists and based on a request from the chief executive of the responsible political sub-division, DHHS, Division of Public Health will oversee and coordinate all activities necessary to minimize or eliminate the hazard.
 3. Containment actions shall be performed by personnel of the carrier and shipper or their contractors under the direction of the responsible political sub-division and with the consent of DHHS, Division of Public Health, and the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), when applicable.
 4. In those situations where nuclear weapons are involved, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) team will provide technical support. Time permitting; actions will be taken in consultation with the technical staffs of the Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Public Health, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), the Federal Department of Energy (DOE), and the shipper.

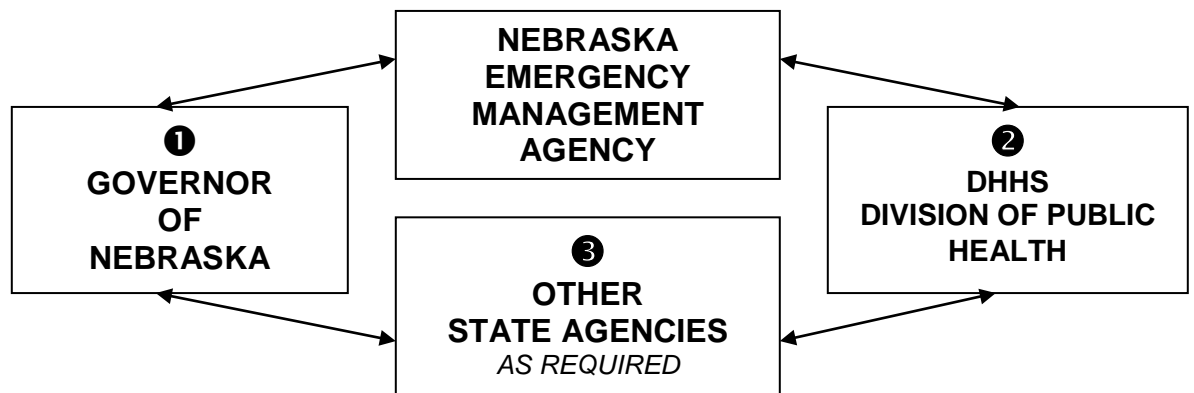
D. Mitigation and Recovery

1. Once the radiological hazard incident site is secured and no further containment measures are necessary, actions will be taken to recover and dispose of the radioactive material from the affected areas. Mitigation and recovery actions shall be performed by personnel of the carrier and shipper or their contractors. The responsible political sub-division and the DHHS, Division of Public Health, will oversee and coordinate those activities necessary to minimize or eliminate the hazard.
2. State personnel will not participate in actual mitigation and recovery activities, unless requested by the responsible political sub-division.
3. Recovery operations will be inspected by DHHS, Division of Public Health to determine the levels of radiation reduction and radioactive contamination.
4. Once the radiological hazard has been eliminated and a determination made that no other non-radiological hazards exist, the accident scene will be declared safe by the responsible political sub-division with advice from DHHS, Division of Public Health, and as required, the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).

V. RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT NOTIFICATION

A. Radioactive materials transportation accident notification may come from many sources. However, when the responsible political sub-division’s initial responding agency receives a report of an accident or incident involving radioactive material, the following procedures and notification will be implemented:

1. The initial responsible political sub-division’s responding agency will request as much information as possible from the reporting party as to the type of accident, injuries, road blockage, fire, spilled cargo, etc., for the Incident Report. See attached.
2. Concurrently, the responsible political sub-division will dispatch emergency response personnel and notify the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) by calling 402-471-7421.
3. It is **critical** that the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) in Lincoln be given the ***name and call-back telephone number of a first responder who has information*** pertaining to the accident/incident. The ***first responder*** should be able to provide answers to the questions listed in Attachment 2 for the health physicist who will return the telephone call to determine if a state response is warranted and if necessary, what type of state response is necessary as well as if federal authorities need to respond.
4. NEMA will then contact all state agencies needed to provide assistance, beginning with the governor and the DHHS, Division of Public Health, concurrently.



B. If the responsible political sub-division agencies dispatched to the scene do not have trained personnel and radiological detection instruments, the closest available personnel trained in radiological monitoring and instruments will be located either through the local emergency management director or through the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and brought to the scene by the most expeditious manner.

VI. RESPONSE PHASES

Operation and response activities in radioactive materials incidents can be categorized into five relatively distinct phases. Each specific incident will require that knowledge, judgment and discretion be used since not all recommended actions are necessary, adequate or applicable in each case.

A. Phase I – Discovery and Notification

1. Upon notification that an incident has occurred, the local hazardous materials response plan should be implemented and the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) notified for implementation of part or all of the State Emergency Operations Plan and this annex, as necessary.
2. Due to the sensitive nature of the radioactive materials incident which could easily cause wide spread concern, public notification and warning information should be carefully prepared and be as specific as circumstances permit. Warnings should include sufficient information so the public can take appropriate protective actions. Specific hazard area limits should be given as soon as possible, and any warning information given to the public should be repeated on a periodic basis.

B. Phase II – Evaluation and Initiation of Action

1. The first emergency response agency should assume control (incident command) over the accident scene upon arrival at the scene. The incident commander (IC) will assess the situation and give instructions to all other emergency personnel in accordance with local procedures and as provided by the IC's technical training, experience and knowledge.
2. The following initial response actions should be implemented:
 - a. Assess the incident.
 - b. Perform life-saving rescues and emergency first aid.
 - c. Identify potentially contaminated individuals and control their movement.
 - d. Establish control zones and protect the area of the incident.
 - e. Summon assistance (The IC will determine appropriate agency expertise required).
 - f. Minimize contact with the radioactive material.

- g. Notify a DHHS, Division of Public Health, health physicist through NEMA.

C. Phase III – Containment

1. The carrier and shipper shall take all appropriate and necessary initial actions to protect the public health, safety and welfare; wildlife; and the environment. Initial responders shall inspect measures taken by the shipper and carrier to ensure adequate containment is achieved as per Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Public Health instructions. Once DHHS, Division of Public Health arrives, and if requested by the responsible political sub-division authorities, they will ensure all actions necessary for adequate containment and public health and safety have been taken by the carrier and the responsible political sub-division authorities.
2. Additional actions which may be necessary include:
 - a. A detailed, on-site radiological assessment.
 - b. Defining the area of contamination.
 - c. Identifying short and long term effects of contamination.
 - d. Evaluating effectiveness of containment.

D. Phase IV – Mitigation and Recovery

1. Once the radioactive materials incident area are secure and no further containment measures are necessary, actions will be taken to recover the radioactive material and to mitigate the effects of the incident. Based on a request from the responsible political sub-division, the DHHS, Division of Public Health, shall inspect recovery and mitigation activities of the carrier and shipper, and has the right to split samples with the carrier and the shipper to ensure that proper cleanup is achieved.
2. The mitigation and recovery phase shall continue until the responsible political sub-division authorities, in coordination with the DHHS, Division of Public Health, and the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) as required, determine that acceptable cleanup has been achieved.

E. Phase V – Documentation and Reporting

1. Documentation of Participating Agencies' Expenses and Losses
 - a. Detailed documentation of costs incurred in radioactive materials incident response is necessary for potential cost recovery and litigation purposes.

- b. All agencies, including state and responsible political sub-division authorities, who respond to transportation accidents involving radioactive materials may be eligible for reimbursement of their expenses by the carrier and/or the shipper. Therefore, complete and detailed documentation of all expenses incurred, actions taken at the scene, and those support those actions taken at the scene, are required for the purpose of:
 - i. Reimbursement for expenses, when applicable
 - ii. Legal claims
 - iii. Dose assessment
 - iv. Accident investigation
 - v. Statistical analysis; and
 - vi. Planning
 - c. All agencies, including state and responsible political sub-division authorities, who respond to transportation accidents involving radioactive materials shall submit the detailed documentation of expenses and losses to the responsible shipper and carrier.
 - d. The state may seek to recover response expenses from the responsible party through legal procedures. All agencies incurring such expenses should contact the state attorney general's office for coordination of operational and administrative cost recovery efforts.
2. Reports
- a. A chronological log of events shall be provided by participating governmental agencies, both local and state, to the director, Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the Governor's Radioactive Materials Transportation Working Group within 30 days after the termination of the event. The report should also include in narrative form any pertinent information, observations, and comments on problems or recommendations for improvement, and expenses incurred.
 - b. The Governor's Radioactive Materials Transportation Working Group, in conjunction with NEMA, shall review operational incident reports to evaluate the effectiveness of policies, plans and procedures for improvement purposes.

VII. PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES

Protective action guides for initial response actions, local command and control, containment, and mitigation and recovery are found in Attachment 3.

VIII. EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

- A. Equipment and supplies are the responsibility of responding agencies.
- B. If demand and requirements exceed the capabilities of the responsible political sub-division, including exhaustion of mutual aid resources, requests for additional supplies and equipment will be made to NEMA through the SEOC.

IX. COMMUNICATIONS

- A. The responsible political sub-division is responsible for establishing a local communications center when required.
- B. If state assistance is requested, a communications center will be established at the state field liaison team to coordinate the communication activities of those state agencies whose assistance has been requested.
- C. Equipment to support the state field liaison team will be comprised of that equipment in place on either a day-to-day application or on a contingency basis, together with mobile and portable equipment arriving with or as requested by the local emergency management director/coordinator.

X. FEDERAL RESOURCES

A description of Federal Resources is located in Attachment 4.

XI. PUBLIC INFORMATION

Information to the public and press will be provided/coordinated, as necessary, by the designated responsible political sub-division's public information officer (PIO), or upon request, by the DHHS, Division of Public Health PIO, in coordination with the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) PIO and the Nebraska State Patrol (NSP) PIO.

XII. ORGANIZATION, MAINTENANCE AND REVIEW

- A. The organizational structure for review, revision, and distribution of this plan, as well as post-accident review shall consist of the Governor's Radioactive Materials Transportation Working Group. The State Nuclear Waste Transportation Working Group shall meet at least semi-annually to develop and maintain a comprehensive emergency response plan, review planning guidance, review any incident which occurred since the last meeting, report resources and needs, and recommend legislation. The Governor's Radioactive Materials Transportation Working Group shall consist of representatives of:
1. Governor's Policy Research Office (Chair)
 2. Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Public Health)
 3. Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), as required.
 4. Nebraska Department of Roads (DOR), as required.
 5. Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
 6. Nebraska Hazardous Incident Team (NHIT), as required.
 7. Nebraska State Patrol (NSP)
- B. The Governor's Radioactive Materials Transportation Working Group shall be responsible for updating the information and procedures outlined in this annex. The annex shall be reviewed at least once annually.

TRANSPORTATION RESPONSIBILITIES

I. SHIPPER, CARRIER, LICENSEE

The shipper, carrier, and licensee must be in compliance with all federal, state, and local laws. They are responsible for notifying the appropriate state authorities of an incident; providing expertise and shipping information to federal, state, and local emergency response personnel; providing equipment and personnel for cleanup of the incident site; and reimbursing state and local emergency response agencies as appropriate.

II. RESPONSIBLE POLITICAL SUB-DIVISION (LOCAL GOVERNMENT)

- A. The responsible political sub-division is defined as that local government which authorizes, regulates, or is otherwise deemed responsible for the health, welfare, and protection of citizens and the property of citizens within the geographical boundaries in which a radioactive materials transportation accident has occurred.
- B. Responsible political sub-division authorities have primary responsibility in performing emergency response functions in their respective jurisdictions. Local emergency management directors/coordinators, sheriffs/police chiefs, and fire marshals/chiefs will provide their usual range of emergency services for a transportation accident involving radioactive materials. This includes the responsibility for having trained radiological monitors, maintaining current rosters of trained personnel and adequate radiological instruments and equipment.
- C. In many cases, shippers/carriers/licensees may be unable to exercise their responsibilities quickly enough to protect the public from the consequences of a radiological accident. The responsible political sub-division authorities must be prepared to effectively initiate life-saving and protective measures. In functional terms related to transportation accidents involving radioactive materials, this includes:
 - 1. Emergency planning
 - 2. Information gathering and exchange
 - 3. Situation analysis
 - 4. Evacuation and shelter of persons threatened
 - 5. Rescue and medical care
 - 6. Supporting radiological monitoring activities

7. Fire fighting
8. Area security
9. Movement control
10. Public information
11. Direct protective countermeasures and decontamination when recommended by appropriate technical authorities
12. Coordination of emergency operational resources
13. Alerting the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and other government agencies
14. Alerting volunteer and charitable organizations and requesting additional resources from the state as required.

III. STATE GOVERNMENT

A. Governor

As required by the Nebraska Emergency Management Act of 1996, the governor is responsible "for meeting the dangers to the state and people caused by disasters, emergencies and civil defense emergencies". In the event of a transportation accident involving radioactive materials which is beyond the control of the responsible political sub-division, the governor may assume direct operational control over part or all of the emergency management functions. The governor may issue disaster proclamations and make, amend, and rescind orders, rules and regulations to accomplish the objectives of the Emergency Management Act.

B. Nebraska Adjutant General

As required by the Emergency Management Act of 1996, the Nebraska adjutant general is the director of the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). The NEMA director is designated by the governor to act as the governor's authorized representative (GAR). Under the direction of the adjutant general, NEMA is responsible for:

1. Coordinating state agency disaster response in support of responsible political sub-division authorities
2. Implementing programs for disaster prevention, preparation, response, and recovery, including the establishment of emergency response teams.

3. Coordinating with appropriate federal agencies.
4. Assisting responsible political sub-division authorities in emergency planning activities
5. Coordinating disaster operation support functions to include provisions to ensure continuity of resources.

C. Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)

NEMA shall have primary responsibility for the planning and response coordination of transportation accidents involving radioactive materials. NEMA will maintain a roster of other Nebraska state agencies which have capabilities and assets to assist in the implementation of this plan. Should additional assistance from other states be required, NEMA will use the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) in coordinating any supplementary support from other States. In addition, NEMA:

1. Gathers information to evaluate emergency situations and then reports to the governor and passes the information on to the Department of Health and Human Services, Regulation and Licensure (DHHS - R&L). Assists the governor in the preparation of proclamations and requests for federal assistance, notifies state, volunteer and private agencies and coordinates assistance.
2. Coordinates damage assessment teams. Supports evacuation, shelter and re-entry activities. Assists responsible political sub-division authorities in carrying out emergency response and recovery actions.
3. Coordinates area emergency management radiological monitoring activities, if required, to support the Department of Health and Human Services, Regulation and Licensure (DHHS - R&L).
4. Coordinates communications support for the incident command post (ICP). At the direction of the governor, coordinates and disseminates warnings.

D. Department of Health and Human Services, Regulation and Licensure (DHHS - R&L)

DHHS - R&L under the authority of Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska (R.R.S.) 71-3513, issues regulations and recommends actions to be taken to respond to radiological emergencies. In addition, DHHS - R&L responsibilities include:

1. Evaluating health hazards present in a radiological incident.
2. Recommending levels of response to be initiated by the state and responsible political sub-division authorities.

3. Recommending protective actions to be established for both the public and emergency workers.
4. Providing field teams to accomplish radiological monitoring. Contacts the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) if additional monitoring support is required.
5. Collection and maintenance status on all state radiological monitoring activities.
6. Maintaining a record of actual exposure for all agency personnel and estimated exposure for all persons evacuated from radiation hazard areas.
7. After consultation with other appropriate agencies, making recommendations as to decontamination of land and other property.
8. Prior to re-entry of evacuated persons, making a radiological survey and determining if the area is safe for resumed occupancy. Maintaining a monitoring and surveillance program until no further hazard exists.
9. Coordinating with appropriate federal agencies and with health agency personnel of adjacent states.
10. Issuing individual protection information to the public in coordination with the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA).
11. Providing 24-hour dosimetry for the state incident command post (ICP) personnel.
12. Establishing procedures for detecting contamination and dose calculation for products in the food chain. If necessary, requesting assistance from agricultural agencies for field operations.
13. Issuing protective action measures to be used for the food chain to include criteria for deciding whether dairy animals and other livestock should be put on protected (stored) feed and water. Coordinates implementation of protective measures with appropriate agricultural agencies.

E. Nebraska State Patrol (NSP)

The Nebraska State Patrol (NSP) is responsible for:

1. Maintaining order and public safety
2. Providing traffic control and area security in the incident area.
3. When required for area security control, implementing the NSP pass system.

4. When required, supporting ground radiological monitoring activities.
 5. When required, providing aircraft to support aerial missions calling for specialized police capabilities.
 6. Supporting evacuation activities. Staffing traffic control points and assisting other State agencies securing evacuated areas. Assisting responsible political sub-division authorities in the notification and implementation of evacuation plans.
 7. As necessary support those NSP troopers directly working at a radiological incident/accident site with primary communications through the use of the NSP Mobile Command Post, and provide secondary or back-up communications support to other state agencies, local governmental agencies, and federal agencies as needed.
 8. Providing back-up law enforcement support for radiological emergency response operations in the affected areas.
- F. Nebraska Department of Environment Quality (DEQ)
1. Provides technical assistance in analyzing immediate and long-term effects of radioactive pollution on the environment.
 2. Provides technical assistance and advice on disposal of radioactive debris.
 3. Alerts downstream users and recommends protective actions in the event of an incident affecting surface or ground water.
- G. Nebraska Department of Roads (NDOR)
1. Provides manpower and equipment to support operations in the disaster area.
 2. Supports route control during evacuation operations.
 3. As required, provides field radio communications support.
 4. Organizes and coordinates increased readiness measures directed against the seasonal impassability of roads.
- H. Other State Agencies

As directed by the governor, other Nebraska state governmental agencies shall provide assistance as required by responsible political sub-division authorities in transportation accidents involving radioactive materials.

IV. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

- A. The Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex of the National Response Plan (NRP) covers any radiological emergency that has actual, potential, or perceived radiological consequences within the U.S. that could require a response by the federal government. The level of the federal response to a specific emergency will be based on the type of incident, the amount of radioactive material involved, the location of the emergency, the impact on people and the environment, and the size of the affected area.

- B. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), as the overall incident manager for Incidents of National Significance, is supported by the coordinating agency and cooperating agencies. The coordinating agency has the primary responsibility for federal activities related to the nuclear/radiological aspects of the incident. The cooperating agencies include other federal agencies that provide technical and resource support to DHS and the coordinating agency. The coordinating agency is determined by the type of emergency. See Table 1.

TABLE 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE “COORDINATING AGENCY FOR NUCLEAR/RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENTS	
Type of Incident	“Coordinating Agency”
a. Radiological terrorism incidents (e.g., RDD/IND or radiological exposure device): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Material or facilities owned or operated by DOD or DOE 2. Material or facilities licensed by NRC or Agreement State 3. All Others 	(1) DOD or DOE (2) NRC (3) DOE
b. Nuclear facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Owned or operated by DOD or DOE 2. Licensed by NRC or agreement state 3. Not licensed, owned, or operated by a Federal agency or an Agreement State, or currently or formerly licensed facilities for which the owner/operator is no financially viable or is otherwise unable to respond. 	(1) DOD or DOE (2) NRC (3) DOE
c. Transportation of radioactive materials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Materials shipped by or for DOD or DOE 2. Shipment of NRC or Agreement State-licensed materials 3. Shipment of materials in certain areas of the coastal zone that are not licensed or owned by a Federal agency or Agreement State (see USCG list of responsibilities for 	(1) DOD or DOE (2) NRC (3) DHS/USCG

<p>further explanation of "certain areas". 4. All Others</p>	<p>(4) EPA</p>
<p>d. Space vehicles containing radioactive materials: 1. Managed by NASA or DOD 2. Not managed by DOD or NASA impacting certain areas of the coastal zone. 3. All Others</p>	<p>(1) NASA (2) DOD (3) DHS/USCG (4) EPA</p>
<p>e. Foreign, unknown or unlicensed material: 1. Incidents involving foreign or unknown sources of radioactive material in certain areas of the coastal zone. 2. All Others</p>	<p>(1) DHS/USCG (2) EPA</p>
<p>f. Nuclear weapon accident/incident (based on custody at time of event:</p>	<p>DOD or DOE</p>
<p>g. Other types of incidents not otherwise addressed above.</p>	<p>DHS designates</p>

C. As can be observed in the table, the coordinating agency is that federal agency which owns, has custody of, authorizes, regulates, or is otherwise deemed responsible for the radiological facility or activity involved in the incident. The following paragraphs identify the coordinating agency for a variety of radiological incidents.

1. Radiological Terrorism Incidents:

a. The coordinating agency provides technical support to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), which has overall responsibility for domestic incident management, and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) which has the lead responsibility for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats. The FBI also is responsible for coordinating activities of other members of the law enforcement community to detect, prevent, preempt, investigate, and disrupt terrorist attacks against the United States, including incidents involving nuclear/radioactive materials (e.g., radiological dispersal device (RDD)/improvised nuclear device (IND) incidents).

- b. For radiological terrorism incidents involving material or facilities owned or operated by the Department of Defense (DOD) or the Department of Energy (DOE), DOD or DOE is the coordinating agency.
 - c. For radiological terrorism incidents involving material or facilities licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or agreement states, the NRC is the coordinating agency.
 - d. For all other radiological terrorist incidents, DOE is the coordinating agency. The coordinating agency role transitions from DOE to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for environmental cleanup and site restoration at a mutually agreeable time, and after consultation with state, local and tribal governments, the cooperating agencies, and the Joint Field Office (JFO) Coordination Group.
2. Nuclear Facilities:
- a. The NRC is the coordinating agency for incidents that occur at fixed facilities or activities licensed by the NRC or an agreement state. These include, but are not limited to, commercial nuclear power stations, fuel cycle facilities, DOE-owned gaseous diffusion facilities operating under NRC regulatory oversight, independent spent fuel storage installations, radiopharmaceutical manufacturers, and research reactors.
 - b. DOD or DOE is the coordinating agency for incidents that occur at facilities or vessels under their jurisdiction, custody, or control. These incidents may involve reactor operations, nuclear material, weapons production, radioactive material from nuclear weapons or munitions, or other radiological activities.
 - c. EPA is the coordinating agency for incidents that occur at facilities not licensed, owned, or operated by a federal agency or an agreement state, or currently or formerly licensed facilities for which the owner/operator is not financially viable or is otherwise unable to respond.
3. Transportation of Radiological Materials:
- a. Either DOD or DOE is the coordinating agency for transportation incidents involving DOD or DOE materials, depending on which of these agencies has custody of the material at the time of the incident.
 - b. The NRC is the coordinating agency for transportation incidents that involve radiological material licensed by the NRC or an agreement state.
 - c. DHS/U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) is the coordinating agency for the shipment of materials in certain areas of the coastal zone that are not licensed or owned by a federal agency or an agreement state.

- d. EPA is the coordinating agency for shipment of materials in other areas of the coastal zone and in the inland zone that are not licensed or owned by a federal agency or an agreement state.

4. Space Vehicles Containing Radioactive Materials:

- a. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is the coordinating agency for missions involving NSAS space vehicles or joint space vehicles with significant NASA involvement. DOD is the coordination agency for missions involving DOD space vehicles or joint space vehicles with significant DOD involvement. A joint venture is an activity in which the U.S. Government has provided extensive design/financial input; has provided and maintains ownership of instruments, spacecraft, or the launch vehicle; or is intimately involved in mission operations. A joint venture is not created by simply selling or supplying material to a foreign country for use in its spacecraft.
- b. DHS/USCG is the coordinating agency for space vehicles not managed by DOD or NASA impacting certain areas of the coastal zone.
- c. EPA is the coordinating agency for all other space vehicle incidents involving radioactive material.

5. Foreign, Unknown, or Unlicensed Material:

EPA or DHS/USCG is the coordinating agency depending on the location of the incident. DHS/USCG is the coordinating agency for incidents involving foreign or unknown sources of radioactive material in certain areas of the coastal zone. EPA is the coordinating agency for all other incidents involving foreign, unknown, or unlicensed radiological sources that have actual, potential, or perceived radiological consequences in the United States or its territories, possessions, or territorial waters. The foreign or unlicensed source may be a reactor, a spacecraft containing radioactive material, imported radioactively contaminated material. Unknown sources of radioactive material, also termed "orphan sources", are those materials whose origin and/or radiological nature are not yet established. These types of sources include contaminated scrap metal or abandoned radioactive material.

6. Other Types of Incidents:

For other types of incidents not covered above, DHS, in consultation with other coordinating agencies, designates a coordinating agency. If DHS determines that it is an incident of national significance, DHS is responsible for overall coordination and the designated coordinating agency assumes responsibilities as the coordinating agency.

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RADIOLOGICAL TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT QUESTIONS

The below listed questions will be asked by a Health Physicist to determine what type of State and Federal response, if any, will be required in an accident involving the transportation of radioactive materials.

1. Your name and title: _____
2. Your agency: _____
3. Your location: _____
4. Your call-back telephone number (if different from initial number): _____
5. How the incident occurred: _____

6. On-Scene contact (Incident Commander): _____
7. How to contact "On-Scene" contact: _____
8. Severity of incident (are people, wildlife, environment, or waterways involved or threatened?)

9. Actions taken (establishment of on-scene command post, agencies on-scene or en route, containment, and evacuations, etc.)

10. Why do you think a radiation source or radiation hazard is involved?

11. Has the incident area been isolated? Barricaded? Roped off? Or otherwise restricted to prevent public entry? And How?

12. Name of person, trucking company, manufacturing plant, doctor's office, etc. associated with the radiation source or cause of the incident.

13. What kind of radiation source is involved? (radioactive material, x-ray, weapons, other)

14. Any indication of the quantity of radioactive material or size of radiation source involved? (amount, size of packages, quantity, identified on paperwork, etc.)

15. What type of package(s) is/was the radioactive material/source contained in? (cardboard boxes, 55 gallon steel drums, other boxes, drums, vials, or casks?)

16. Any measurements from radiation detection instruments? If yes, what were they?

17. Who took the measurements (name, agency, call-back number at the scene)?

PROTECTIVE ACTION GUIDES

I. INITIAL RESPONSE ACTIONS

- A. The following steps are to be followed at the earliest possible time by those individuals first arriving at the scene of the radiological incident. These steps are given as guidance for first responders who may not be thoroughly trained in response to radiological incidents. Those first responders arriving at the scene have primary responsibility to carry out the items listed below.
1. First aid takes priority over radiological concerns. Perform life-saving rescues and emergency first aid.
 - a. As soon as possible, move injured person(s) as far as practical from the immediate incident site, especially in case of fire.
 - b. If medical attention is indicated, assist in arrangements for medical assistance. The medical personnel should be informed that radiological contamination might exist on the victim(s) and/or their clothing.
 - c. Notify ambulance/rescue vehicle crews and hospitals as soon as it is realized that there are victims of a radiological transportation accident to provide them time to prepare to transport and receive possibly radiologically contaminated patients.
 2. Identify the hazard(s). If possible, obtain:
 - a. Shipping papers and manifests.
 - b. High/Low-level radioactive waste or material shipping permits and documents, if any.
 - c. Any other information from the driver, if possible.
 3. If there is a fire or danger of fire, summon assistance from the nearest fire department. Fire personnel should be cautioned that radioactive materials are involved. However, the fires must be put out immediately.
 4. Wear protective clothing. Keep upwind and upslope of the incident.

5. Keep to an absolute minimum, any contact with radioactive materials and suspected contaminated material.
 - a. If work connected with rescue or fire fighting must be done in the incident area, handle debris resulting from the incident with mechanical means to avoid contact with clothing.
 - b. Clothing and tools used at the scene should remain until they have been checked for contamination by a radiation health professional or the Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Public Health.
 - c. Do NOT attempt to move or clean up any material involved.
 6. Contact, as soon as possible:
 - a. The responsible political sub-division.
 - b. The local emergency management director/coordinator and the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency.
 7. Restrict the area around the incident.
 8. Detain all persons
 - a. Identify all persons who may have been exposed to a possible release of radioactive materials.
 - b. Detain all persons involved with the incident or potentially contaminated by the incident at the scene, except those requiring emergency medical evacuation.
 - c. Individuals will be monitored, decontaminated if necessary, and cleared after further medical treatment and released.
 - d. Record names, addresses, destinations, and telephone numbers from those individuals who cannot be persuaded to stay at the incident scene.
 9. Prohibit eating, drinking, or smoking in the incident area.
- B. It is important to remember that only essential activities are carried out in proximity to the incident prior to the arrival of, or consultation with qualified radiological health professionals.

- II. LOCAL COMMAND AND CONTROL – LOCAL RESPONDER (RESPONSIBLE POLITICAL SUB-DIVISION)
- A. The first responder on scene (incident commander) should make every effort to have dispatched to the incident scene someone trained and equipped for managing hazardous materials, including radiological incidents.
 - B. Establish facts as to what condition exists and carry out initial response actions as outlined in section VI.B.
 - 1. The incident commander (IC) must make an initial assessment of radiation hazards and give appropriate safety instructions to other emergency personnel arriving at the scene.
 - a. The incident commander must also act to protect the public from radiation exposure. If the initial assessment of radiation hazards indicates the public health and safety may be endangered, the incident commander should evaluate the need to evacuate the area.
 - b. The decision to evacuate should be a joint consensus of the incident commander and the responsible political sub-division authorities. The responsible political sub-division authorities will be responsible for warning and implementation of an evacuation.
 - 2. In the case of an accident involving a radioactive shipment, the incident commander may rely upon the recommendations provided by the truck driver if knowledgeable and assuming that he is not incapacitated.
 - 3. If a radiation measuring instrument is available (and the individual is trained in its use), readings should be taken to establish minimum safe working distances for identified emergency activities.
 - a. Dangerous areas should be cordoned off.
 - b. If an instrument is not available, the cordon should be located as far as practicable from any possible radiation source.
 - c. Persons should be kept up-wind as much as practical.
 - 4. The initial assessment should include a complete visual inspection made from a safe distance to determine if there may be a container breach. The results of the inspection must be reported to the responsible political sub-division before other activities beyond traffic control and immediate rescue are commenced.
 - 5. If radiological measuring instruments are not immediately available at the scene, contact the nearest sheriff's dispatch office for assistance in requesting these instruments from the responsible political sub-division's

emergency management director/coordinator, who may be able to locate the necessary instruments and obtain help from other persons qualified to advise the incident commander such as the Nebraska Hazardous Incident Team (NHIT).

6. If the initial assessment indicates no container was breached, the incident may, in the judgment of the incident commander, be handled through normal hazardous material incident procedures; until it is known that there is a radiation hazard.
 7. Whether there is a container breach or not, the incident commander is to exercise discretion (based upon experience and training), in deciding to attempt rescue or to initiate fire-fighting efforts. As a general guide, a rescue that can be accomplished without requiring an extended period of time should be done without fear of serious radiation injury.
- C. Provide information between the accident scene, the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), assisting state agencies and the dispatch center.
 - D. Coordinate on-scene actions.
 - E. Provide traffic control.
 - F. Establish entry and exit control procedures.
 - G. Detain possibly contaminated persons at the scene unless emergency medical treatment is needed.
 - H. Transfer responsibility to other authorities when appropriate.
 - I. Maintain appropriate records.
 - J. Control sightseers.

III. CONTAINMENT

- A. Contact the carrier and shipper
 1. Containment of, corrective response and the cleanup of radioactive releases are the responsibility of the carrier and the shipper of the material.
 2. Contact should be established as soon as possible to obtain the resources of the carrier and shipper to handle the emergency.

- B. Until representatives of the carrier and shipper arrive at the scene, containment of radioactive materials will be at the discretion of the responsible political sub-division based on advise of the on-scene assessment team (local or NHIT), and if requested, in coordination with the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Division of Public Health.
 - 1. Depending on the type and quantity of material, the techniques used for containment will be chosen to fit the situation.
 - 2. Upon arrival of representatives of the carrier and shipper at the scene, containment of radioactive materials should be determined and accomplished by the carrier and shipper with input from the responsible political sub-division and upon request, from DHHS, Division of Public Health.
- C. The responsible political sub-division will take immediate action to establish decontamination sites for personnel and vehicles, and initiate evacuation procedures as required.

IV. MITIGATION AND RECOVERY

- A. Cleanup can be accomplished by the carrier and shipper or by a cleanup contractor.
 - 1. It is the responsibility of the responsible political sub-division, and upon request, the DHHS, Division of Public Health to determine the intentions of the responsible party in regards to cleanup.
 - 2. If the carrier and shipper decline to assume responsibility for cleanup arrangements, the responsible political sub-division, and upon request, in consultation with DHHS, Division of Public Health, and as required, in coordination with the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), shall contract with a cleanup contractor for mitigation and recovery.
 - 3. A local request for an emergency declaration must have been granted by, and prior approval must be obtained from the governor or the governor's authorized representative (GAR) for use of the Governor's Emergency Fund.
- B. The cleanup process should begin as soon after dangers to health, life, and property have been controlled. The responsible political sub-division, and

upon request, DHHS, Division of Public Health in coordination with DEQ, will determine appropriate cleanup actions to be taken.

- C. Upon request from the Responsible Political Sub-division DHHS, Division of Public Health with the assistance of DEQ will arrange for a cleanup inspection by qualified personnel.

NEBRASKA CHEMPACK PROGRAM

I. INTRODUCTION

In the event of an intentional or unintentional release of a chemical nerve agent, response personnel must be prepared to respond quickly with the appropriate treatments to save lives. Nerve Agents include those agents use for chemical warfare to include: Sarin, Soman, VX, and Tabun gasses. Chemicals used in agriculture such as the organophosphate insecticides Parathion and Malathion are also considered Nerve Agents.

When initiated as soon as possible, Nerve Agent antidotes can reverse the effects of the Nerve Agent quickly in all but the most severe cases. Prompt recognition of the signs and symptoms, and identification of the chemical event is essential in treating exposed personnel correctly and minimize exposure to response personnel and the public.

II. PURPOSE

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CHEMPACK Program provides for the forward deployment of Chemical Packages (CHEMPACK's) that contain medications for the treatment of Nerve Agent exposure.

CHEMPACKS are federally controlled assets placed locally through memorandums of agreement with states and CHEMPACK facilities. In the event of a Nerve Agent exposure, local responding authorities described in this document have the authority to access this asset in an emergency where local caches of medications are limited or do not exist.

III. MISSION

The mission of the CHEMPACK program is to provide forward deployed medications for the treatment of chemical Nerve Agent exposure in the event of an intentional (terrorism) or unintentional release of Nerve Agent in an emergency.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Nebraska has deployed 12 CHEMPACK's geographically around the state in Hospitals/EMS facilities. A listing of facilities is included in the Nebraska CHEMPACK Deployment Protocol or available through the Nebraska Regional Poison Control Center. There are two types of CHEMPACK containers, EMS and HOSPITAL. EMS containers contain 85% MARK I injectors for use primarily in the field, however can be used in a hospital/clinical setting. The HOSPITAL container contains 85% multi-dose vials for the treatment of large numbers of individuals presenting at hospital/clinic facilities.

Both types of CHEMPACK containers include a combination of single and multi-use medications however their proportions are different. Local control and prompt decision making is essential to the deployment of the CHEMPACK.

In addition to CHEMPACK containers, each facility will receive one box of 30 DuoDote injectors per CHEMPACK that are state owned resources. DuoDote injectors are similar to MARK 1 injectors however both antidotes are combined in one injection. DuoDote injectors will eventually replace Mark 1 injectors as they expire. The "Use Me First" box of DuoDote's should be opened first and utilized if there is any question of the need for Nerve Agent antidote. If the event warrants significant quantities of antidote, facility representatives should not hesitate to open the CHEMPACK and utilize additional contents.

- A. There are three different scenarios that may warrant CHEMPACK deployment:
1. IC/EMS agency initiated deployment in the field: An event has occurred remotely involving a Nerve Agent exposure, and a request has been received from EMS or proper authority to deploy CHEMPACK assets in the field to treat casualties at the scene.
 2. Hospital initiated deployment due to presenting patients at the host facility: Individuals have presented at the CHEMPACK host facility requiring treatment for Nerve Agent Exposure.
 3. Remote hospital deployment regionally or statewide requiring the transfer of CHEMPACK assets: CHEMPACK resources have been requested from another hospital/region or State Emergency Management, and contents/custody of CHEMPACK materials must be transferred, to another entity.
- B. Pharmaceuticals under this program may be used by the host facility or released to another facility or emergency response agency in the region in the event of an accidental or intentional release of nerve agent, that;
1. Threatens the medical security of the community.
 2. Puts multiple lives at risk.
 3. Hospital or local pharmaceutical resources are insufficient to meet the demand.
 4. The Host Facility has expended the "Use Me First" box containing 30 DuoDote nerve agent kits.
- C. The Nebraska Regional Poison Control Center (1-800-222-1222, Omaha: 955-5555) will serve as the coordinating entity for CHEMPACK deployment and provide subject matter expertise regarding the use of CHEMPACK

pharmaceuticals. The deployment flow chart is located at the end of this document and addresses each possible scenario above.

V. CHEMPACK LOCATION

Each facility has located CHEMPACK containers in accordance with DEA requirements for the storage of schedule IV medications. CHEMPACK storage areas are secure areas that are monitored by CDC and local security systems to maintain CHEMPACK security and environmental conditions. CHEMPACK sites are required to indicate in facility CHEMPACK plans the specific location and diagram in their respective CHEMPACK deployment plans. Specific CHEMPACK locations should be considered confidential information and should not be shared with the general public or staff not involved in emergency response.

A. CHEMPACK's are located in the following cities:

1. Omaha (2)
2. Lincoln (2)
3. Grand Island
4. Kearney
5. North Platte
6. Scottsbluff
7. Alliance
8. McCook
9. Norfolk
10. Fremont

B. Specific locations and facility contacts are included in the CHEMPACK protocol maintained by the DHHS Division of Public Health, Public Health Preparedness and Response section and the Nebraska Regional Poison Control Center.

VI. ACCESSING THE CHEMPACK-FACILITY PROCEDURES

A. Authority

Each CHEMPACK host facility has identified individuals authorized as DEA registrants, and/or primary/secondary points of contact for CHEMPACK deployment. Contact information for individuals authorized to ACCESS the CHEMPACK is located in Section 1 of their facility CHEMPACK deployment plans.

- B. Those individuals representing a competent authority are authorized to REQUEST CHEMPACK resources to include:
1. Incident Commander
 2. EMS Operations Officer
 3. Hazardous Materials Officer
 4. Hospital ED Senior Physician on duty
 5. Emergency Services Coordinator/designee
 6. Chief Medical Officer, State of Nebraska
 7. District Health Department Director
 8. State and Local CHEMPACK Coordinators
- C. Each facility is responsible for developing their own plan to access the CHEMPACK with regard to internal policies and procedures. This information is included in facility CHEMPACK deployment plans.

VII. “USE ME FIRST” BOX

- A. Located on top of each CHEMPACK container is a box of 30 DuoDote injectors. The DuoDote injector is a newer style of injector combining atropine sulfate and praladoxime chloride in one injection instead of two injectors for the Mark I injector in the CHEMPACK. The DuoDote injectors are state owned and deployed resources. They are not the property of the host facility or the Centers for Disease Control, and are subject to normal shelf life stated on each container.
- B. The purpose of the “Use Me First” box of DuoDote injectors is ready access to Nerve Agent antidote that is not subject to CDC CHEMPACK Program requirements. DuoDote injectors can be utilized without opening the CHEMPACK, or as an initial response prior to opening the CHEMPACK to address a larger response. It is important to note that if a larger response is immediately warranted, both resources should be accessed at the discretion of the host facility.

Figure 1
CHEMPACK Deployment Flow Chart

Figure 1:
Flowchart for IC/EMS Agency Initiated CHEMPACK Field Deployment

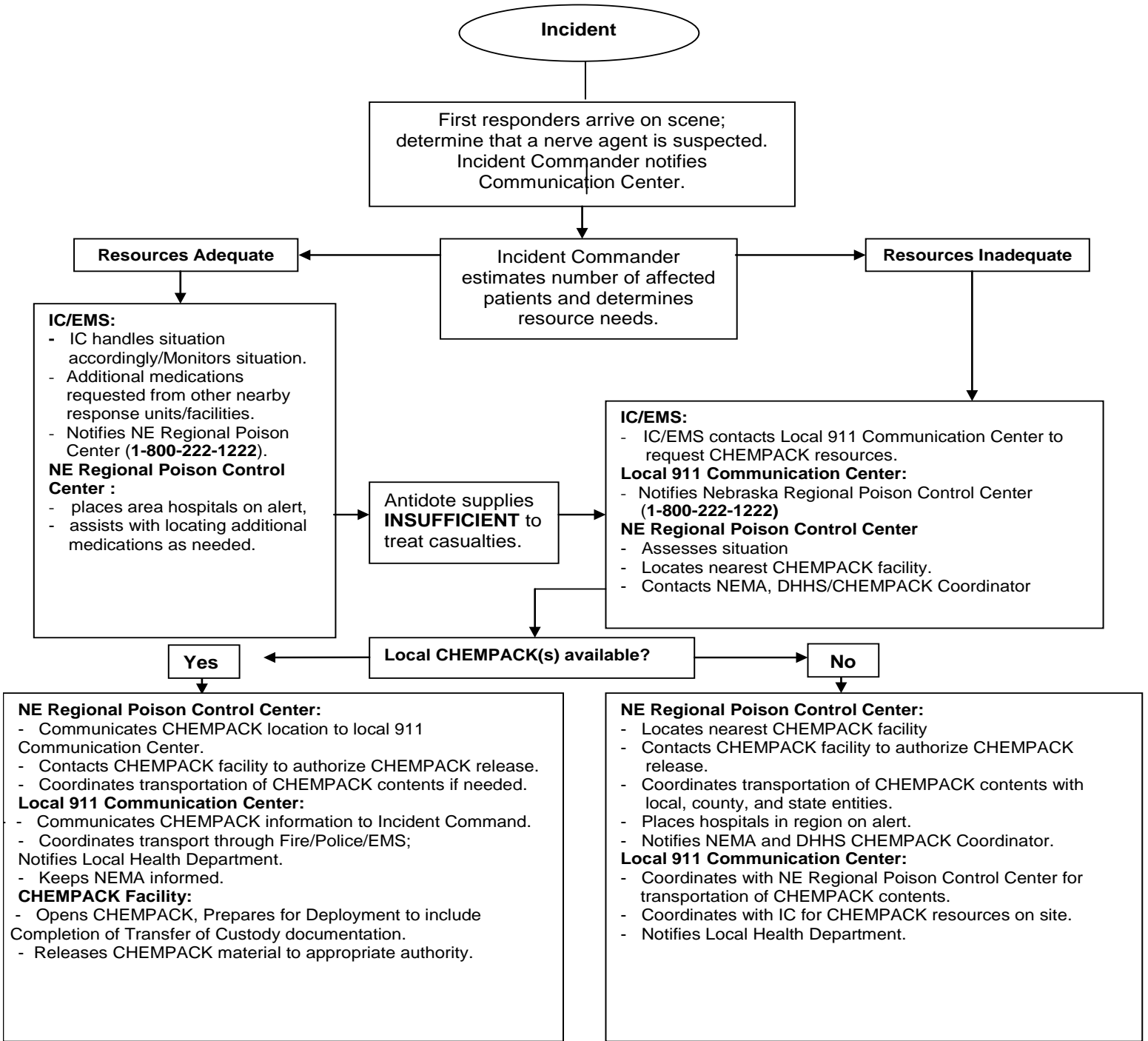
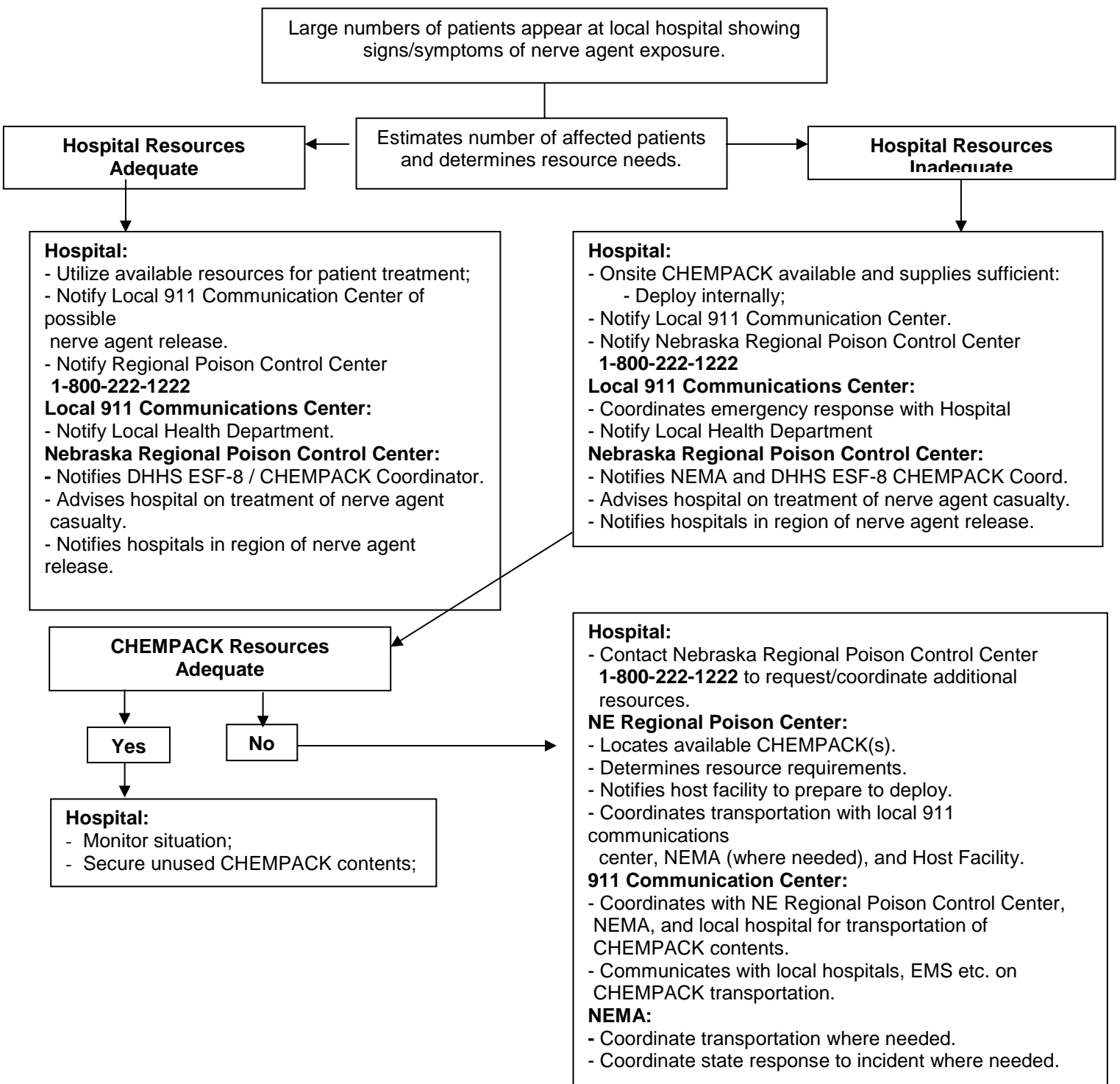


Figure 2:
Flowchart for Hospital Initiated CHEMPACK Use/Deployment



NEBRASKA DTPA EMERGENCY PLAN

7-2013

The complete DTPA deployment plan is located in Appendix 8 of the Nebraska Strategic National Stockpile Plan

I. LEAD AGENCY

Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Division of Public Health

II. SUPPORT AGENCIES

A. Agencies that have a role in supporting this plan include:

1. Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
2. Nebraska State Patrol
3. Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality
4. Douglas County Health Department
5. Three Rivers Public Health Department
6. Sarpy/Cass Health Department

III. PURPOSE

This plan provides a collaborative framework for pre-deployment of Pentate zinc trisodium injection or Pentate calcium trisodium injection (DTPA). DTPA is a chelating agent used to treat individuals who are either known or suspected to be internally contaminated with plutonium, americium, or curium.

IV. SCOPE

This plan addresses public health emergency management issues for Nebraska's Cities Readiness Initiative region as well as the entire state, related to the pre-deployment of DTPA products including:

- A. Multi-agency coordination and planning
- B. Resource management
- C. Communications and public information
- D. Mission essential tasks
- E. Training and preparedness

V. SITUATION

A. Activation:

1. This plan will be activated when local emergency management contacts the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) confirming a radiological release. NEMA will then contact DHHS through ESF #8. DHHS Division of Public Health will become the lead agency for the distribution of DTPA.
2. The lead agency (State of Nebraska) will maintain one primary contact and at least two backup contacts for the plan.
 - a. Primary Contact
Russell Wren, MPA
Emergency Response/Strategic National Stockpile Coordinator
(w) 402-471-3438
(c) 402-440-8219
 - b. Secondary Contact
Justin Watson
Cities Readiness Initiative/Deputy SNS Coordinator
(w) 402-471-1382
(c) 402-405-3542
 - c. Back-Up Contact
Nebraska Public Health 24/7 Emergency Response Hotline
402-471-1983
3. Douglas County Health Department CRI program contacts (local CRI cache):
 - a. Primary Contact
Shavonna Lausterer, MPH
Emergency Response Coord./Backup SNS Coordinator
(w) 402-444-7213
(c) 402-669-6291 (24/7)
(h) 402-327-9285
 - b. Secondary Contact
Terri Morrow, MPA
Emergency Response Coordinator
(w) 402-444-3357
(c) 402-957-8157

- c. Back-Up Contact
Carol Allensworth
Division Chief
(w) 402-444-7213
(c) 402-504-0377 (24/7)
(h) 402-614-3548

VI. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- A. DTPA is specifically meant for two cohorts: victims with trauma evacuated from the dirty bomb site and early first responders who were on the scene with inadequate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- B. Reduce long-term risk of developing cancer or other radiation-induced illness for people directly exposed and emergency responders to three alpha-wave radio-isotopes (plutonium, americium, curium).
- C. Placement of the DTPA and planning should be optimized as a resource for CRI area jurisdictions.
- D. DTPA cache will be divided equally into two caches. One cache stored within the CRI region and the other stored with the state medical cache outside of the CRI region. This will minimize the potential for cache supplies of DTPA being contaminated or inaccessible by virtue of residing in a radioactive “hot zone”.

VII. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Command and management

Incident command: All response resources will be mobilized into state and local Incident Command Systems (ICS) authorized for response to the event. The incident command system identified in the Omaha metropolitan area CRI plan will be mobilized for local incident command. The State Emergency Operations Center will be activated in accordance with NEMA policies and procedures.

B. Communications

The DHHS Division of Public Health will coordinate with Incident Command through ESF #8 to local emergency management and public health as identified in the Omaha metropolitan area CRI plan.

C. Public information and warning pertaining to DTPA

1. All incident information will be communicated to the public through the Joint Information Center (JIC) in coordination with both the Incident Command, and local/state emergency operations centers.
2. Hospitals may communicate organizational information to the public directly (contact, mission, etc.) however information concerning public instructions, incident updates and public resource requests should be managed through the JIC.

VIII. DTPA MISSION ESSENTIAL TASKS

A. Transportation/deployment of DTPA

1. Douglas County Health Department (DCHD) the DTPA storage site within the CRI region will be notified to transport DTPA to the hospital facility(s) located within the CRI region to treat victims with trauma evacuated from the dirty bomb site, and early first responders who are on the scene with inadequate personal protective equipment (PPE). Notification can be received from local emergency management or state emergency management. State permission to deploy the local DTPA cache during an incident is not required. The Emergency Response Coordinator identified in Item V1c of this document or designee will be responsible for transporting DTPA to the treatment facility(s) in the CRI region. County owned/marked vehicles will be utilized to transport DTPA to the appropriate facilities. There are 11 identified hospitals within the CRI region. The maximum time taken to transport DTPA to the furthest point of dispensing is one-hour.
2. DHHS Division of Public Health SNS Coordinator as identified in Item V1b or designee will deploy the state cache to the identified treatment facilities in the state where needed. The state will utilize state owned vehicles for the transportation of DTPA to the appropriate treatment facility(s). The state cache of DTPA can be deployed to facilities in the CRI region within two-hours, or within nine-hours statewide (furthest point) utilizing state owned/marked vehicles.
3. In situations where a “dirty bomb” incident occurs outside of the CRI region the state will coordinate with DCHD to retrieve the locally stored DTPA cache and arrange state assets for transportation to the affected area to include surrounding states if needed.

ESF 9 – URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE

Participating Departments/Agencies:

Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
City of Lincoln Fire Department
Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NGP)
Nebraska Department of Roads (NDOR)
Nebraska National Guard (NENG)
Nebraska State Fire Marshal (SFM)
Nebraska State Patrol (NSP)

I. PURPOSE

- A. To plan and coordinate the use of federal urban search and rescue (US&R) assets following an event requiring locating, extricating and providing for the immediate medical treatment of victims trapped in collapsed structures.
- B. To coordinate and assist state and local agencies with their US&R responsibilities.
- C. To identify the Lincoln Fire Department as a city asset as well as a federal urban search and rescue team. Any request for the full US&R team would be made through the federal government.
- D. Upon activation by the Department of Homeland security, under the National Response Framework, US&R task forces are considered federal assists under the Robert T. Stafford Act and other applicable authorities and therefore under Federal direction and control.

II. SITUATION

A major emergency or disaster often places people in life-threatening situations requiring prompt rescue and medical care. Rescue personnel can encounter extensive damage to structures which require search and rescue expertise not readily available at the local level. All other forms of search and rescue--i.e. water, wilderness, etc., are covered under other existing authorities and will not be managed by this ESF.

III. ASSUMPTIONS and PLANNING FACTORS

1. All available state and local search and rescue organizations will be committed immediately, and will be unable to respond to all requests.
2. Numbers of local residents and workers or convergent volunteers will initiate activities to help US&R operations and will require coordination and direction.
3. Access to damaged areas will be restricted.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. A NEMA staff member serves as the ESF coordinator for ESF #9. In the event of a potential or real disaster and the SEOC is activated, the ESF #9 coordinator (ESFC) will be notified. The ESFC will respond to requests for emergency/disaster related information. The ESFC will activate ESF #9, identify which participating departments/agencies are needed, and insure that participating departments/agencies are activated or on alert as appropriate.
- B. ESF #9 will maintain a listing of all state assets available to support an urban search and rescues mission. Volunteer and local agencies may be requested to contribute assets to the response effort. Industrial resources may also be considered for availability and effectiveness. Furthermore, availability, operations conditions, the anticipated incident duration and the logistical requirements must be considered.
- C. ESF #9, with the Emergency Management Agency as the primary agency, will:
 1. Respond to requests for local urban search and rescue assistance.
 2. Accumulate damage information obtained from assessment teams, the local emergency operations center and other local and state agencies.
 3. Develop an incident action plan, which includes the logistical requirements necessary to obtain and transport critically needed equipment.
 4. Assess the need for, and obtain private industry support as required
 5. Pre-position resources when it becomes apparent that urban search and rescue equipment will be required;
 6. Coordinate the movement of any search and rescue resource that may be needed from the vendor/provider to the nearest staging area or incident site.

7. Prepare and process reports using established procedures, focusing specific attention to the production of after-action reports.
8. Redeploy, and restage, resupply and reconstitute resources as appropriate.
9. Maintain tracking and accounting records for all deployed resources beyond what each agency provides from their inventories. Each cooperating agency maintains their separate personnel, equipment and expense accounting system.

IV. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

ESF #9 will utilize personnel and resources from participating departments/agencies to respond to mission assignments related to emergencies/disasters. Additional resources available from other ESFs may be coordinated and mobilized to support ESF #9 missions. When requests exceed the state's capability to respond, additional resources i.e. federal resources, contractual agreements, and mutual aid agreements will be mobilized. All personnel and resources mobilized by ESF #9 will remain under the direction and control of the ESFC #9, unless otherwise designated.

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ESF 10 – ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Participating Departments/Agencies:

Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality
 Nebraska Health and Human Services,
 Office of Public Health, Radiological Health
 Nebraska Department of Agriculture
 Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
 Nebraska Hazardous Incident Team (NHIT)
 Nebraska State Fire Marshal
 Nebraska State Patrol
 Nebraska Department of Roads
 Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
 Nebraska National Guard (NENG)
 University of Nebraska System
 Nebraska Department of Natural Resources

I. GENERAL

It is essential to the quality of human life and economic and cultural health that the state achieves, maintains, and protects the quality of its water, land, and air. The emergency support function (ESF) for environmental quality (ESF #10) provided hereafter is the plan by which state agencies will direct their resources and responses to protect human health, safety, and welfare and all other plants and animals through environmental quality.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of ESF #10 is to coordinate and define the appropriate state agency emergency efforts toward the prevention, containment, abatement, and cleanup of contamination of water, land, and air resources resulting from natural or manmade acts requiring the activation of the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP). State agencies participating in ESF #10 shall provide advice, expertise, and, to the extent possible, technical assistance in the protection of the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of Nebraska and the environment.

III. SITUATIONS and ASSUMPTIONS

A. Situations

1. A natural disaster or emergency incident that overwhelms local emergency responders may require state agency assistance. In addition to direct assistance, the state may be required to provide leadership and

coordination in carrying out emergency response efforts to minimize impacts to the public and environment. For Nebraska, the most probable events are tornadoes, major floods, winter storms, wild land fires, and structure fires, significant releases of hazardous chemicals or petroleum and pandemic disease.

2. Natural disasters can cause destruction of homes, industries, and other facilities in addition to potentially requiring evacuation and medical treatment of the populace. Following mitigation, assessments and cleanup are often necessary to prevent further detrimental effects to public health and the environment. Natural disasters can generate large amounts of debris, hazardous wastes, and contaminated soil that must be properly staged and disposed. Floods or other events can inundate or destroy publicly owned treatment plants, thereby directly discharging wastes into streams. Significant amounts of debris generated by destructive storms, or other disasters, might require burning. Disposal of numerous animal carcasses may be needed as a result of a contagious animal disease (CAD) outbreak.
3. Chemical and industrial plant releases and/or fires, transportation accidents, and radioactive or biological material incidents must be immediately contained and mitigated. These incidents may also necessitate public alerts, evacuations or sheltering-in-place, and/or alerting downstream water users. Once these incidents are controlled and cleanup begins, contaminated materials must be properly managed and disposed, possibly followed by environmental and ecological assessments.

B. Assumptions

1. All participating agencies/departments will operate under the principles and structure of the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
2. Response to natural disasters, manmade events, and emergencies (all three terms are hereafter referred to as an "event") may involve numerous local, state, federal, and private agencies. No single local or state agency has full authority and expertise to act unilaterally.
3. The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is the primary state agency for response to environmental concerns resulting from natural disasters and hazardous chemical releases and will also assist with the following ESFs:

FUNCTION	ESF#
Public Works	3
Fire Suppression	4
Emergency Management	5
Public Health and Medical Services	8
Agriculture	11
Public Safety and Security	13
Long Term Recovery and Mitigation	14

4. Health and Human Services is the primary state agency for coordinating responses to human biohazard and radiological events, ESF #8,
 - a. Releases of radioactive material from fixed facilities will follow the Nebraska Radiological Emergency Response Plan for Nuclear Power Plant Incidents.
 - b. See ESF #8, Appendix 3 for radiological transportation incidents.
5. Department of Agriculture is the primary state agency for coordinating responses to contagious animal diseases (CAD) outbreaks and will follow ESF #11, Appendix 1.
6. Terrorism events involving chemicals, biological, radiological and other weapons of mass destruction will follow the Terrorism Annex, ESF #13.
7. Full cooperation of local governments and other agencies to cope with an event is expected.
8. Up-to-date local emergency operations plans (LEOPs) and other related plans (e.g., Omaha/Council Bluffs, Platte River, Siouxland Sub-Area Plans) are assumed to be in existence at the local government level, and a current local emergency planning committee (LEPC) contact list is available at the state level. All LEOPs are required to be submitted to the State Emergency Response Commission, and are on file at the DEQ Van Dorn office.
9. DEQ might enter into an appropriate NIMS configuration with federal agencies, such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or Fish and Wildlife Service, should they respond with equipment and resources to an event.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS/ACTIVATION for DEQ

A. Department of Environmental Quality

1. Typically, when the responsible party, public or other governmental agency report an event to DEQ, emergency response (ER) personnel will immediately attempt to identify the party responsible and invoke its regulatory authorities. The responsible party is directed to contain and mitigate the release, appropriately dispose of any wastes, and conduct any necessary environmental assessment. EPA will be requested to assist when the responsible party cannot be identified and/or the event is beyond the resources and/or capabilities of the responsible party's contractor, local government, and the state.
2. Other than the Lincoln office, DEQ has field offices located in Omaha, Norfolk, Holdrege, North Platte, Scottsbluff, and Chadron (see Attachment 1 - Field Office Region Map). Event notifications should be made directly to the Lincoln office where the emergency response coordinator (ERC) and emergency response team (ERT) members are located. After work hours, weekends, and holidays, notifications are made to the Lincoln Dispatch Office of the Nebraska State Patrol (402-471-4545) who then pages a DEQ ERT member. Should a governmental agency or the public contact one of the field offices to report an event, field office staff is either to direct the call to or immediately notify the Lincoln DEQ office after collecting the necessary information.
3. The ERC is responsible for assessing the level of immediate response desired of DEQ personnel, coordinating response activities, and communicating with responsible parties, local government, and other appropriate agencies as necessary.
 - a. In support of ESF #10, the DEQ Deputy Director of Programs or designated alternate will serve as the Emergency Support Function Coordinator (ESFC) at the NEMA Emergency Operation Center (SEOC).
 - b. When a significant event occurs, the ERC will immediately notify the DEQ's ESFC or designee. The ERC will then notify NEMA if appropriate.
 - c. NEMA will immediately consult with DEQ, DHHS, and/or Agriculture on the need to activate ESF #10.
 - d. NEMA will immediately notify DEQ upon activation of ESF #10.
 - e. When ESF #10 is activated, the ESFC and ERC will identify, activate, and alert the appropriate DEQ sections.

- f. The ESFC will report to the NEMA Emergency Operation Center (SEOC), and the ERC will alert or request response and/or assistance by local, state and/or federal agencies as necessary.

B. Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services

See ESF #8 – Concept of Operations/Activation

C. Nebraska Department of Agriculture

See ESF #11 – Concept of Operations

V. ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Department of Environmental Quality

1. When ESF #10 is activated, the following operational requests may be made of the ERC, ERT members, and/or other DEQ personnel. The extent of the response will vary depending on the scope of the event and the resources that are available with which to respond. On scene response activities below generally reference Tier II Nebraska hazardous incident teams activities.
 - a. Respond to the scene, inform the incident commander (IC) of arrival, and work within the Incident Command System (ICS). Tasks performed will not exceed the scope of Operations Level as described in 29 CFR 1910.120 (OSHA HAZWOPER).
 - b. After assessing the incident scene, provide technical guidance to the IC concerning immediate response actions in order to minimize threat and impact to public health and safety and the environment.
 - c. Following consultation with the IC and/or local agencies, provide through NEMA/DEQ/DHHS/Agriculture public information officers (PIOs), as necessary, any recommendations concerning what immediate actions the public should take in order to further minimize threat and impact to public health and safety.
 - d. Notify, or coordinate the notification of, adjacent and downstream water users/states of potential or actual contamination as necessary.
 - e. Notify adjacent and downwind county LEPCs or bordering states of a potential or actual airborne contaminant plumes as necessary.
 - f. Determine the need for technical assistance from other agencies or activation of any of the three levels of nebraska hazardous incident

team (NHIT) in accordance with the Nebraska Hazardous Materials Response Plan. (RRS 81-829.52-55) rev.

- i. Tier I teams are appointed by the Adjutant General under the above statute.
 - ii. Tier II teams are the Nebraska hazardous incident teams
 - iii. Tier III is the Wildfire Incident Response Advisory Team
- g. Request activation of the federal Regional Response Team as per the EPA Region 7 Response Plan when necessary.
- h. Share with other agencies any available environmental and/or facility information critical to response actions, e.g., information provided in Tier II submittals pursuant to the Emergency Community Right-to-Know Act.
- i. Provide consultation for short- and long-term cleanup of the environment.
- j. Tier II teams will collect environmental samples for analysis as allowed by equipment resources/training within those areas that require, at a maximum, Level B personal protection equipment (PPE).
- k. Assess damage to waste water treatment plants.
- l. Provide technical guidance concerning appropriate disposal of debris, wastes, and contaminated materials, the siting of staging areas and locating, and permanent disposal sites.
- i. Following the event, coordinate household hazardous waste collection with appropriate agencies.
 - ii. Accept grant requests from political subdivisions for cleanup of waste dumped along public roadways.
- m. Following consultation with local and state agencies, determine if environmental variances or waivers are necessary due to the scope of the event. Such waivers may include, but are not limited to, disposal, open and incinerator burning, application of mitigation materials (e.g., surfactants), *in situ* burning of petroleum, and waste water treatment plant bypasses.

- n. Assist Game and Parks Commission with environmental damage and ecological assessments of streams, lakes, parks, and environmentally sensitive areas.
- o. Provide, either directly or in concert with DHHS and/or NEMA, press releases to the media and public concerning environmental and public health recovery actions.
- p. Provide access to state revolving fund (SRF) grants and loans for repair and replacement of damaged/destroyed publicly owned waste water treatment and drinking water supply plants.
- q. Direct, track, and coordinate with other agencies, as necessary, monies granted by federal agencies (e.g., EPA) for environmental cleanup and recovery.

B. Department of Health and Human Services

- 1. Provide overall coordination, leadership, assessment, and technical assistance for public health needs for potential or actual events including radiological and human biohazard incidents.
- 2. Determine short- and long-term health effects posed by radiological, biological or chemical events and coordinate with state PIOs the release of such information to the media and public.
- 3. Determine the potability of drinking water supplies and identify other drinking water sources.
- 4. Provide mental health support to survivors, emergency responders, those that suffer significant property loss (e.g., flood and tornado victims, owners of livestock lost to CAD), and the public in general to prevent or minimize stress, grief, and depression that occur following events.
- 5. Provide laboratory analytical support.

C. Department of Agriculture

- 1. Provide overall coordination, leadership, assessment and technical assistance in response to a potential or actual outbreak of CAD.
- 2. Provide support agencies with current information concerning locations of the CAD outbreak and the number of animals involved in addition to coordinating such information with state PIOs for press releases to the media and public.

3. Provide support agencies, livestock owners, media and the public with general decontamination information and locations of decontamination centers.

D. Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)

1. Consult with DEQ, DHHS, and/or Agriculture about activation of ESF #10 and coordinate the response by the ESF state agencies.
2. Obtain and maintain monitoring equipment for radiation hazard detection and exposure control.
3. Coordinate damage assessment teams to determine event effects on individuals and businesses within the impacted area.
4. Coordinate air transportation to event areas for state agencies' key personnel/emergency workers when ESF #10 has been activated.
5. Keep response agencies apprised of what is transpiring as the incident response evolves and share any information that is beneficial to response actions.
6. In concert with other state agency PIOs, prepare press releases to the media and general public to apprise of response actions taken, actions the public should take, and recovery activities.
7. Establish a joint information center and coordinate the flow of information to the public.
8. Maintain oversight of the NHIT's operations.

E. Nebraska Hazardous Incident Team (NHIT)

1. The purpose of the NHIT is to respond to transportation and facility related hazmat incidents and to wildfire events occurring within the state. The NHIT is comprised of personnel from DEQ and volunteers from the State Patrol and State Fire Marshal and other ad hoc technical specialists. In accordance with the Nebraska Hazardous Materials Response Plan (RRS 81-829.52-55), the NHIT may be activated. NEMA will coordinate an assessment of need prior to a NHIT activation request.
 - a. Tier I teams are appointed by the adjutant general under the above statute.
 - b. Tier II teams are the Nebraska hazardous incident teams
 - c. Tier III is the Wildfire Incident Response Advisory Team

2. Tier II Nebraska Hazardous Incident Teams

- a. Respond to potential or actual events involving hazardous substances and operate within the ICS as determined by the IC until the situation is stabilized and/or mitigated and the IC releases the team.
- b. Provide on-site technical assistance to stabilize and control a hazardous situation within the limits of available resources and training until other private or government resources become available.
- c. All hazmat-related NHIT response personnel are equipped with Level B totally encapsulating suits, self-contained breathing apparatuses (SCBAs), and radiological monitoring equipment. All responders have access to limited types of air monitoring equipment.

F. State Fire Marshal

1. Respond to potential or actual fire and explosion events and provide technical assistance to the IC.
2. Inspect and/or investigate damage resulting from an event to building structures and petroleum and hazardous substance storage vessels (e.g., above and underground storage tanks).
3. Investigate the possibility of arson.
4. Share with other agencies any available environmental and/or facility information critical to response actions.
5. Provide, either directly or in concert with NEMA, press releases to the media and public concerning public safety issues.

G. Nebraska State Patrol

1. Supplement local law enforcement and/or Nebraska National Guard efforts to protect public safety and property during an event.
2. Direct movement of traffic away from and around areas threatened or impacted by an event.
3. Continuously apprise NEMA of road access into the event zone(s) when ESF #10 is activated.
4. Investigate the event scene if a crime is suspected.

H. Department of Roads

1. Apprise NEMA and other responding state agencies of road access into the event zone(s) when ESF #10 is activated.
2. Set up signs and barricade state roads and assist and/or supplement local government in doing the same around the event zone(s).
3. Perform damage assessments, structural evaluations, and emergency repairs to public facilities and provide heavy equipment and resources for clearing debris.

I. Nebraska Game and Parks Commission

1. Supplement local law enforcement, Nebraska State Patrol and/or Nebraska National Guard efforts to protect public safety and property during an event.
2. Respond to fish kills either directly or in concert with DEQ personnel.
3. Conduct environmental and ecological assessments along impacted streams and in state parks and recreation areas in concert with DEQ personnel.
4. Provide boat transportation to coordinating state agencies for necessary response actions.
5. Coordinate with other agencies in response to CAD outbreaks as outlined in ESF #11, Appendix 1.

J. Nebraska National Guard (NENG)

The following support will be at the direction of the Adjutant General:

1. Rescue, evacuate, and transport casualties resulting from an event, and safeguard public health.
2. Restore, on an emergency basis, essential services (firefighting, water, communications, transportation, power, and fuel).
3. Clear debris and rubble.
4. Monitor radiological, chemical, and biological effects, and control contaminated areas.
5. Plan for and control roadway movement.
6. Perform damage assessment.

7. Provide, either directly or in concert with NEMA, press releases to the media and public concerning public safety issues.

8. Additional support activities are listed in ESF 15.

K. University of Nebraska System

1. Provide support and technical expertise of health matters related to agricultural and human exposures.

2. Provide analytical and consultation services using resources available within the University System.

L. Nebraska Department of Natural Resources

1. Inspect and/or provide technical assistance concerning dam safety.

2. Provide floodplain and inundation maps to support agencies and assist in mapping field information and providing the location of equipment (i.e., GPS units).

3. Provide support agencies with locations of registered domestic and municipal drinking water wells and irrigation and industrial wells.

VI. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

ESF #10 will utilize personnel and resources from the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality, Health and Human Services and/or Nebraska Department of Agriculture to respond to mission assignments related to events. Additional resources available from other ESFs may be coordinated and mobilized to support ESF #10 missions. When requests exceed the state's capability to respond, mobilization of additional resources (i.e., federal resources) will be requested. All state personnel and resources mobilized by ESF #10 will remain under the direction and control of the ESFC #10, unless otherwise designated.

VII. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

DEQ exercises its authorities and duties in accordance with the following list of promulgated rules and regulations. The rules and regulations are provided as a reminder that DEQ will have to be consulted should it be necessary to consider environmental waivers or variances as a result of event response activities.

A. Authorities:

1. Title 117 – Nebraska Surface Water Quality Standards

2. Title 118 – Ground Water Quality Standards and Use Classification
3. Title 119 – Rules and Regulations Pertaining to the Issuance of Permits under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
4. Title 120 – Rules in 401 (1)a Certification
5. Title 121 – Effluent Guidelines and Standards
6. Title 122 – Rules and Regulations for Underground Injections and Mineral Production Wells
7. Title 123 – Rules and Regulations for Design, Operation and Maintenance of Wastewater Treatment Works
8. Title 124 – Rules and Regulations for Design, Operation and Maintenance of On-Site Wastewater Treatment Systems
9. Title 126 – Rules and Regulations Pertaining to the Management of Wastes
10. Title 127 – Rules and Regulations Governing the Nebraska Pretreatment Program
11. Title 128 – Nebraska Hazardous Waste Regulations
12. Title 129 – Nebraska Air Quality Regulations
13. Title 130 – Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Livestock Waste Control
14. Title 131 – Rules and Regulations for the Wastewater Treatment Facilities and Drinking Water Construction Assistance
15. Title 132 – Integrated Solid Waste Management Regulations
16. Title 133 – Litter Reduction and Recycling Grant Program
17. Title 135 – Rules and Regulations for Mineral Exploration Holes
18. Title 136 – Scrap Tire Management Rules and Regulations
19. Title 194 – Rules and Regulations for the Disposal of Low-Level Radioactive Waste
20. Title 195 – Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Chemigation
21. Title 196 – Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Special Protection Areas

22. Title 197 – Rules and Regulations for the Certification of Wastewater Treatment Operators in Nebraska
23. Title 198 – Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Agricultural Chemical Containment
24. Title 199 – Waste Reduction and Recycling Incentive Grants Program
25. Title 200 – Petroleum Release Remedial Action Reimbursement Fund

B. References:

1. Nebraska State Emergency Response Team Hazardous Materials Response Plan (NEMA, June 1993)
2. Nebraska Radiological Emergency Response Plan for Nuclear Power Plant Incidents (NEMA, April 2001)
3. Omaha/Council Bluffs Sub-Area Contingency Plan (EPA Region 7, March 2003)
4. Spill Contingency Handbook Missouri River from Blair, Nebraska to Plattsmouth, Nebraska (EPA /TS-CRD-94/95CO702, June 1995)
5. State of Nebraska Emergency Operations Plan (2008)
6. Inland Area Contingency Plan Region VII (EPA/540/R-97/005, December 1996)
7. National Response Plan (November 2004)
8. National Response Framework (January 2008)

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT	ITEM	PAGE
1	DEQ Field Office Sites	10-15

Department of Environmental Quality Offices

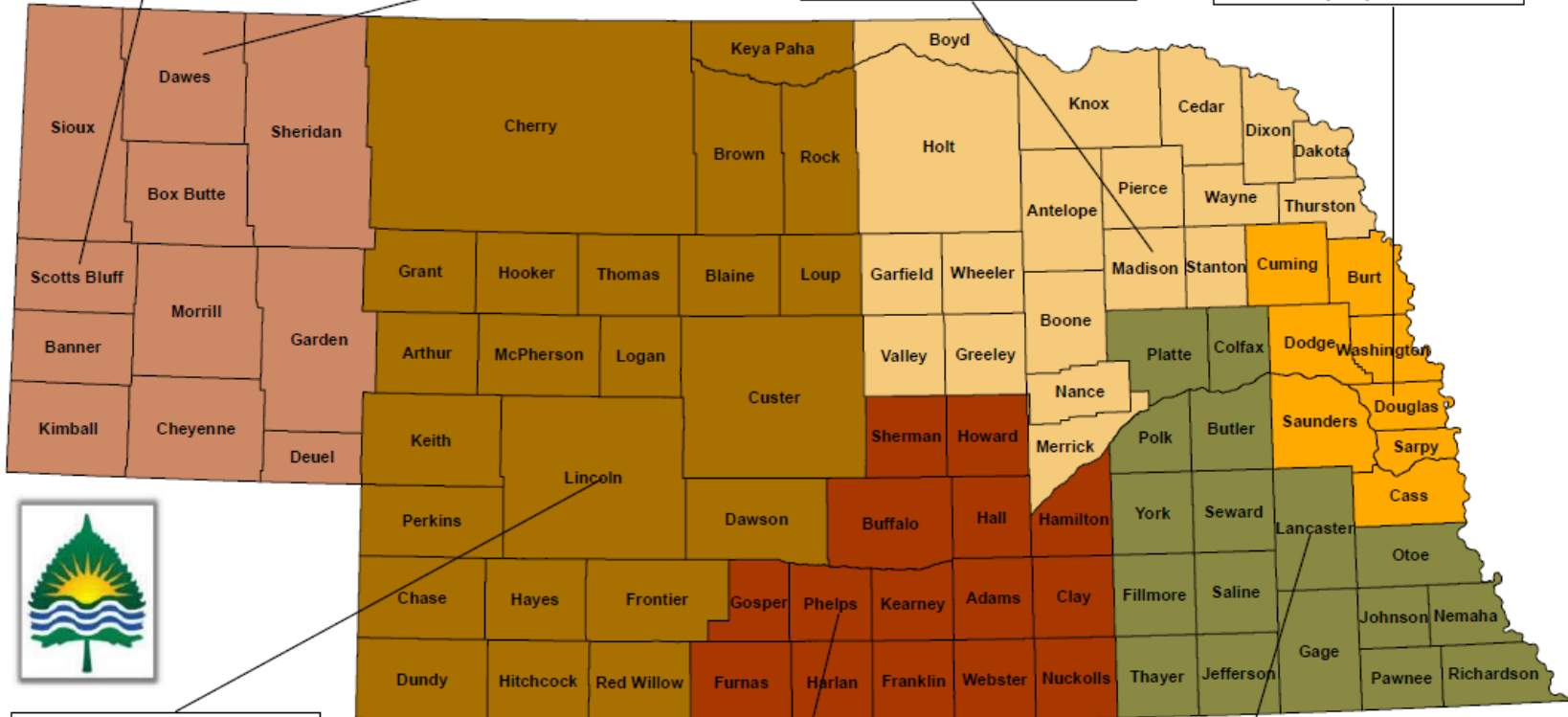
Panhandle Field Office

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ESF # 11 AGRICULTURE and NATURAL RESOURCES

Participating Departments/Agencies/Associations

Nebraska Department of Administrative Services
 Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA)
 Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
 Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
 Nebraska Department of Roads (DOR)
 Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
 Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NGPC)
 Nebraska Livestock Emergency Disease Response System Veterinary Corps (LEDRS)
 Nebraska Health and Human Services System (HHSS)
 Nebraska National Guard (NENG)
 Nebraska State Patrol (NSP)
 University of Nebraska Systems (UNS)
 United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
 United States Department of Agriculture;
 Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS)
 Plant Protection and Quarantine (USDA/APHIS/PPQ)
 Veterinary Services (USDA/APHIS/VS)
 Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)

I. PURPOSE

- A. To provide for coordinated measures and procedures designed to protect from, detect, control and eradicate diseases, contamination, and contagions to animals, plants, and food as quickly as possible within the State of Nebraska.
- B. To generate immediate, appropriate local, state and federal measures to eliminate the crisis and minimize the consequences in order to return the State of Nebraska to contagion free status.

II. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- A. To provide for interstate and interagency coordination during an emergency.
- B. To ensure effective and coordinated communication between state authorities and the public.
- C. To ensure effective and coordinated communication between supporting state and federal agencies and authorities.

- D. Establish policy and procedures for incident response and recovery as quickly as possible.

III. SITUATION

- A. The State of Nebraska is located in the central plains of the United States of America and covers an area of approximately 77,200 square miles. A high percentage of this land is used for agricultural purposes. Agricultural related resources, such as livestock, crops, and the food and products that are produced from these resources, are of prime importance to the state.
- B. There are estimated to be 6.45 million head of cattle, 3.15 million head of swine, 77,000 head of sheep, 11.29 million poultry, and a domestic industry consisting of horses, elk, bison and others within the State of Nebraska that are vulnerable and potential targets of disease, either by natural infectious process or biological terrorist attack. Nebraska also has a substantial free-ranging animal population, including deer, elk, and bighorn sheep, which are also potential targets of disease.
- C. There are an estimated 1.54 billion bushels of corn produced (12.4% of the U.S. total), 258 million bushels of soybeans, 6.58 million bushels of sorghum, and 1.74 million bushels of great northern beans produced (87.3% of the U.S. total). In addition, many other crops are grown within the state. These crops are all vulnerable and potential targets of disease or contamination, either through natural or accidental introduction, or through terrorist attack.
- D. Nebraska agricultural industries provide much of the food consumed by the state's residents. There are approximately 6,100 restaurants, 580 retail groceries, 275 food processors, 225 bakeries, 160 warehouses, 1,500 convenience stores, and over 700 bars without restaurants in Nebraska. In addition, there are approximately 198 Grade A dairy producers and 8 manufacturing milk producers located in Nebraska. There are approximately 200 milk haulers operating for 19 transport companies. On a monthly basis, these haulers bring 97 million pounds of milk to the 17 Nebraska dairy plants, for production into milk and milk products. A major contamination or outbreak of disease could negatively affect the food supply for inhabitants.
- E. Nebraska agricultural industries are also critical to the state's economy. A major contamination or outbreak of disease could negatively affect the industries and those businesses that depend on them. Export of grains, livestock and livestock products, and food would decrease or be banned. Businesses would fail. Tax revenue generated directly and indirectly would diminish dramatically. If the disease spreads to other states, it could have a devastating impact on the United States' ability to compete in the global marketplace.
- F. A major contamination event or outbreak of disease could create environmental and public health hazards to the human population including

exposure to hazardous materials and contaminated water supplies, crops, livestock, and food products. There would also be a significant mental health impact.

- G. Response to contamination and/or disease may involve local, state, federal and other entities. No single local or state agency has full authority and expertise to act unilaterally, nor do they have the resources necessary to deal with a large-scale situation.
- H. Limited facilities in some geographical sections of Nebraska may increase response time and there is the potential for radio and telephone communication difficulties.
- I. Interstate 80 runs across the middle of Nebraska. This increases the bio-terrorism possibilities, and also poses challenges in case of quarantines. Large numbers of people and vehicles, and possibly animals in transit would have to be managed. There are also many feedlots and food processing facilities close to or bordering Interstate 80.

IV. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. The identification of animal or plant disease, or food, milk or dairy product contamination within the United States would affect the State of Nebraska. As these disease/contamination events do not recognize borders, it is possible to have an event that spans multiple states and jurisdictions. This could result in the creation and enforcement of movement controls of people, livestock, plant, food, milk and dairy products and other property from both within and across state borders.
- B. Positive detection of contamination or disease elsewhere will prompt State Officials to employ additional precautions to prevent or mitigate a local occurrence.
- C. There is a potential for the agricultural community, as well as local and State Officials, to receive a threat of contamination or disease as a mechanism of terrorism. They may also witness or be a victim of an event. If an incident were confirmed as being a terrorist event, the Public Safety and Security Annex of the State of Nebraska Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) ESF # 13, would be utilized in conjunction with this Annex.
- D. Numerous local, state and federal agencies will play a role in response to and the mitigation of an agricultural event. Operations regarding remediation and recovery have the potential to involve a massive amount of resources, due to the sheer volume potential.
- E. Trade, professional and marketing organizations/associations may play a role. These associations, and their local and national counterparts, have the

ability to communicate rapidly with individual members, providing two-way communication regarding pre-planning through emergency response and recovery.

- F. Large quantities of crops, rangelands, domestic livestock and wildlife, and food may need to be destroyed or controlled to prevent the spread of contamination or disease after it has been confirmed within the State.
- G. Vector control may be necessary. Vector-borne diseases can spread very quickly, necessitating a quick response over a potentially wide area.
- H. Immediate quarantine areas may be required where suspect or confirmed cases may have originated, and may require special operational procedures.
- I. Eradication of the causative agent will require proper sanitary and disposal procedures for animal carcasses, plant materials and/or food. Suspect infected locations and transport vehicles may need to be cleaned and disinfected. Bio-security guidelines may need to be established.
- J. Environmental protection regulations or procedures may need to be temporarily suspended to allow timely and efficient disposal of food, plant materials and/or euthanized livestock and wildlife.
- K. There are agriculture related incidents/scenarios identified in Appendices 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this Annex which could affect the State of Nebraska.
- L. The LEDRS veterinary corps will supply a core of trained first responders in case of an emergency, as well as the specially equipped LEDRS trailers.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. In the planning stage for Emergency Support Function 11 (ESF-11), it is recognized that under some agriculture disaster scenarios, especially those encompassing multiple (hundreds of) sites, the need for resources is tremendous.
- B. Before, during, and immediately following a governor's emergency proclamation, the policies and procedures in ESF-11 will be followed when requests for agricultural related assistance are made. When ESF-11 is activated, NDA, the ESF-11 coordinator agency will provide a representative to serve as the NEMA designated ESF Coordinator (ESFC).
- C. Federal agencies may provide support during emergency events. The United States Department of Agriculture has the power, in certain circumstances, to declare an emergency. In these cases, USDA representatives in Nebraska will work with NDA.

- D. Upon the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) request, the ESFC will be available to respond to requests submitted through the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). The ESFC will identify which departments/agencies/associations are needed, and ensure that the departments/agencies/associations are activated or on alert as appropriate.
- E. The level of response to an event depends on the extent and severity of that event. While a natural disaster might bring about a short-lived, local response, the introduction of a major food contamination or foreign animal disease (FAD) could initiate a response from multiple sectors in multiple jurisdictions.
- F. Specific response plans for livestock, plant, food, milk, and dairy product events are discussed in Appendix 1, Appendix 2, Appendix 3, and/or Appendix 4 of ESF-11.
- G. The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) is available to provide mutual aid and share available resources if necessary.
- H. Throughout the operation, a log of all calls and actions will be maintained by all responding agencies/organizations at the various Command Centers and Emergency Operations Centers and incident site(s).

VI. ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA).

1. The Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA) is the coordinator agency for ESF-11. In the planning stages for ESF-11, NDA will do the following:
 - a. Develop and maintain a listing of principle contacts for all departments/agencies, the Livestock Emergency Disease Response System (LEDRS), and association assets available to support a response and/or recovery mission.
 - b. Position resources in advance, or when it becomes apparent that resources will be required.
 - c. Develop an incident action plan, per NIMS, which includes the strategic, tactical, logistical, financial and staffing requirements necessary. This IAP shall be reviewed and revised each operational period and distributed to all within the sphere of influence.
 - d. Prioritize and develop strategies for a coordinated response.

- e. Coordinate with support departments/agencies to prioritize and develop strategies for a coordinated response.
2. When ESF-11 is activated, NDA may participate in an area command, unified command and/or multi-agency coordination system (MACS) organization which may be established. Also the level of response is dependent on the scope and duration of the event and available resources. Generally, NDA will:
 - a. Report to the State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC) and the NDA emergency coordinator or designee, will serve as the emergency support function coordinator (ESFC).
 - b. Provide overall leadership, coordination, assessment and technical assistance in response to foreign animal diseases, plant diseases, and plant, food, milk, and dairy product contamination.
 - c. Provide support departments/agencies/associations with current information concerning locations of outbreaks, extent of involvement, and available diagnostic information.
 - d. Identify which departments, agencies, and/or associations are needed, and ensure that they are activated or on alert, as appropriate.
 - e. Collect samples and forward to an appropriate laboratory.
 - f. Provide communication through the NDA public information officer (PIO), including information that may be coming through Federal counterparts. Also, the PIO will be the primary contact with other states, through the "Emergency Communications Plan" developed by the Communication Officers of State Departments of Agriculture (COSDA). The purpose of this communications plan is to share critical information with all stakeholders in a timely manner in order to better manage the public message in an emergency situation that is regional or national in scope. A copy of this plan is found as Attachment 1 of this Annex. The PIO will be a primary participant in a joint information center if one is established and will work with NEMA and other state agency PIOs to present a coordinated message.
 - g. Establish communications with appropriate field personnel and ensure that they are ready to respond in a timely manner.
 - h. Provide information on local agricultural conditions, resources, and producers.

- i. Accumulate and assess contamination/disease information obtained from assessment teams, the telecommunications industry, the local emergency operations center, and other local, state, and federal agencies.
- j. Prepare and process reports using established procedures, focusing specific attention to the production of after-action reports.
- k. Continually reassess priorities to address the most critical needs.
- l. Track resources which are committed to specific missions.
- m. Re-deploy and re-stage resources as appropriate.
- n. Coordinate the movement of any resource that may be needed in order to mitigate an event, and in recovery, from the potential disaster area to the nearest staging area, including evacuation and re-entry of a designated area.

B. Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

- 1. Provide technical assistance in the disaster planning stage to provide necessary containment practices and procedures for carcass disposal, including necessary temporary on-site disposal.
- 2. Provide on-site assistance regarding temporary and/or permanent animal disposal.
- 3. Provide on-site assistance regarding environmental issues stemming from decontamination activities.
- 4. Approve waste disposal and/or treatment sites.
- 5. Provide technical advice on locations for cleaning and disinfecting stations.
- 6. Provide technical assistance on environmental regulations and requirements.
- 7. Provide information on locations of known livestock feeding operations.

C. Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

- 1. Provide technical assistance in the disaster planning stage to provide necessary mapping information, to include specific information on topography and water tables.
- 2. Provide on-site mapping assistance.

D. Nebraska Department of Roads (DOR)

1. Provide guidance for re-routing of traffic in and around the affected area(s).
2. Identify traffic control issues and/or needs, including the establishment of movement corridors.
3. Assist with the transport of soil, carcasses, or debris.
4. Identify potential sources of outside assistance (i.e., contractors, equipment sources, etc.)
5. Provide additional traffic control devices for law enforcement to use in movement control, quarantine areas or detours.

E. The Governor's Office

The Office of the Governor is empowered to issue state of emergency proclamations, request presidential declarations and effect the powers as granted in the Nebraska Emergency Management Act.

F. Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)

1. Activate and operate the SEOC and other facilities associated with a unified command or multi-agency coordination center, provide liaison to affected jurisdictions; prepare situation reports for the governor and receive and act on requests for assistance from county emergency managers/directors; coordinate the State's response with local governments; coordinate with FEMA and the National Response Plan/Framework; and assist in the coordination of disaster related public information.
2. Identify sources of equipment and supplies, including personal protective equipment (PPE) necessary to facilitate movement/destruction/disposal of contaminated products or populations of large animals. Appendix 1, Attachment 1 of this Annex contains information on the type of equipment which may be needed for this process. Appendix 1, Attachment 3 contains information on the use of the National Veterinary stockpile, which may contain PPE for an animal related event.
3. Provide additional communications to responders, especially in remote areas of the state.
4. Identify the locations and organizations capable of approved cleaning and disinfection, and, if necessary, decontamination of individuals and equipment.

5. Establish a joint information center (JIC) and coordinate with other agencies' public information officers.
6. Assist and or coordinate in the transportation of suspected diseased tissue samples to an appropriate diagnostic laboratory.

G. Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NGPC)

1. Provide containment and/or quarantine assistance to prevent the spread of FADs to or through non-domesticated animals.
2. Provide, if necessary, temporary sheltering of animals involved in stop-movement orders, or sites for disposal of huge numbers of large animals.
3. Provide assistance with vector control, and location of cleaning and disinfecting stations.
4. Conduct surveillance on susceptible wild animal species, as required.
5. Reduce infected wildlife populations, as required.
6. Provide temporary accommodations and emergency feeding for field operation teams.
7. Provide additional general security, law enforcement, and traffic control, as required.
8. Provide heavy equipment for disposal operations.
9. Assist with the transportation of soil, carcasses, or debris.

H. Nebraska Health and Human Services (HHS)

1. Provide overall leadership, coordination, assessment, and technical assistance for public health needs in the event of a disaster or emergency, including mass care for special needs persons and quarantine needs.
2. Provide assistance and epidemiology services in dealing with zoonotic diseases.
3. Determine the potability of water supplies and identify other drinking water sources.
4. Provide mental health support to survivors, emergency responders, those that suffer significant property loss and the public in general to prevent or minimize stress, grief, and depression that can occur following natural or manmade disasters.

5. Make available laboratory facilities for testing of samples in a higher bio-safety level (BSL-III).

I. Nebraska National Guard (NENG)

The following support will be at the direction of the Adjutant General:

1. Provide movement control, containment and/or quarantine assistance to prevent the spread of FADs.
2. Provide incident security and traffic control, including management of approved entry to a site.
3. Provide additional support within the mission and capability of National Guard.

J. Nebraska State Patrol (NSP)

1. Provide incident security, including management of approved entry and exiting to a site, law enforcement, and traffic control, as required.
2. Provide movement control, containment and/or quarantine assistance to prevent the spread of FADS.
3. Provide security protection to responders and persons within the quarantine area.
4. Provide additional communication resources.
5. Coordinate the local, state and Federal law enforcement response, as required.
6. Assist in the coordination and transportation of suspected diseased tissue samples to an appropriate diagnostic laboratory.
7. Provide critical incident stress management (CISM) support to emergency responders.

K. University of Nebraska System (UNS)

1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages.
2. Provide surveillance assistance in prevention/response/recovery stages.
3. Provide laboratory services for animal, plant, food, milk, and dairy product related analytical needs.

4. Provide services for any campus (such as the UNL Department of Veterinary and Bio Medical Science) to assist in the diagnosis of animal disease or other response and recovery activities such as economic recovery, behavioral health assistance.
5. Provide and distribute information regarding animal diseases in coordination with NDA.
6. The UNL Plant Pathology Department provides diagnostic services to the state plant regulatory official, for events involving plant or crops.
7. The UNMC Nebraska Public Health Laboratory provides testing services, when requested, during an event involving food, milk or dairy products.

L. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages.
2. Provide technical resources during prevention/response/recovery stages.
3. Provide laboratory assistance.
4. Provide "emergency declaration" where necessary.
5. Provide the indemnification, if available, for animals depopulated by the response and the associated costs which qualify for potential reimbursement.
6. In conjunction with NDA, direct eradication activities, including quarantine, evaluation, slaughter, disposal, cleaning and disinfecting, epidemiology, traceback, vector control and transportation permit systems. Also in conjunction with the NDA, request the National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS) when deemed necessary because of the scale of the event.
7. Collect, collate, analyze and disseminate technical and logistical information.
8. Define training requirements for casual employees or support agencies involved in eradication operations.
9. Issue declaration of the disease and define the infected area and control zones.
10. Prepare information for dissemination to the public, media, producers, processors and transportation industry.
11. Allocate funding for compensation to the owner of destroyed animals.

12. Restrict payment of compensation in cases of violation.
13. Consult with state and local authorities regarding eradication operations.
14. For, national or catastrophic events for which federal assistance is requested, USDA will provide other technical expertise and services in the areas of food safety, supplies, security and protection as described in the National Response Plan ESF# 11.
15. NDA, in conjunction with USDA/APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ), will determine actions to be taken in the event of an emergency involving plants or crops.

M. United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages for food contamination issues.
2. Provide technical assistance during prevention/response/recovery stages.
3. Provide laboratory assistance.

N. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

1. In the event that a FAD is the possible or confirmed result of terrorist activities, the FBI will be the lead criminal investigative agency. The LEOP, Annex H, Appendix, 1, Terrorism, details their roles and relationships with the affected jurisdictions.
2. In the planning stages, provide information to the Nebraska Information Analysis Center or directly to the NDA concerning known or threats to the food and agriculture sector.

O. Department of Defense (DOD)

The DOD has units trained and organized to respond to weapons of mass destruction terrorists attacks. In such an event the DOD may direct special operations in support of civil authorities in combating terrorism.

P. Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)

1. Provide food and temporary shelter on-site, especially when an area is quarantined.

2. The Red Cross, Salvation Army and other VOAD agencies will provide support according to their mission in cooperation and approval of the Incident Command and/or NDA.

Q. Associations

Trade, producer and marketing associations, and their national and local affiliates, are an invaluable resource for emergency prevention, preparation, response, and recovery. Responsibilities under ESF 11 include:

1. Maintain lists of members, and other significant stakeholders, including lists of potential resources (i.e., transportation equipment; pre-positioning).
2. Provide guidance and advice on site/plant security, potential response activity, and other appropriate information to members, based on industry and NDA recommendations.
3. Provide information to NDA regarding technological advances in the industry which may impact on handling emergencies.
4. Provide information to NDA regarding activities which might affect emergency response, including information about specific sites.

R. Local/County Agencies

1. Local officials, elected and appointed, will be actively involved and local resources will be used in a response following the guidelines and framework provided in the affected counties' LEOPs. Any or all local agencies may be involved and will, in general, assume their normal roles as defined.
2. In addition, local officials may have to deal with livestock and poultry in transit at the beginning of an agriculture or food incident. This could involve sheltering and caring for animals in transit affected by a governor's declaration or the declaration of an adjacent state's governor preventing animals from entering that state. The following agencies or entities may provide additional support during an event affecting agriculture or the food supply.
3. County Commissioners/Supervisors
 - a. The chief elected officials will maintain direction and control of governmental activities, declare a county emergency through the normal process described in the LEOP, and provide local resources as available.

- b. The chief elected official may participate in an incident response, to include a multi-agency coordination structure with other agencies and responders such as the Nebraska Dept. of Agriculture (NDA) or/and the USDA.
- c. The county clerk/treasurer will coordinate the documentation of all disaster related expenses such as personnel time, overtime, equipment usage, in-kind or stocked materials, etc. and will follow accepted accounting procedures. Each county or local agency will document their own disaster related expenses and make the data available as requested.

4. County Sheriff's Department

- a. The sheriff's office will receive an early alert of a suspected FAD from the local emergency manager should the animal health evaluation warrant it. At the time of FAD confirmation, the sheriff will become a member of the unified command structure for the event and assume the command position for local law enforcement functions. The sheriff's department will provide the initial incident security to the personnel and for the quarantine zone. The sheriff's department will provide communications support and will coordinate local law enforcement response with support from the Nebraska State Patrol. Other roles and responsibilities during a disaster are outlined in other parts of this LEOP.
- b. They may also have to provide law enforcement at access control sites, at disinfection sites and at animal sheltering sites which may be established.

5. County Emergency Management

- a. The emergency manager will receive an early alert of a suspected FAD from NEMA should the animal health evaluation warrant it. At the time of FAD confirmation (Level 5), the county EOC will become activated. The role and responsibilities of the emergency manager will remain the same as in other disasters; that is to coordinate requests for additional support, communicate with and advise the chief elected officials and NEMA of local conditions and activities (see Appendix 1, Attachment 1).
- b. They may also have to provide support at checkpoint locations, access control sites, at disinfection sites and at animal sheltering sites which may be established.

6. County Department of Roads

- a. The county roads department will respond to requests as in other disasters with emphasis on traffic control at checkpoint locations and in the quarantine zone. In support of the law enforcement agencies, they will identify the sustainability of roads and bridges necessary for re-routing traffic from the quarantine zone.
- b. They may also assist by providing excavation and transportation equipment and operators to move soil, carcasses or debris as directed.
- c. They may also have to provide support at checkpoint locations, access control sites, at disinfection sites and at animal sheltering sites which may be established.

7. Fire Service/EMS

The local fire service(s) will, within their limits of training and equipment, provide assistance with decontamination, hazardous material and fire protection as required by the veterinary emergency team. They will also provide EMS services as needed. Mutual aid requests will follow normal processes as described in Annex F of the LEOP.

8. Public Health District

- a. The regional/local public health district will support the Nebraska Health and Human Services System and Volunteers Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD) in providing overall leadership, coordination, assessment and technical assistance for public health needs in the event of a disaster or emergency. Other functions are described in Annex G of the LEOP.
- b. They will also provide assistance and epidemiology services in dealing with zoonotic (animal spread to humans) diseases.

VI. TRAINING/EXERCISES

- A. All agencies with responsibilities listed in this annex should provide annual training. An orientation and/or tabletop exercise should be conducted annually to ensure adequate response to a threatened or actual outbreak of disease of non-human population as a result of a non-medical disaster. The objectives for these exercises should be based on the policies and procedures identified in this plan.
- B. All training funded with DHS monies shall comply with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) protocols and guidance.

VII. AUTHORITY

A. State Government (NEMA and NDA)

1. Legal authority for the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency's response procedures as identified in this annex may be found in the Emergency Management Act of 1996, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§81-829.36 to 81-829.75.
2. Legal authority for the Nebraska Department of Agriculture's response procedures for livestock activities as identified in this Annex may be found in the following statutes: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-201, Neb. Rev. Stat. §54-70 to 54-753.05, and Neb. Rev. Stat. §§54-1180 to 54-1182.
3. Legal authority for the Nebraska Department of Agriculture's response procedures for plant activities as identified in this Annex are included in the following Acts: the Plant Protection and Plant Pest Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§2-1072 to 2-10,117; and, the Commercial Feed Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§54-847 to 54-863.
4. Legal authority for the Nebraska Department of Agriculture's response procedures for food activities as identified in this Annex are included in the following Act: the Nebraska Pure Food Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§81-2,239 to 81-2,292.
5. Legal authority for the Nebraska Department of Agriculture's response procedures for dairy activities as identified in this Annex are included in the following Act: the Nebraska Milk Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§2-3965 to 2-3992.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

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Attachment 2	Nebraska LEDRS Emergency Supply Trailer Inventory	11-55
Attachment 3	Process to Request Countermeasures from the National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS)	11-59
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Nebraska Department of Agriculture - Emergency Communications Plan

I. Purpose

To share critical information with all participating states and impacted Nebraska industries in a timely manner to better manage public information in an emergency situation that is regional or national in scope.

II. State-to-State Protocol

- A. The Communication Officers of State Departments of Agriculture (COSDA) Emergency Communications Plan will take effect upon an emergency situation with regional or national consequence.
- B. The State Department of Agriculture Public Information Officer (PIO) and/or the State Animal Health PIO in the primary affected state and/or the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) representative will notify the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA) contact providing details of the plant and/or animal emergency situation in that state.
- C. Each state and APHIS will provide NASDA with a primary, secondary, and tertiary contact person who can be notified at any hour of any day about an emergency situation. Upon notification by the affected state and/or APHIS representative, NASDA will arrange a conference call for the affected state to notify all COSDA members and primary state contacts of the emergency. The call will be held, preferably, at least one hour prior to any media announcement or alert from the affected state and/or APHIS representative.
- D. During the conference call, the PIO/s of the affected state and/or the APHIS representative will share with COSDA members and primary state contacts pertinent information about the emergency situation as well as any information on the desired message that will be provided to the public.
- E. The PIOs of the affected state and the APHIS representative will share news releases with NASDA for posting on the plant and animal emergency press clearinghouse web site and will provide updates via follow-up conference calls to fellow COSDA members and primary state contacts. NASDA will provide a link to the APHIS web site for their most current releases.
- F. Each participant in the conference call will protect any and all confidential information shared during the conference call.
- G. Significant animal and/or plant emergency situations which would not necessarily directly affect other states and which would be designated as only topics of interest to those states should be shared via email and/or regularly scheduled conference calls.

III. State-to-Industry Protocol

- A. Upon notification of an emergency situation, the Director of Agriculture, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Chief Administrator and Department of Agriculture's PIO will gather with key Department of Agriculture officials that are dealing with the emergency and coordinating the response. During this meeting the need for, content of, and scope of public information needs will be evaluated. In addition, the need for establishing a Joint Information Center (JIC) will be determined.
- B. If necessary, a press release will be drafted by the Department PIO or through the Joint Information System (JIS) if a JIC is established. This release will be approved, prior to release, by the Director of Agriculture, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Chief Administrator and other key Department of Agriculture officials that are dealing with the emergency and coordinating the response. Where appropriate, the Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA) will utilize the risk communications materials developed by the Multi-State Partnership for Security in Agriculture, for preparing public and industry-specific information releases.
- C. Prior to any incident or response related information release, the Director of Agriculture, Assistant Director of Agriculture and PIO, or their appointed designee, will contact the appropriate industry representatives and notify them of the situation and pending information release. These industry representatives will be identified by the Director of Agriculture at the time of the incident, and they will be specific to the incident (e.g., impacted or potentially impacted by the incident and pending response). Methods of communication will include telephone, email and facsimile.
- D. Supporting and supplemental information related to public and industry-specific information releases will be posted on the NDA website and updated as necessary.

SIGNATURE PAGE

Agreed this _____ day of _____, 20__

State Secretary/Director/Commissioner Date

Communication Director/Public Information Officer Date

State Veterinarian Date

Communication Director/Public Information Officer Date

State Plant Health Regulatory Director Date

Communication Director/Public Information Officer Date

NASDA Executive Director Date

NASDA Director, Legislative and Regulatory Affairs Date

APHIS Administrator ___ Date

APHIS, Legislative and Public Affairs Date

Communication Officers of State Departments of Agriculture Emergency Communications Plan

CONTACTS

STATE

Primary Contact Name:

Email Address:

Contact Number(s):

Secondary Contact Name:

Email Address:

Contact Number(s):

Tertiary Contact Name:

Email Address:

Contact Number(s):

APPENDIX 1 LIVESTOCK DISEASE RESPONSE PLAN

Participating Departments/Agencies/Associations

United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA);
 Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
 Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ)
 Veterinary Services (VS)
 Nebraska Department of Administrative Services
 Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA)
 Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ)
 Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (NDNR)
 Nebraska Department of Roads (NDOR)
 Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
 Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NGPC)
 Nebraska Health and Human Services System (NHHSS)
 Nebraska National Guard (NENG)
 Nebraska State Patrol (NSP)
 University of Nebraska System (UNS)
 Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)
 Nebraska Association of Resources Districts
 Nebraska Cattlemen
 Nebraska Cooperative Council
 Nebraska Dairymen's Association
 Nebraska Farm Bureau
 Nebraska Grange
 Nebraska Livestock Emergency Disease Response System (LEDRS)
 Nebraska Livestock Market Association
 Nebraska Livestock Industries Association
 Nebraska Pork Producers Association
 Nebraska Poultry Industries, Inc.
 Nebraska Sheep Council
 Nebraska Veterinary Medical Association

I. PURPOSE

- A. To provide for coordinated measures and procedures designed to protect from, detect, control and eradicate highly contagious or economically significant foreign animal disease (FAD) in livestock as quickly as possible within the State of Nebraska. A FAD is a classification of dangerous animal diseases, transmissible to or among livestock, some transmissible to wildlife and some even to humans. FADs have the potential for rapid spread, serious economic impact, or serious threat to livestock health, and negatively impact the trade of livestock and livestock products.

- B. To generate immediate, appropriate local, state and federal measures to eliminate the crisis and minimize the consequences of a FAD in order to return the State of Nebraska to contagion-free status.

II. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- A. To provide for interagency coordination during an animal or poultry disease emergency;
- B. To minimize the impacts of an animal disease incident;
- C. To provide rapid and appropriate depopulation and disposal of infected animals;
- D. To facilitate rapid recovery following a livestock-related incident.

III. SITUATION

- A. There are estimated to be 6.45 million head of cattle, 3.15 million head of swine, 77,000 head of sheep, 11.29 million poultry, and a domestic industry consisting of horses, elk, bison and others within the State of Nebraska that are vulnerable and potential targets of disease, either by natural infectious process or biological terrorist attack. Nebraska also has a substantial free-ranging animal population, including deer, elk, and bighorn sheep, which are also potential targets of disease.
- B. Interstate 80 runs through the middle of Nebraska. This increases bio-terrorism possibilities and also poses challenges in case of quarantines. Large numbers of people and vehicles, and possibly animals, in transit would have to be managed. There are also many feedlots close to or bordering Interstate 80.
- C. There are approximately 4,600 cattle feeding operations statewide, with at least 770 of them being over 1,000 head. The average number of cattle on feed in the state ranges from 2,200,000 to 2,600,000.
- D. Nebraska animal industries are critical to the state's economy. Cash receipts for livestock and livestock products total \$8.4 billion each year. Value-added products, such as food, add substantially to these totals. A major FAD outbreak could negatively affect the animal industry and those businesses that depend on it. Export of livestock and livestock products would decrease. Businesses would fail. Tax revenue generated directly and indirectly would diminish dramatically. If the disease spread to other states, it could have a devastating impact on the United States' ability to compete in the global marketplace.
- E. A major FAD outbreak could create environmental and public health hazards to humans including the exposure to animal disease organisms which can also cause disease in people (zoonotic), hazardous materials and contaminated water supplies, crops, livestock, and food products. There would also be a significant mental health impact.

- F. Response to a FAD may involve local, state and federal governments, and other entities. No single local or state agency has full authority and expertise to act unilaterally, nor do they have the resources necessary to deal with a large-scale situation.
- G. If an effective response is beyond the local government's capability, state assistance may be required. The governor may proclaim a "state of emergency" and the provisions of the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP), including this Annex, will be implemented. In implementing this plan, activation of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) or other regional/national assets may be necessary.
- H. If the situation is beyond local and state capability, the governor may ask for federal assistance by requesting a declaration of emergency from the United States Secretary of Agriculture or a presidential declaration of an "emergency" or "major disaster."
- I. A presidential declaration authorizes federal assistance under PL 93-288, as amended by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 100-707. The declaration triggers the implementation of federal disaster assistance programs, which are coordinated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).
- J. NEMA will provide guidance to local officials applying for state and/or federal assistance.
- K. If the situation is beyond local and state capability, the Nebraska state veterinarian, in conjunction with the APHIS-VS area veterinarian in charge (AVIC), may request the National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS) be deployed. The NVS provides personnel and physical resources to natural or man-made disaster sites. See Appendix 1, Attachment 3 for a summary of the NVS request process. NDA has an NVS plan separate from this emergency support function (ESF).

IV. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. The identification of a FAD within the United States would affect the State of Nebraska. As these disease events do not recognize borders, it is possible to have an event that spans multiple states and jurisdictions. Depending on the current FAD level in effect (see Appendix 1, Attachment 1), this could result in the implementation and enforcement of movement controls of people, livestock, products and other property from both within and across state borders.
- B. Positive detection of such a disease outside the United States may prompt state officials to employ additional precautions to prevent or mitigate the possibility of an occurrence locally.

- C. There is a potential for the agricultural community, as well as local and state officials, to receive a threat of a disease as a mechanism of terrorism. They may also witness or be a victim of an event. If an incident was confirmed as being a terrorist event, the Public Safety and Security Annex of the SEOP ESF #13 would be utilized in conjunction with this appendix.
- D. Numerous local, state and federal agencies will play a role in eradicating the disease. In the instance that an outbreak escalates and develops into to a multi-focal event, a transition to an area command may likely occur. Operations regarding remediation and recovery have the potential to involve a massive amount of resources and would necessitate the implementation of a Multi-Agency Coordination System.
- E. Trade, professional and marketing organizations/associations may play a role. These associations and their local and national counterparts can communicate rapidly with individual members, providing two-way communication regarding pre-planning, response, and recovery.
- F. Large quantities of domestic livestock and wildlife may need to be destroyed or controlled to prevent the spread of a FAD after it has been confirmed within the state.
- G. Vector control may be necessary. Vector-borne diseases can spread quickly, necessitating a quick response over a potentially wide area.
- H. Immediate quarantine areas may be required where suspect or confirmed cases have originated, and may require special operational procedures.
- I. Eradication of the causative agent will require proper sanitary and disposal procedures for animal carcasses. Suspect infected locations and transport vehicles will need to be cleaned and disinfected. Biosecurity guidelines will need to be established and implemented.
- J. Environmental protection regulations or procedures may need to be temporarily suspended to allow timely and efficient disposal of euthanized livestock and wildlife.
- K. There are several scenarios under which livestock-related incidents could affect the State of Nebraska. This could result in the implementation and enforcement of movement controls of people, livestock, livestock concentration points, products, and other property. Possible major scenarios could include:
 - 1. Livestock and poultry operations
 - 2. Auction markets
 - 3. Livestock and poultry slaughter operations
 - 4. Feedlots
 - 5. Livestock shows and fairs.
 - 6. Livestock transportation
 - 7. Grain/feedstuff haulers
 - 8. Commodities haulers

9. Commodities processors
10. Other

- L. The LEDRS Veterinary Corps will supply a core of trained responders in case of an emergency, as well as the specially-equipped LEDRS trailers.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. In the planning stage for ESF-11, it is recognized that under some agriculture disaster scenarios, especially those encompassing multiple sites or multiple states, the need for resources is tremendous.
- B. Before, during, and immediately following a governor's emergency proclamation, the policies and procedures in ESF-11 will be followed when requests for agriculture-related assistance are made. NDA, the ESF-11 coordinating agency, will provide a representative to serve as the designated ESF coordinator (ESFC) at the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
- C. Federal agencies may provide support during emergency events. USDA has the power, in certain circumstances, to declare an emergency. In these cases, USDA representatives in Nebraska will work with NDA.
- D. All participating agencies/departments will operate under the principles of the appropriate National Incident Management System (NIMS) structure.
- E. The ESFC will be available to respond to requests for help and information from local, state and federal agencies. The ESFC will assist NEMA in identifying which ESF desks need to be activated and which additional departments/agencies/associations are needed, and will insure that the departments/agencies/associations are activated or on alert as appropriate. Area command may be evoked with a strong possibility of a MAC system being utilized.
- F. The level of response to an event depends on the extent and severity of that event, whereas a natural disaster might bring about a short-lived, local response, the introduction of a major contamination or highly contagious disease could require an ongoing response from multiple sectors and jurisdictions.
- G. During the recovery phase, it may be necessary to place and monitor sentinel animals or poultry to ensure the disease has been eradicated.
- H. EMAC is available to provide mutual aid and share available resources if necessary.
- I. For the duration of the operation, a log of all calls and actions will be maintained by all responding agencies/organizations at the various multi-agency coordination centers, emergency operations centers and incident site(s).

VI. ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIESA. Nebraska Department of Agriculture

1. NDA is the coordinator agency for ESF-11. In the planning stages for ESF-11, NDA will:
 - a. Designate an NDA staff member to be the ESFC.
 - b. Develop and maintain a list of principle contacts for all agencies, the LEDRS Veterinary Corps, and association assets available to support a response and/or recovery mission. A list of these assets and contacts is maintained on an NDA database on the department's intranet site.
 - c. Position resources in advance, or when it becomes apparent that resources will be required.
 - d. Livestock Emergency Disease Response System (LEDRS) corps veterinarians will be activated as state or federal resources, depending on the kind of emergency declaration.
 - e. Work with partner agencies to develop and execute memoranda of understanding (MOU), between Nebraska and its border states, defining the cooperative efforts in cross-border movement control. Detailed information regarding specific responsibilities associated with cross-border movement control is outlined in NDA's Interstate Emergency Livestock Movement Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).
2. When ESF-11 is activated, the ESFC and/or other NDA personnel may conduct the following actions (this level of response is dependent on the scope and duration of the event and available resources):
 - a. The NDA designee will serve as the ESFC and report to the SEOC.
 - b. Provide overall leadership, coordination, assessment and technical assistance in response to a FAD.
 - c. The ESFC will identify which participating departments, agencies, and/or associations are needed, and take steps to ensure that they are activated or on alert, as appropriate.
 - d. Provide support departments/agencies/associations with current information concerning locations of outbreaks, extent of involvement, and available diagnostic information.
 - e. Coordinate with support departments/agencies/associations to prioritize and develop strategies for a coordinated response.

- f. Participate in the development of an incident action plan (IAP) per NIMS, which includes the strategic, technical, logistical, financial and staffing requirements necessary to obtain needed resources during each operational period.
 - g. Designate regulatory persons or LEDRS veterinarians to collect samples, and forward them to the appropriate laboratory.
 - h. Provide communication through the NDA public information officer (PIO), including information that may be coming through federal counterparts. Also, the PIO will be the primary contact with other states, through the Emergency Communications Plan developed by the Communication Officers of State Departments of Agriculture (COSDA). The COSDA plan is provided in ESF-11 Attachment 1. The purpose of this communications plan is to share critical information with all participating stakeholders in a timely manner in order to better manage the public message in an emergency situation that is regional or national in scope. The PIO will be a primary participant in a joint information system (JIS) if one is established.
 - i. Establish communications with appropriate field personnel and ensure that they are ready to respond in a timely manner.
 - j. Provide information on local agricultural conditions, resources, and producers.
 - k. Accumulate contamination/disease information obtained from assessment teams, the local emergency operations center, and other local, state, and federal agencies.
 - l. Prepare and process reports using established procedures, focusing specific attention to the production of after-action reports.
 - m. Continually re-assess priorities to address the most critical needs.
 - n. Track resources which are committed to specific missions.
 - o. Re-deploy and re-stage resources as appropriate.
 - p. Coordinate the movement of resources needed to mitigate an event and, during recovery, coordinate the demobilization of resources.
3. NDA, through the animal and plant health protection (APHP) focus area, has broad authority over diseased livestock. In the event of a FAD outbreak in North America, the NDA director will initiate the response, notify the governor and will coordinate activities and information with NEMA. NDA, in conjunction with USDA, will administer and command emergency procedures in regard to quarantining, euthanasia and disposal of animals as required. See Attachment 1 of this appendix for an explanation of the different FAD levels.

4. Additionally, NDA will conduct epidemiology investigations. NDA will:
 - a. Provide NEMA with updated information regarding epidemiological investigations of the FAD outbreak.
 - b. Distribute scientific, procedural and diagnostic information to veterinarians practicing in Nebraska.
 - c. Provide information on local agricultural conditions, resources, and producers.
 - d. NDA, specifically the state veterinarian, will establish movement control zones depending on the disease diagnosed, the extent to which it has already spread, and the current weather conditions, especially wind. The movement control zones may consist of one or more of the following areas: the central “infected zone”, the surrounding “buffer zone”, the “surveillance zone”, the “free area”, and a “vaccination zone”. Appropriate zones will be created and named based on a number of factors.
 - e. Evaluate the risk factors of wildlife with NGPC regarding the dissemination or persistence of infection.
 - f. Activate and coordinate efforts of LEDRS and other veterinary response teams such as the National Animal Health Emergency Response Corps (NAHERC), American Veterinary Medical Association’s veterinary medical assistance teams (VMAT), and the United States Department of Health and Human Services’ (DHHS) national veterinary response teams (NVRT). Coordination with humane organization teams such as the Humane Society of the United States’ (HSUS) national-disaster animal response teams (N-DART) may be appropriate.
 - g. Request resources and response team assistance (e.g., 3-D Contractors) through the NVS (see Appendix 1; Attachment 3).

B. Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality

1. Provide technical assistance in the disaster planning stage to determine safe containment procedures for carcass disposal and appropriate decontamination methods.
2. Provide on-site assistance regarding environmental issues stemming from disposal and/or decontamination activities.
3. Provide technical assistance on waste treatment and disposal.
4. Assist in the temporary revision or relaxation of state environmental regulations to facilitate the FAD response, particularly with regard to carcass disposal regulations.

5. Provide technical advice on locations for cleaning and disinfecting stations.
6. Provide technical assistance on environmental regulations and requirements.
7. Provide information on locations of known livestock feeding operations.

C. Nebraska Department of Natural Resources

1. Provide technical assistance in the disaster planning stage to collect necessary mapping information, including specific information on topography and water tables. This data will be drawn from the University of Nebraska's Center for Advanced Land Management Information Technologies (CALMIT) database.
2. Provide on-site mapping assistance.

D. Nebraska Department of Roads

1. Work with NDA to develop and execute MOUs, between Nebraska and its border states, defining the cooperative efforts and responsibilities associated with cross-border movement control. Detailed information regarding specific responsibilities associated with cross-border movement control is outlined in NDA's Interstate Emergency Livestock Movement Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).
2. Establish, maintain and operate cross-border movement control checkpoints on state and federal highways.
3. Provide guidance for re-routing of traffic in and around the affected area, including the establishment of movement corridors.
4. Coordinate with the NSP to identify traffic control issues and/or needs such as supplying traffic control devices.
5. Assist with or help identify contractors who can assist with the transport of soil, carcasses, or debris.
6. Identify potential sources of outside assistance (i.e., contractors, equipment sources, etc.).
7. May also have to provide assistance at access control sites, disinfection sites and at animal sheltering sites which may be established.

E. The Governor's Office

The Office of the Governor is empowered to issue State of Emergency Proclamations, request Presidential Declarations and affect the powers as granted in the Nebraska Emergency Management Act.

F. Nebraska Emergency Management Agency

1. Activate and operate the SEOC and any multi-agency coordination centers; provide liaisons to affected jurisdictions; prepare situation reports for the Governor and receive and act on requests for assistance from county emergency managers/directors; coordinate the state's response with local governments, coordinate with FEMA, the National Response Plan, the National Response Framework; and assist in the coordination of disaster-related public information. NEMA will support NDA in the management, direction and control of ESF-11 activities.
2. Identify sources of equipment and supplies, including personal protective equipment (PPE) necessary or specifically requested to facilitate movement/destruction/disposal of large animal populations, and provide logistical support for the distribution and tracking of these resources. Attachment 1 to this appendix contains information on the type of equipment which may be needed for this process.
3. Work with NDA to develop and execute MOUs, between Nebraska and its border states, defining the cooperative efforts and responsibilities associated with livestock cross-border movement control. Detailed information regarding specific responsibilities associated with cross-border movement control is outlined in NDA's Interstate Emergency Livestock Movement Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).
4. Provide additional communications if responders so request, especially in remote areas of the state.
5. Identify organizations capable of decontaminating both individuals and equipment.
6. Establish a JIS and coordinate with other agencies' PIOs.
7. Assist and or coordinate in the transportation of samples to an appropriate diagnostic laboratory while maintaining chain-of-custody.

G. Nebraska Game and Parks Commission

1. Provide containment and/or quarantine assistance to help prevent the spread of highly contagious animal diseases to and through wild animals.
2. Provide, if necessary: temporary sheltering of animals involved in an embargo or quarantine, or due to an agriculture movement control order, under a Governor's declared emergency; and/or sites for disposal of large animal populations.
3. Provide assistance with vector control, and location of cleaning and disinfecting stations.

4. Conduct surveillance on susceptible wild animal species, as required.
5. Reduce infected wildlife populations, as required.
6. May provide additional security, law enforcement and traffic control as required.
7. May provide heavy equipment for disposal operations.
8. May assist with the transportation of soil, carcasses, or debris.

H. Nebraska Health and Human Services System

1. Provide overall leadership, coordination, assessment, and technical assistance for public health needs in the event of a disaster or emergency, including special requirements needed during quarantine.
2. Provide assistance and epidemiology services for zoonotic diseases.
3. Determine potable water supplies and identify other drinking water sources.
4. Provide mental health support to survivors, emergency responders, those who suffer significant property loss and the public in general to prevent or minimize stress, grief, and depression that occur following natural or manmade disasters.
5. Provide supplemental assistance to local entities in identifying and meeting the health needs of victims of a major emergency or disaster. This support is categorized in the following areas:
 - a. Assessment of medical needs
 - b. Medical care personnel
 - c. Medical equipment and supplies
 - d. Patient evacuation
 - e. Coordinate in-hospital care
 - f. Drug safety
 - g. Coordinate statewide Emergency Medical Response
 - h. Public health information release
 - i. Victim identification/mortuary services
 - j. Medical Command and Control
6. Identify additional medical personnel, facilities, equipment, and supplies that can be accessed and coordinate their deployment.
7. Utilize locally available medical resources to the extent possible to meet the needs identified by local authorities.

I. Nebraska National Guard

1. Provide containment and/or quarantine assistance to prevent the spread of highly contagious animal diseases.

2. Provide incident security and traffic control, including management of approved entry to a site.
3. May provide heavy equipment for use in disposal procedures.
4. With approval, may provide assistance in the reduction of infected animal populations.
5. Provide additional support within the mission and capability of the Nebraska National Guard.

J. Nebraska State Patrol

1. Work with NDA to develop and execute MOUs, between Nebraska and its border states, defining the cooperative efforts and responsibilities associated with cross-border movement control. Detailed information regarding specific responsibilities associated with cross-border movement control is outlined in NDA's Interstate Emergency Livestock Movement Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).
2. Establish, maintain and operate cross-border movement control checkpoints on state and federal highways.
3. Coordinate with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies as necessary.
4. Support incident security, including the management of approved site entrances and exits, temporary animal sheltering sites, law enforcement, traffic control and the establishment of movement corridors as required.
5. Support containment and/or quarantine efforts to prevent the spread of highly contagious animal diseases.
6. Provide protection to responders.
7. Provide additional communication resources if requested.
8. Assist in the transportation of suspected disease tissue samples to an appropriate diagnostic laboratory.
9. Provide Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) support to emergency responders.

K. University of Nebraska System

1. Coordinate with NDA to provide technical assistance in planning stages.
2. Provide surveillance assistance in prevention/response/recovery stages.

3. Provide laboratory services for animal related analytical needs.
4. Provide system wide resources, such as the UNS Department of Veterinary and Bio Medical Science, and Cooperative Extension Service personnel to assist in diagnosis of animal disease and surveillance.
5. Provide and distribute information regarding the FAD.

L. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages.
2. Provide technical resources during prevention/response/recovery stages.
3. Provide laboratory assistance through the National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN).
4. Provide a federal emergency declaration where necessary.
5. Provide indemnification, to include the cost of animals, and costs associated with an incident.
6. In conjunction with NDA, direct post-declaration eradication activities including quarantine, evaluation, slaughter, disposal, cleaning and disinfecting, epidemiology, trace back, vector control and transportation permit systems. At the request of the Nebraska state veterinarian and AVIC, deploy the NVS. See NDA's NVS plan, not in this ESF.
7. Collect, collate, analyze and disseminate technical and logistical information.
8. Define training requirements for casual employees or support agencies involved in eradication operations.
9. Issue declaration of extraordinary emergency and define the infected area and control zones.
10. Prepare information for dissemination to the public, media, producers, processors and transportation industry.
11. Allocate funding for compensation to the owners of destroyed animals.
12. Restrict payment of compensation in cases of violation.
13. Consult with state and local authorities regarding eradication operations.
14. Provide laboratory assistance through the Food Emergency Response Network (FERN).

M. United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA)

1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages for food contamination issues.
2. Provide technical assistance during prevention/response/recovery stages.
3. Provide laboratory assistance through the FERN.

N. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

1. In the planning stages, provide information to the Nebraska Information Analysis Center or directly to NDA concerning known or credible threats to the food or agriculture sector.
2. In the event that the FAD is the possible or confirmed result of terrorist activities, the FBI will be the lead criminal investigative agency. The LEOP, Annex H, Appendix 1 - Terrorism, details the FBI's roles and relationships with the affected jurisdictions.

O. Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters

1. Coordinate the provision of food and temporary shelter on-site, especially when an area is quarantined.
2. The Red Cross, Salvation Army and other VOAD agencies will provide support according to their mission and with the cooperation and approval of the Incident Command and/or NDA.

P. Livestock Concentration Points

Livestock concentration points include small to large traditional livestock or poultry operations, auction markets, swap meets, small and major livestock slaughter operations, private and commercial feedlots, livestock shows and fairs. Each operation should develop biosecurity contingency plans dealing with livestock or poultry-related emergency operations issues.

Q. Associations

Industry, trade and marketing associations, and their national and local components, are an invaluable resource for emergency prevention, preparation, response, and recovery. Responsibilities under ESF-11 include:

1. Maintain lists of members and other significant stakeholders, including lists of potential resources (i.e., transportation equipment).
2. Provide guidance and advice on site/plant security, potential response activity, and other appropriate information to members, based on industry and NDA recommendations.

3. Provide information to NDA regarding technological advances in the industry which may have an impact on handling emergencies.
4. Provide information to NDA regarding activities which might affect emergency response, including information about specific sites.
5. Assist NDA in communicating with the industry.
6. Provide information on necessary routes of travel to assist NDA in maintaining continuity of operations.

R. Local Jurisdictions and Agencies

1. Local governmental and non-governmental officials and agencies will be actively involved in the response and should be utilized. Each county and local government has a local emergency operations plan (LEOP), which provides the framework for the jurisdiction's response to an emergency or disaster. County and local emergency managers/directors may utilize their resources and provide additional lines of communication with and for local producers/processors and the local Cooperative Extension Service.
2. Local officials may have to deal with livestock and poultry in transit at the beginning of an agriculture or food incident. This could involve sheltering and caring for animals in transit affected by a governor's declaration or the declaration of an adjacent state's governor preventing animals from entering that state.
3. Provide support as necessary, relative to cross-border movement control operations, as designated in the LEOP (Annex G, Appendix 2) and NDA Agricultural Response Monograph 001 – Traffic Control.
4. Monitor, block or otherwise control unauthorized movement across state borders on county or unmaintained roads, where applicable.
5. Identify primary and secondary locations within the county for temporarily housing animals diverted and held during a movement control order. This includes providing the appropriate infrastructure and supplies to set up, operate and maintain such housing areas through the duration of the incident.
6. Identify primary and alternative carcass disposal sites and methods for the county.
7. County Commissioners/Supervisors
 - a. The chief elected officials will maintain direction and control of county governmental responsibilities and activities; declare a county emergency through the normal process described in the LEOP; and provide local resources as available.

- b. The chief elected official may participate in an incident response, including participation in a multi-agency coordination center with other agencies and responders such as NDA and/or USDA.
 - c. The County Clerk/Treasurer will coordinate the documentation of all disaster-related expenses such as personnel time, overtime, equipment usage, in-kind or stocked materials, etc. and will follow accepted accounting procedures. Each county or local agency will document its own disaster-related expenses and make the data available as requested.
8. County law enforcement (sheriff's department) will receive an early alert of a suspected FAD from the local emergency manager, if the animal health evaluation warrants it. At the time of FAD confirmation, the sheriff will become a member of the command structure for the event and may assume the command position for local law enforcement functions. The sheriff's department will provide the initial incident security to the personnel and the control zone. The sheriff's department will provide communications support. They may also have to provide law enforcement at access points, disinfection sites and animal sheltering sites and will coordinate local law enforcement response with support from the Nebraska State Patrol and the National Guard if activated. Other roles and responsibilities during a disaster are outlined in the LEOP.
9. County Emergency Management
- a. The emergency manager/director will receive an early alert of a suspected FAD from either NDA or NEMA, should the animal health evaluation warrant it. At the time of this notification, the county EOC may be activated. The role and responsibilities of the emergency manager will remain the same as in other disasters; that is, to coordinate requests for additional support, communicate with and advise the chief elected officials and NEMA of local conditions and activities (Appendix 1, Attachment 1).
 - b. They may also have to provide assistance at access control sites, disinfection sites and at animal sheltering sites.
10. County department of roads will respond to requests as in other disasters with emphasis on traffic control in and around the control zones. In support of the law enforcement agencies, they will identify the suitability of roads and bridges for re-routing traffic around the control area. They may assist by providing excavation and transportation equipment and operators to move soil, carcasses or other debris as directed. They may also have to provide assistance at access control sites, disinfection sites and animal sheltering sites.
11. Fire service/emergency medical services (EMS) will, within their limits of training and equipment, provide assistance with cleaning and disinfection, decontamination, hazardous material and fire protection as required by the incident command. They will provide EMS services as needed. Mutual aid requests will follow normal processes as described in Annex F of the county's LEOP.

12. Public Health District

- a. The regional/local public health district will support NHHSS and VOADs in providing overall leadership, coordination, assessment and technical assistance for public health needs in the event of a disaster or emergency. Other functions are described in Annex G of the LEOP.
- b. The public health district will also provide assistance and epidemiology services in dealing with zoonotic (animal spread to humans) diseases.

VII. IMPLEMENTATION

- A. The governor and key state officials are provided the authority to direct and control response and recovery operations from a centralized facility in the event of an emergency/disaster. State departments/agencies conduct their day-to-day operations from facilities that are widely dispersed throughout the state. Therefore, when an emergency/disaster occurs, centralized direction and control is required to facilitate coordinated responses by the governor and key departmental/agency staff, emergency management staff and representatives of private sector organizations assigned emergency responsibilities.
- B. As NEMA director, the adjutant general administers the Nebraska Emergency Management Act through the auspices of the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency. The State Emergency Operations Center is located within the NEMA facility.
- C. NDA will monitor, assess and then determine any level of FAD for the state.
- D. Activation of the SEOC may occur under any of the following conditions:
 1. When any FAD level has been identified, the NDA will notify NEMA of any suspected or confirmed FAD incident. The activation status of the SEOC will be decided by the NEMA assistant director in relation to the severity of the FAD level (See Section VII E *Implementation*).
 2. At the NEMA assistant director's direction.
 3. At the adjutant general's direction.
 4. At the governor's proclamation of a state of emergency, the governor may direct any and all agencies of state government to provide assistance under the coordination of NEMA.
- E. Livestock/Poultry Disease Incident Severity Levels

A reported livestock/poultry disease incident will be classified as one of five incident severity levels. Incident levels 1 and 2 represent disease management levels.

Incident levels 3, 4 and 5 represent FAD emergency response levels. Each level is used to:

1. Determine the extent of initial state agency response. For additional details, see Appendix 1, Attachment 1, "Foreign Animal Diseases: Notification and Primary Activities".
2. Determine the SEOC activation level.

The Incident severity levels are as follows:

LEVEL 1: Normal operating conditions. This level entails the daily routine activity of NDA enforcing statutory rules and regulations. Any animal diseases occurring in the state can be handled by existing veterinary medical procedures and no special rules need to be issued by NDA.

LEVEL 2: NDA determines that a disease situation is emerging within the state that is not covered by regulations but may have a negative effect on the livestock industry of Nebraska. NDA may authorize an emergency order to establish emergency or temporary restrictions on movement of certain animals within the state. A disease that is not common to Nebraska but either threatens to enter the state or has been identified in the state can result in a level 2 designation. While the disease is not considered a high-consequence animal disease, it may require NDA to issue special rules to mitigate its spread within the state.

The state veterinarian may invoke a level two response for emerging disease outbreaks outside Nebraska if the disease has the potential to have significant impact on Nebraska agriculture. In this case, the state veterinarian would amend relevant import rules to lessen the possibility of the subject disease from entering the state.

Levels 1 and 2 can be handled internally by NDA staff. It is unlikely that the SEOC's activation level will be changed due to a Level 1 or 2 livestock/poultry disease incident.

LEVEL 3: A FAD is confirmed in North America but not in a bordering state, and there is no perceivable threat to Nebraska. Special permitting restrictions will be implemented for all susceptible species imports into the state. The permitting requirements will apply to imports that under Level 1 or 2 situations would normally not require entry permits (i.e., imports to a market/sale barn or to slaughter).

An incident could be considered a perceivable threat to Nebraska if: a) the state veterinarian has reason to believe that the permitting system is not being sufficiently protective of Nebraska agriculture, and b) if the state veterinarian feels that the incident in the non-border state poses a significant threat to Nebraska agriculture. Under either of these circumstances the FAD level can be elevated to Level 4 or higher.

- a. Level 3 activities may include:
 - i. Notification to all states and continuous monitoring of the situation by the USDA.
 - ii. The state veterinarian may issue an import order/embargo order requiring state and local law enforcement to restrict movement, either intra- or inter-state. An import order/embargo is an emergency addendum to an existing regulation. This action would be followed by a press release regarding the emergency addendum. NDA would also convey these new requirements to industry stakeholders such as producers and veterinarians.
 - iii. Distribution of information to private practice veterinarians of specific clinical symptoms of the disease(s) in question.
 - iv. Increased law enforcement verification of animal health certificates associated with livestock or poultry in transit, focused on the animals susceptible to the disease(s) in question.
 - v. Providing the LEDRS Veterinary Corps coordination and monitoring of the progression of the disease(s) through periodic briefings from the USDA AVIC.
 - vi. Notification of the affected producer trade association of the outbreak and clinical symptoms of the disease(s).
 - vii. Review of ESF-11 and associated livestock or poultry emergency response plans or procedures relative to a potential response to the disease(s) in question.
 - viii. Suspending the import of affected or potentially affected animals from the impacted countries, states or regions, depending on the disease diagnosed, pending eradication of the disease(s).
 - ix. Suspending the Import of affected or potentially affected animals, commodities and equipment from states bordering the impacted area pending further review by the state veterinarian and AVIC.
 - x. Implementing an emergency screening and permitting system (truck-side) to monitor what is traveling through the state and what has entered the state. This may consist of spot checks to verify the emergency permitting system is effective, or a detailed screening and emergency permitting of all targeted loads crossing the state border.
 - xi. Notification to state response elements that could be involved with the disease outbreak, of the disease situation through periodic briefings.

- xii. Notification of all LEDRS members regarding possible activation and deployment. Include a summary of potential assignments and verify that all appropriate paperwork has been completed, relative to being able to be deployed on a state response.
- xiii. An assessment of current response equipment and supplies inventory and a review of the contract mechanisms supporting the logistics portion of a potential response will be conducted.
- xiv. Notification to local health departments of the disease threat through periodic briefings.
- xv. A review and update of public relations/information.
- xvi. The possible activation of state and local resources to support local or regional issues regarding animals that cannot be moved due to the border closure of an adjacent state.

LEVEL 4: A FAD is confirmed in a border state or when the incident in a non-border state has a real or perceived threat to Nebraska agriculture (i.e., has spread to other areas in the impacted state with no epidemiological connections, or has spread to one or more states).

Response activities may include all activities associated with the previous levels and also the following activities:

- i. The state veterinary response teams and the LEDRS Corps will be notified and deployment is possible if the foreign animal disease diagnostician (FADD), AVIC and state veterinarian feel it is prudent.
- ii. County emergency operation centers may be activated to deal with animals stopped within their jurisdiction as the result of an embargo, quarantine; or agriculture movement control order, under a governor's declared emergency.
- iii. State border or affected area restrictions on human movement may be imposed under a governor's declared emergency.
- iv. The state veterinarian will implement increased disease surveillance activities, including communicating with trade associations, producers and veterinarians regarding what to look for and the associated reporting procedures.

LEVEL 5: A FAD is suspected or confirmed within Nebraska. Suspicion includes a presumptive positive determination by an accredited laboratory or a "high suspicion" (Priority 1) diagnosis by a FADD.

This final level includes all activities associated with the previous levels and may also include the following activities:

- i. Local authorities are alerted to the possibility of a restricted movement or hold order or quarantine.
 - ii. A FADD is dispatched to investigate the suspected disease and initiate an appropriate first response.
 - iii. If a FAD is confirmed, the state veterinarian and the AVIC institute full epidemiological investigations, determining the spread and origin of the disease(s).
 - iv. The governor issues a disaster declaration; the SEOC is activated.
 - v. State, regional and local health departments activate their plans to support a state disaster with mental health resources.
 - vi. The governor may request assistance from the federal government, if state resources will be overwhelmed.
 - vii. The state catastrophic animal disposal plan is implemented; extensive euthanasia of infected animals may be initiated.
 - viii. Animal quarantines are issued and areas are quarantined as appropriate to the disease diagnosed and current weather conditions.
- F. NEMA will coordinate response activities in support of NDA and will be aware of response operations at the local level.
- G. NEMA and NDA will coordinate with the USDA and other federal agencies as needed, and may utilize local/regional emergency operation centers (EOC) to facilitate response activities.
- H. The governor can issue a state of emergency proclamation. Upon the issuance of a state of emergency proclamation, the governor may direct any and all agencies of state government to provide assistance under the coordination of NEMA.
- I. When the SEOC is activated to “operational status” for a FAD emergency, the NDA ESFC or designee will report to the SEOC.

VIII. SEOC INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

- A. During or upon notice of a potential FAD incident, the SEOC will be staffed to provide for organized management of a multi-agency response in support of the SEOP ESF-11 and the NDA incident action plan.

B. If the SEOC is activated, NEMA will:

1. Implement the SEOP and activate ESF-11.
2. Coordinate with NDA and request additional ESFs, and other support agencies, state, federal, non-governmental and private organizations assistance.
3. Coordinate with NDA to establish priorities and to determine incident objectives and strategies for the NDA-developed IAP.
4. Release authorized public information through the JIC.
5. Demobilize the SEOC when NDA determines the incident no longer poses a threat.

IX. AUTHORITY

A. State Government (NEMA and NDA).

1. Legal authority for NEMA's response procedures as identified in this Appendix may be found in the Emergency Management Act of 1996, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§81-829.36 to 81-829.75.
2. Legal authority for NDA's response procedures as identified in this Appendix are included in the following statutes: Neb. Rev. Stat. §81-201, Neb. Rev. Stat. §54-701 to 54-753.05, and Neb. Rev. Stat. §§54-1180 to 54-1182.
3. The governor maintains the authority to meet the dangers to the state and people presented by disasters and emergencies. In the event of disaster or emergency, beyond local control, the governor may assume direct operational control over all or any part of the emergency management functions within the state.

X. TRAINING/EXERCISES

All agencies with responsibilities listed in this appendix will provide annual training relative to a FAD. An orientation and/or tabletop exercise should be conducted annually to ensure adequate response to a threatened or actual animal disease. The objectives for these exercises should be based on the policies and procedures identified in this plan.

FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE RESPONSE LEVELS

Notification and Primary Activities:

A Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) is described as a contagious foreign animal disease posing a serious threat as determined by the state veterinarian. FADs are highly variable in their potential effect on agriculture. Not all reports of a FAD will result in a Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA) or statewide response. When the state veterinarian (SV) determines that a serious threat exists, the appropriate FAD level will be determined and NDA will contact the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) for the purpose of activating ESF-11.

NOTES:

1. While the chart below indicates the primary lines of communications and activities, many of the response activities occur simultaneously or within a short time of each other. The lines of communication are not necessarily linear.
2. This document represents a likely timetable of events which could occur during an animal emergency. It describes the interactions between levels of governments (federal-state, state-local) and describes major contacts NDA will have with NEMA and the governor's office.
3. This document does not describe actions taken by other Nebraska state agencies that play a role in a livestock or poultry emergency incident as ESF-11 is activated. Agencies are encouraged to develop plans based on ESF-11, using the flow chart as a theoretical timetable of events.

INCIDENT SEVERITY LEVELS

There are five incident severity levels relating to NDA's actions relative to animal health and maintaining the livestock and poultry industries within the state. The first two incident levels, 1 and 2, are disease management levels and they are generally handled internally by NDA. Incident levels 3, 4 and 5 represent FAD emergency response levels. It is likely that action under these levels will require support from other state agencies, federal agencies, counties, humane organizations and other relevant and appropriate entities.

LEVEL 1: Normal operating conditions. This level entails the daily routine activity of NDA enforcing statutory rules and regulations.

LEVEL 2: A disease that is not common to Nebraska either threatens to enter the state or has been identified in the state. A Level 2 disease is not considered a high-consequence animal disease. Level 2 would only apply to a disease outside

Nebraska if the state veterinarian deemed that there would be significant impact to Nebraska agriculture if the disease entered the state.

- LEVEL 3: A FAD is confirmed in North America but not in a bordering state, and there is no perceivable threat to Nebraska.
- LEVEL 4: A FAD is confirmed in a border state or when the incident in a non-border state has a real or perceived threat to Nebraska agriculture.
- LEVEL 5: A FAD is suspected or confirmed within Nebraska.

The general NDA actions taken under these incident levels is outlined in the flow charts below.

LEVEL 1: **This represents normal daily operations of NDA.**

LEVEL 2: **A disease that is not common to Nebraska either threatens to enter the state or has been identified in the state.**

→ NDA

- Issues a press release regarding the disease, including a description of what it is doing in response and what producers who are impacted should do.
- Notifies trade associations, veterinarians, producers, transit companies of the revised import regulations
- Utilizes internal staff and resources to respond to the disease
- The state veterinarian may issue quarantine orders or embargos. In cases where the disease of concern is outside Nebraska and the state veterinarian feels there is a potentially significant threat to Nebraska agriculture, he or she may issue special import rules/orders to prevent the entry of the disease into the state.
- Coordinates with the (LEDRS) veterinarians for support as necessary
- If the incident requires support beyond NDA resources, NDA will coordinate with NEMA to review needed resources and purchasing procedures to support a response to the incident

LEVEL 3: A FAD is confirmed in North America but not in a bordering state, and there is no perceivable threat to Nebraska.

In addition to all the notices and activities listed for LEVEL 1 and 2, the communications and primary activities are expanded to include:

USDA

- Notifies all area veterinarians-in-charge (AVIC), state veterinarians (SV), and state departments of agriculture
- May declare an emergency or extraordinary emergency for the affected state(s)
- Evaluate the need for a presidential declaration
- Continue to monitor and update all states

NDA

- Determines the activation level of NDA’s Emergency Operations Center and notifies appropriate NDA personnel
- Notifies all producers, processors, transit companies; may issue an import order/embargo for livestock, poultry and/or commodities coming from the affected state(s) or bordering areas
- Coordinates with NEMA, may request the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) be activated, requests additional support from state agencies by giving “stand-by” notice; sends the emergency support function (ESF) -11 Coordinator (ESFC) to SEOC
- Coordinates with NEMA, requests special notice be given to regional/local health departments
- Coordinates with NEMA to review needed resources and purchasing procedures to support a response to a potential outbreak
- Coordinates with NEMA concerning opening a joint information center (JIC)
- Alerts LEDRS personnel of potential response activities
- Continues to monitor USDA, affected state’s activities, issues timely updates
- Confers with NEMA and the governor/governor’s Office

LEVEL 3: A FAD is confirmed in North America but not in a bordering state, and there is no perceivable threat to Nebraska.

(continued)

NEMA

- Notifies staff, may have limited SEOC activation
- Coordinates with NDA on joint efforts (see above)
- With NDA, may provide special briefings for the media and for information release to the general public through the JIC
- May request additional ESF-11 agencies to report to SEOC such as NSP, G&P, etc.
- Notifies local emergency managers of situation
 - Notifies/coordinates with chief elected officials; prepares county disaster declaration
 - Reviews local animal holding plan with local agencies
 - Notifies/coordinates with law enforcement
 - Notifies/coordinates with those involved with decontamination

Governor/Governor's Office

- Notified by NDA of the disease incident
- Confers with NDA and NEMA (see above)
- May contact affected state(s) or be contacted by them

LEVEL 4: A FAD is confirmed in a border state or poses a potential or real threat to Nebraska’s Agriculture.

In addition to all the notices and activities listed for LEVELS 1, 2, and 3 the communications and primary activities are expanded to include:

NDA

- Coordinates with NEMA concerning a governor’s emergency declaration
- May issue an agriculture movement control order
- In support of NEMA, notifies local emergency managers of situation
 - Notifies/coordinates with chief elected officials; prepares county disaster declaration
 - Reviews local animal holding plan with local agencies
 - Notifies/coordinates with law enforcement
 - Notifies/coordinates with those involved with decontamination
- Increase animal disease surveillance, notify veterinarians, producers and trade associations
- Inform and coordinate reporting procedures with veterinarians, producers and trade associations

Governor/Governor’s Office

- May issue a stop order to include the movement of people

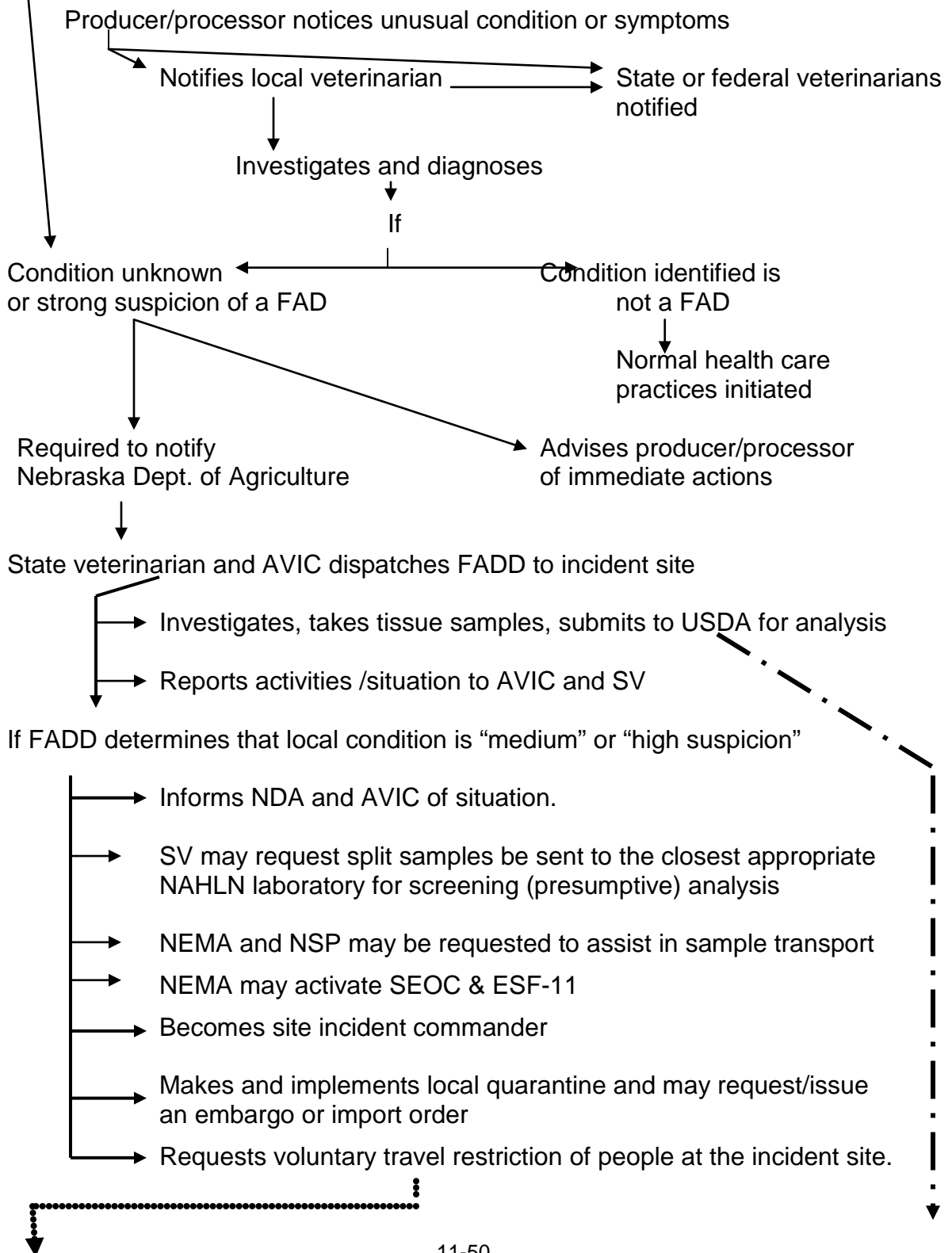
NEMA

- May request additional ESF agencies report to SEOC such as Nebraska Department of Roads (NDOR), Nebraska State Patrol (NSP) and Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NGPC), etc.
- In coordination with NDA, notifies local emergency managers of situation
 - Notifies/coordinates with chief elected officials; prepares county disaster declaration
 - Notifies/coordinates with law enforcement
 - Notifies/coordinates with those involved with decontamination

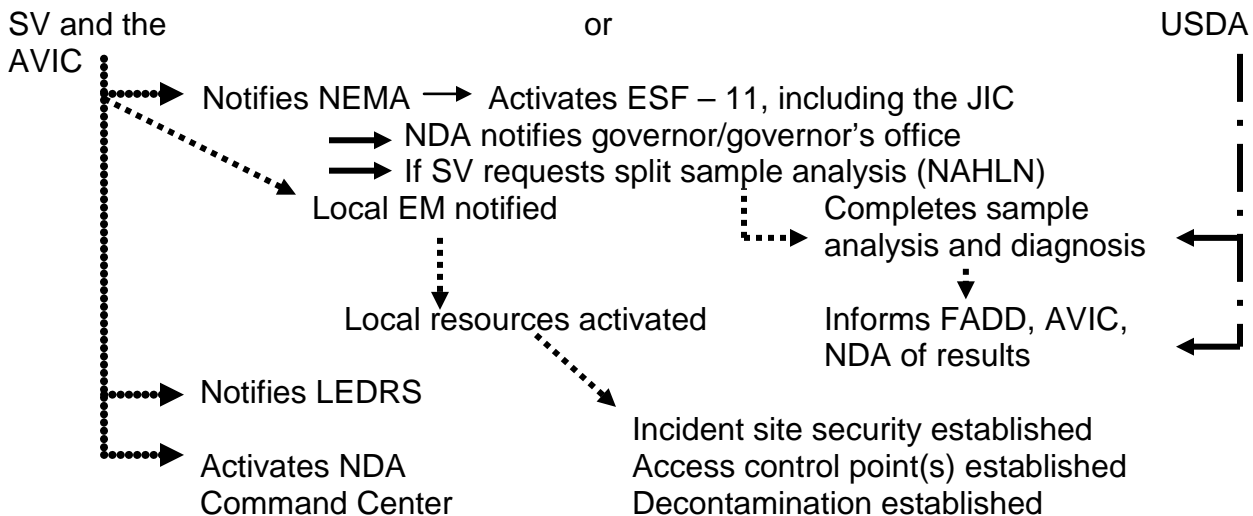
LEVEL 5: A FAD is suspected or confirmed in Nebraska

Implementation - Initial Event:

NAHLN laboratory (UNL/VDC) receives a suspicious sample or identifies a suspect disease



LEVEL 5: A FAD is suspected or confirmed in Nebraska
(continued)



IF USDA RESULTS ARE NEGATIVE for FAD:

- A. FADD notifies producer, processor and local veterinarian
Incident command suspended
- B. NDA notifies NEMA and the governor/governor's office
↳ Notifies local emergency manager

IF USDA or NAHLN RESULTS ARE POSITIVE (PRESUMPTIVE OR CONFIRMED) for FAD:

USDA (Confirmed Analysis Only)

- Advises Nebraska SV and AVIC of situation
- Notifies all Federal AVICs, SVs and state departments of agriculture
- Activates National Animal Health Emergency Management System
- Secretary of agriculture may declare an “emergency” or “extraordinary emergency” (confirmed positive)
- Evaluates the need for presidential declaration (confirmed positive)
- Provides technical advice and personnel to support NDA

LEVEL 5: A FAD is suspected or confirmed in Nebraska
(continued)

POSITIVE (PRESUMPTIVE OR CONFIRMED) for FAD - continued

NDA

- Notifies NEMA and the governor/governor's office
- Activates the NDA Command Center
- May issue an embargo/import order, or an agriculture movement control order
- Activates LEDRS
- NDA Emergency Coordinator reports to SEOC as ESF-11 coordinator

NEMA

- Activates SEOC, ESF-11,
- Notifies additional agencies under ESF-11
- Advises governor's office for state emergency proclamation, may request a presidential declaration
- Coordinates with local emergency managers, gathers local intelligence for analysis by NDA, et al.
- Coordinates with other state, federal agencies
- Establishes a JIC, if not already activated

Governor

- Contacts surrounding states
- May request that the state veterinarian issue an embargo/import order, or an agriculture movement control order
- Monitors and may assign state resources for import/export restrictions.
- May issue "Stop (People) Movement Order"

LEVEL 5: A FAD is suspected or confirmed in Nebraska
(continued)

POSITIVE (PRESUMPTIVE OR CONFIRMED) for FAD - continued

└─ Local jurisdictions:

A. County with Suspected or Presumptive Positive FAD

- Receives notification from NEMA or NDA.
- May open EOC (limited staffing).
- Reviews and readies to implement FAD Annex of LEOP.

B. County with Presumptive Positive or Confirmed FAD

- Emergency manager activates EOC, implements FAD Annex of LEOP
- Emergency manager notifies chief elected officials, prepares county disaster declaration
- Emergency manager confers with state and/or federal veterinarians
- Supports site incident command
- Coordinates with local law enforcement and other supporting agencies
- Coordinates with local VOAD for mass care, if appropriate
- May request mutual aid
- May establish communications with NDEQ, NDNR, NHHSS to establish decontamination stations as directed
- Prepares for temporary housing of animals, reviews process for potential animal euthanasia and disposal

LEVEL 5: A FAD is strongly suspected or confirmed in Nebraska.
(continued)

POSITIVE (PRESUMPTIVE POSITIVE OR CONFIRMED) for FAD - continued

C. All counties affected by an agriculture movement control order

Emergency Manager:

- Notifies chief elected officials, prepares disaster declaration
- Notifies local law enforcement
- Confers with NSP
- Informs producers/processors through local network of county extension agents and other local communications, groups
- Implements temporary animal housing SOP, notifies local veterinarians, state and federal area veterinary medical officers, animal handlers, etc.
- Confirms with NEMA and NDA that an embargo/import order, or agriculture movement control order is effected

Following the response to a FAD outbreak at a premises and the removal of the contamination/disease source, the recovery process will begin. Recovery may involve the placement of sentry animals as part of the process of determining that a disease threat no longer exists. If this determination is made, the property(ies) may return to its pre-event status.

NEBRASKA LEDRS Emergency Supply Trailer Inventory

Livestock Disease Emergency Preparedness Equipment and Supplies Inventory

Inventory listed is for one (1) trailer. There are five (5) trailers distributed throughout the state in the five (5) different state veterinary field officer locations.

OPERATIONS CENTER AND OFFICE

Designed to be the point of coordination for all activities

Documentation & Planning:

- Table - 1
- Chairs - 4
- Heater, electric - 1
- Plastic file box
- Shipping Boxes, VS – 2
- Shipping Labels, Fed Ex – 2
- Shipping Tape, Roll – 2
- Submission Forms, VS 10-4 – 5
- Submission Forms, UNL Diagnostic Lab – 5
- White dry-erase board - 1

Publications:

- AVMA Euthanasia Guide publication
- Maps of State
- Epizootiology form - 50
- Indemnity form - 50
- Job Assignment card – 100
- Quarantine form - 50
- ID Badge - 50
- Incident Command Protocol
- Phone List of contacts
 - State and county level emergency response coordinators
 - State Patrol and Sheriff Offices

CLOTHING AND PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

Designed to be the point of interface between the contaminated work area and non-contaminated outside area. Personnel will change into disinfectable or disposable clothing at this point. This is the biosecurity lock.

Body

Rain suit (M) – 5	Coveralls (XL), Case/25 – 3
Rain suit (L) – 5	Coveralls (2XL), Case/25 – 3
Rain suit (XL) – 5	Coveralls (3XL), Case/25 – 3
Rain suit (XXL) – 5	Coveralls (4XL), Case/25 – 3
Rain suit (XXXL) – 5	Coveralls (5XL), Case/25 – 3

Feet

Tyvek™ Shoe Covers, pair – 100
Tyvek™ Boot Cover w/ PVC sole, box – 1

Head and Face

Hard hat, Red - 1 (supervisor)	Safety Glasses, clear box/10 – 2
Hard hats, White - 4	Safety Glasses, shaded box/10 – 2
Hairnets, box/144 – 1	

Breathing and Hearing

Respirators (Face Masks) box/10 – 2
Earplugs box/100 pair – 1

Hands

Rubber Coated Gloves (M), pair – 24	Rubber Coated Gloves (L), pair – 24
Rubber Coated Gloves (XL), pair – 24	Cut Resistance Gloves (L), pair – 12
Cut Resistance Gloves (XL), pair – 12	Cotton Roping Gloves, pair – 36
Latex Gloves (M) box/100 – 3	Latex Gloves (L) box/100 – 3
Latex Gloves (XL) box/100 – 3	
Heavy Duty Nitrile™ Gloves (M) box/100 – 3	
Heavy Duty Nitrile™ Gloves (L) box/100 – 3	
Heavy Duty Nitrile™ Gloves (XL) box/100 – 3	

PERSONNEL – First Aid and Personal HealthFirst Aid

First Aid Kit – 2	Fire Extinguisher – 1
Eyeglass cleaning kit – 1	Spray Bottles w/ Vinegar – 2
Softcide™ Soap, 16 oz. – 4	Hand Washing Basin – 3
Waterless Hand Soap – 4	Fingernail brush - 4
Fingernail clippers – 2	Lip Balm – 10
Sunblock-48 SPF, box – 1	Bug Spray, can – 4
Footbath container - 4	Bucket 5 gal - 6
Boot brush - 4	

Drinking Equipment

Paper cups, 16 oz. - 75	Drinking water cooler, 5 gal - 1
Plastic Collapsible Water Tank – 2	

Sanitation

Paper towels - 8 rolls	Paper towel holder - 1
Portable toilet - 1	Portable Toilet Liners, box – 1
Toilet paper – 8 rolls	

Storage/Disposal

Plastic garbage 30 gal. container – 2	Plastic Tote w/ Lids – 5
Extra Heavy Duty Trash Bags, box – 2	

GENERAL EQUIPMENT

Sample Collection and Diagnostic Equipment

Centrifuge – 1	
Foreign Animal Disease diagnostic kit (with each FADD)	
WHIRLPACK™ Bags - 500	Ziploc™ Freezer bags, box/250 – 1
Ice Packs, Instant - box/16 – 2	Ice Chest, Portable – 1
Biohazard Container, VWR Sharps – 1	

Syringes

3cc, box/100—1	6cc, box/50—2
12cc, box/80—1	20cc, box/50—1

Needles

14 ga x 2", box/100—2	16 ga x 1", box/100—2
18 ga x 1", box/100—2	18 ga x 1 ½", box/100—2

Vacutainer™ tubes

Red 10ml, box/100 - 1	Green 10ml, box/100 - 1
Purple 10ml, box/100 - 1	Grey/Red 10ml, box/100 – 1

Quarantine & Movement Control: Heavy Duty Equipment

Portable Generator – 1	Hot Water Pressure Washer – 1
Air Compressor, portable – 1	Fuel (Gas) Can - 1
Fuel (Kerosene) Can - 1	Fuel Funnel (Kerosene) - 1
Tape, Caution, 100 ft. - 1 roll	Traffic control cones – 8
Safety Vests, Orange – 2	Safety Vests, Orange/Lime – 2
USDA seal – 20	
Tape, Hazardous Material, 100 ft. -1 roll	

Animal Handling

Hotshot, red w/ longest flexible shaft – 1 Batteries – 24

Euthanasia Equipment (store in separate secure location)

Captive bolt stun-gun - 1
 Ammunition cartridges--heavy bulls (Black) - 2
 Ammunition cartridges--cattle/large hogs (Red) - 8
 Ammunition cartridges--small pigs & sheep (Yellow) - 8
 Ammunition cartridges--lambs/small animal (Green) – 2

Carcass Handling/Perforation Equipment

Sharpening steel – 2
 Sharpening stone, Diamond – 1
 Cutting Board (1/2" thick 15" x12") – 2
 Knife holster / chains and "S" hooks - 2
 Hooks, hand - 2
 Knife, skinning – 6
 Knife, boning – 6
 Rib Cutters, 28" - 1

Hand Tools & Miscellaneous Equipment (Tool Box)

Staple gun
 Staples 9/16" – 4 boxes
 Assorted nails
 Duct tape, roll – 10
 Extension cord, 50 ft. - 3
 Screwdriver set, 12 pieces – 1
 Fencing-1
 Long-nose-1
 Channel lock™ Straight Jaw-1
 Wrench, Combination Set – 1
 Pry Bar – 1
 Chain, 1/4" X 2' – 4
 Padlocks, keyed alike - 4
 Plastic Tarps – 4
 WD-40™, 11 oz. – 1
 Staples 1/2" – 4 boxes
 Hammer – 1
 Short Handsaw – 1
 Extension cord, 100 ft. – 1
 Plug, multiple strips – 2
 Pliers
 Grips-1
 Vise-grips™-1
 Wrench, Adjustable End – 2
 Wire Brush – 1
 Bolt Cutters – 1
 Chain-Log, 3/8" X20' – 3
 Rope, Nylon Braided, 5/8" – 1
 Jumper Cables – 1
 Black Electrical Tape, roll – 2

Cable Ties - large container of different sizes

Ratchets, Tie-Downs – 4
 Bungee Cords, 18" – 6
 Bungee Cords, 12" – 7
 Bungee Cords, 24" – 6

Lights (for night work, if necessary)

Floodlight/work light, on tripod – 2
 Batteries – 12
 Flashlights – 2

Premises Disinfection

Backpack sprayer – 1
 Water Hose, 50 ft – 2
 Heavy Duty Black Plastic, 4.5 mil – 2
 Shovel – 2
 Water Hose nozzle - 1

Disinfectant chemicals

Virkon S™ 10 lb. – 8
 Tank, 25 gal. – 1
 Valve, shut off for tank – 1

ALL OTHER EQUIPMENT TO BE PROCURED ON-SITE AS NECESSARY

Process to Request Countermeasures from the National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS)

Prior to Requesting NVS Assistance

The request for assistance from the National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS) is a joint state and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Veterinary Services (VS) decision based upon the type and scale of damaging animal disease outbreak, and level of available state and local resources. The request for NVS countermeasures will be made prior to the exhaustion of available state resources.

Initial Request for NVS Physical Countermeasures

The Nebraska state veterinarian or designee and the USDA APHIS VS area veterinarian in charge (AVIC) or designee will identify the resources the state has available, including state, local, federal and private sector resources, and those it needs to respond to a damaging animal disease. In their evaluation, they will consider the status of state emergency declarations that may release additional state and local resources. They will justify their request for NVS countermeasures based on their conclusion that available resources will not be enough to support the state's response to the outbreak.

The Nebraska state veterinarian and AVIC will consult with their USDA APHIS VS regional office. The VS regional director or designee will call the 24/7 USDA APHIS VS National Center for Animal Health Emergency Management hotline **800-940-6524** and request NVS assistance from the operator. The NVS director or designee will return the call immediately. State and federal officials (e.g., the Nebraska state veterinarian, AVIC, VS regional office representative, and other pertinent personnel) who can justify the state's need for NVS assistance will be contacted by the NVS Director on the initial return call.

This process is shown in the flowchart at the end of this document.

FIVE STEP PROCESS TO REQUEST NVS PHYSICAL COUNTERMEASURES

1. The Nebraska state veterinarian and AVIC conclude that NVS physical countermeasures are needed.
2. The Nebraska state veterinarian and AVIC consult with USDA APHIS VS regional office.
3. VS regional office calls NVS 24/7 emergency hotline **800-940-6524** and leaves name and telephone number with operator.

4. NVS director will return the call immediately and engage in conference call with necessary officials to determine the details of the request, including:
 - a. Identification of the damaging animal disease;
 - b. Infected species and estimated number of animal populations;
 - c. Number of responders currently deployed;
 - d. Number of affected premises; and,
 - e. Name and contact information for point-of-contact in incident command with whom the NVS deployment can be coordinated if approved by APHIS.
5. NVS deployment management team will coordinate deployment details with the point-of-contact.

Subsequent Requests for NVS Physical Countermeasures

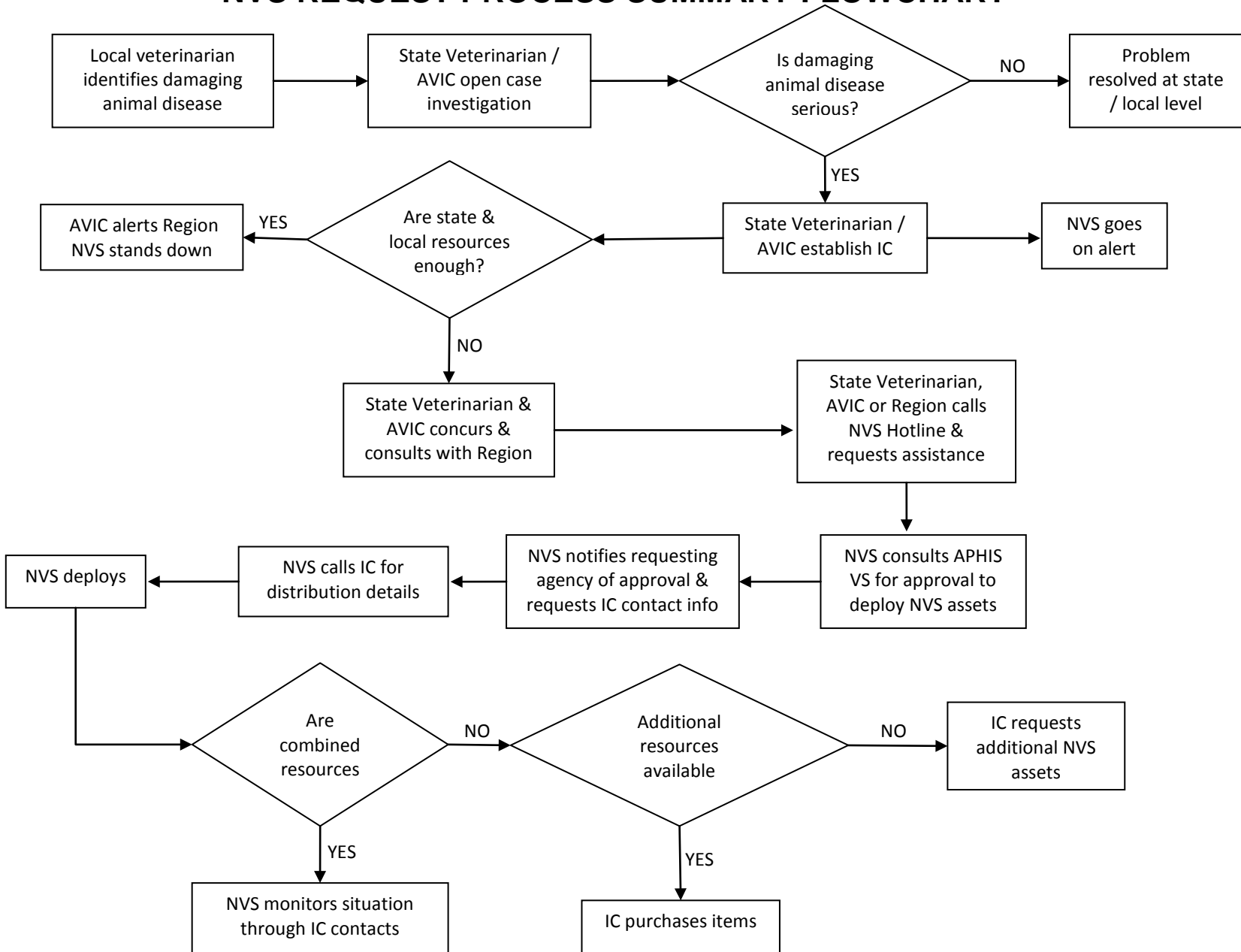
Following the initial receipt of NVS countermeasures, the state's logistics section's supply unit leader and inventory manager will coordinate with the state's planning section's resource unit leader to continually evaluate available resources and to determine when to acquire more. The state's supply unit's ordering manager will coordinate with the finance/administration section's procurement unit leader to acquire more resources from a variety of sources. If additional resources are unavailable, the state's ordering manager and procurement unit leader will coordinate with the NVS mobile logistics team on site or the NVS deployment management team at APHIS headquarters to request deployment of additional countermeasures.

Request for 3D Support

1. During the planning cycle, the state's operations section chief determines the kind, type, and numbers of resources, including personnel, available and needed to achieve depopulation, disposal, and/or decontamination (3D) for the next operational period. The work assignment, reporting location, and requested arrival time are documented on the ICS 215 operational planning worksheet.
2. The state's planning section chief and resources unit leader assist the operation section chief by providing input on available personnel and shortages.
3. If NVS 3D support is needed, the state's finance/administration section's procurement unit leader will create a statement of work that describes the type and amount of assistance as well as when and where the assistance is required.
4. The state's cost unit leader will prepare a 3D cost estimate.
5. The state's logistic section's ordering manager will prepare an ICS 259-3 Resource Order Form requesting the number of 3D task forces required, the date/time needed, and the reporting location.

6. Following approval of the resource order by the incident commander, the supply unit leader and ordering manager will deliver the ICS 259-3 Resource Order Form and the statement of work to the NVS mobile logistics team or the NVS deployment management team.
7. The NVS deployment management team in APHIS headquarters will:
 - a. Identify a contractor that is available, trained, and qualified to do the work;
 - b. Contact the APHIS contract officer and provide the SOW; and,
 - c. Convene a conference call of incident command officials and the contractor to discuss the work and the contractors' ability to respond.
8. The APHIS contract officer will:
 - a. Require the operations section chief to assign a federal employee to oversee the contractor's work and sign the daily activity report;
 - b. Ensure the contractor charges basic ordering agreement rates in the NVS's contract;
 - c. Authorize the contractor verbally or in writing to begin work; and,
 - d. Direct the contractor to provide an estimate of the amount and cost of work within a reasonable period, typically a couple of days.
9. The 3D task force will:
 - a. Check in with the planning section resources unit and complete the information required, including 3D task force leader and personnel manifest, for the ICS 211 incident check-in list; and,
 - b. Report to the operation section chief for task assignments.
10. The APHIS representative in the finance/administration section pays for the 3D resources and reports the costs.

NVS REQUEST PROCESS SUMMARY FLOWCHART



PLANT PEST, DISEASE, AND CONTAMINATION RESPONSE PLAN

Participating Departments/Agencies/Associations

United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA)
United States Department of Agriculture;
 Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS)
 Plant Protection and Quarantine (USDA/APHIS/PPQ)
 Veterinary Services (USDA/APHIS/VS)
Nebraska Department of Administrative Services (DAS)
Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA)
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ)
Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (NDNR)
Nebraska Department of Roads (NDOR)
Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
Nebraska Health and Human Services (NHHS)
Nebraska National Guard (NENG)
Nebraska State Patrol (NSP)
University of Nebraska Systems (UNS)
Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)
Nebraska Agri-Business Association
Nebraska Association of Resource Districts
Nebraska Aviation Trades Association
Nebraska Coop Council
Nebraska Corn Growers Association
Nebraska Dry Bean Growers Association
Nebraska Grain and Feed Association
Nebraska Grain Sorghum Growers Association
Nebraska Nursery and Landscape Association
Nebraska Professional Lawn Care Association
Nebraska Seed Trade Association
Nebraska Soybean Board
Nebraska Structural Pest Control Association
Nebraska Weed Control Association
Nebraska Wheat Growers Association

I. PURPOSE

- A. To provide for coordinated measures and procedures designed to detect, control and eradicate plant pests, diseases and contamination as quickly as possible within the State of Nebraska.
- B. To generate immediate, appropriate local, state and federal measures to eliminate the crisis and minimize the consequences in order to return the State of Nebraska to contagion free status.

II. SITUATION

- A. There are an estimated 1.54 billion bushels of corn produced (12.4% of the U.S. total), 258 million bushels of soybeans, 6.58 million bushels of sorghum, and 1.74 million bushels of great northern beans produced (87.3% of the U.S. total). In addition, many other crops are grown within the state. These crops are all vulnerable and potential targets of disease or contamination, either through natural or accidental introduction, or through terrorist attack.
- B. Nebraska agricultural industries are critical to the economic well being of the state's economy. Cash receipts for crops totaled approximately \$8.8 billion in 2010. A major contamination or disease outbreak could negatively affect production agriculture and those businesses that depend on it. Export of agricultural products would decrease. Businesses would fail. Tax revenue generated directly and indirectly would diminish dramatically. If the disease or contamination spread to other states, it could have a devastating impact on the United States' ability to compete in the global marketplace.
- C. A major contamination event or outbreak of a plant pest or disease could create environmental and public health hazards to the human population including exposure to hazardous materials and contaminated water supplies, crops, livestock, and food products. There could also be a significant mental health impact.
- D. Response to plant related incidents may involve local, state, federal and other entities. No single local or state agency has full authority and expertise to act unilaterally, nor do they have the resources necessary to deal with a large-scale situation.

III. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. The identification of incidents or activities impacting plants or crop production within the United States would affect the State of Nebraska.
- B. Positive detection of a contamination, pest, disease, or chemical security breach elsewhere will prompt state officials to employ additional precautions to prevent or mitigate the possibility of an occurrence locally.
- C. There is a potential for the farming community, as well as local and state officials, to receive a threat of pests, disease, contamination, or misuse of a chemical as a mechanism of terrorism. They may also witness or be a victim of an event. If an incident were confirmed as being a terrorist event, the Terrorism Annex of the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) would be utilized in conjunction with this appendix.

- D. Numerous local, state and federal agencies will play a role in mitigating an agricultural event. Operations regarding remediation and recovery have the potential to involve a massive amount of resources, due to the sheer volume potential.
- E. Several to numerous associations may play a role. These associations, and their local and national counterparts, have the ability to communicate rapidly with individual members, providing two-way communication regarding pre-planning through emergency response and recovery.
- F. Large quantities of crops, rangelands, domestic livestock and wildlife, food, milk and dairy products may need to be destroyed or controlled to prevent the spread of a pest, disease, or contamination after it has been confirmed within the State.
- G. Vector control may be necessary. Vector-borne diseases can spread very quickly, necessitating quick response over a potentially wide area.
- H. Immediate quarantine areas may be required where suspect or confirmed cases may have originated, and may require special operational procedures.
- I. Eradication of the causative agent will require proper sanitary and disposal procedures for animal carcasses, plant materials and/or food. Suspect/infested/infected locations and transport vehicles may need to be cleaned and disinfected. Bio-security guidelines may need to be established.
- J. Environmental protection regulations or procedures may need to be temporarily suspended to allow timely and efficient disposal of food, plant materials, and/or euthanized livestock and wildlife.
- K. Discovery of a toxic or explosive chemical security breach will require rapid response by local, state, and national law enforcement. Communication and notification of potential targets is a high priority.
- L. There are several scenarios under which plant related incidents could affect the State of Nebraska. This could result in the creation and enforcement of movement controls of people, livestock, products, and other property. Possible major scenarios are:

1. Introduction of a non-indigenous (non-native) plant pathogen

Non-indigenous plant pathogens are those plant pests/diseases not naturally occurring in our state which might be introduced to our state either intentionally or unintentionally. Specific pathogens of concern have been identified by USDA/APHIS.

2. Invasive Species of limited distribution

Invasive species are those economically damaging species that have already been found in the United States. Control programs have been established for many of these species. An invasive species of limited distribution could expand beyond the known infested area due to natural spread, intentional introduction, or unintentional introduction. Invasive species include indigenous plant pathogens, noxious weeds, insects, or animals.

3. Genetically Modified (GM) Crops

There are two concerns with GM crops. First, there is the potential that an individual or group would manage to create a GM crop which impacts human or animal health, or the environment. Second, the introduction of a GM crop to a non-GM crop area will potentially contaminate the non-GM crop, making it unmarketable.

4. Chemical Security

Production agriculture utilizes many inputs, including fertilizers and other farm chemicals, such as pesticides. Fertilizer and pesticide security is important due to the explosive and/or toxic nature of some of these compounds. Large amounts of ammonium-nitrate fertilizer can be found in the state, as well as large quantities of hazardous or toxic pesticides. In addition, these chemicals are manufactured, formulated, packaged, and stored at various sites throughout the state. At these sites, large quantities of concentrated product are present, increasing the concerns.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. In the planning stage for emergency support function 11 (ESF-11), it is recognized that under some agriculture disaster scenarios, especially those encompassing multiple (hundreds of) sites, the need for resources is tremendous.
- B. Before, during, and immediately following a governor's emergency proclamation, ESF-11 will be followed when requests for agriculture related assistance are made. When ESF-11 is activated, NDA, the ESF-11 coordinator agency will provide a representative to serve as the NEMA designated ESF coordinator (ESFC).
- C. Federal agencies may provide support during emergency events. The United States Department of Agriculture has the power, in certain circumstances, to declare an emergency.

- D. Upon the State Emergency Operations Center's (SEOC) request, the ESFC will be available to respond to requests submitted through the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). The ESFC will identify which participating departments/agencies/associations are needed, and take steps to ensure that the departments/agencies/associations are activated or on alert as appropriate.
- E. The level of response to an event depends on the extent and severity of that event. While a natural disaster might bring about a short-lived, local response, the introduction of a major food contamination or highly contagious plant disease could initiate a response from multiple sectors in multiple jurisdictions.

V. ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA)

1. NDA is the coordinator agency for ESF-11. In the planning stages for ESF-11, NDA will do the following:
 - a. Develop and maintain a listing of principle contacts of all departments/agencies and association assets available to support a response and/or recovery mission. Volunteer and local agencies may be requested to contribute assets to the response effort.
 - b. Position resources in advance, or when it becomes apparent that resources will be required.
 - c. Develop a preparation/response/recovery plan which includes the logistical requirements necessary to obtain needed equipment.
 - d. Prioritize and develop strategies for a coordinated response.
 - e. Coordinate with support departments/agencies to prioritize and develop strategies for a coordinated response.
2. When ESF-11 is activated, the following operational requests may be made of the ESFC and/or other NDA personnel. The extent of the response will vary depending on the scope of the disaster or emergency incident and the resources that are available with which to respond. Generally, NDA will do the following:
 - a. The NDA Emergency Coordinator, or designated alternate, will serve as the Emergency Support Function Coordinator (ESFC) at the NEMA Emergency Operation Center (EOC).

- b. Provide overall leadership, coordination, assessment, and technical assistance in response to highly contagious plant diseases and crop contamination.
- c. Provide support departments/agencies/associations with current information concerning locations of outbreaks, and extent of involvement, and available diagnostic information.
- d. The ESFC will identify which participating departments, agencies, and/or associations are needed, and take steps to ensure that they are activated or on alert, as appropriate.
- e. Collect samples and forward to appropriate laboratory.
- f. Provide communication through NDA public information officer (PIO), including information that may be coming through federal counterparts. Also, the PIO will be the primary contact with other states, through the "Emergency Communications Plan" developed by the Communication Officers of State Departments of Agriculture (COSDA). The purpose of this communications plan is to share critical information with all participating states in a timely manner, in order to better manage the public message in an emergency situation that is regional or national in scope. A copy of this plan is found in ESF-11, Appendix 5.
- g. Establish communications with appropriate field personnel and ensure that they are ready to respond in a timely manner.
- h. Provide information of local agricultural conditions, resources, and producers.
- i. Accumulate contamination/disease information obtained from assessment teams, the telecommunications industry, the local emergency operations center, and other local, state, and federal agencies.
- j. Prepare and process reports using established procedures, focusing specific attention to the production of after-action reports.
- k. Continually reassess priorities to address the most critical needs.
- l. Track resources which are committed to specific missions.
- m. Re-deploy and re-stage resources as appropriate.

- n. Coordinate movement of any resource that may be needed in order to mitigate an event, and in recovery, from the potential disaster area to the nearest staging area, including evacuation and re-entry of a designated area.
3. NDA, through Animal and Plant Health Protection (APHP) has regulatory authority over crops, plants, feeds, fertilizers, pesticides, weeds, and plant pests/diseases. Responses are as specified for the major scenarios described above in "Assumptions".
 - a. Introduction of a non-indigenous plant pest/disease.
 - i. Contact/coordinate with USDA/APHIS. Establish command and control, and determine plant protection and quarantine (PPQ) protocol.
 - ii. Contact NEMA or other agencies as appropriate. Other agencies may include DEQ, county/city control authorities, FDA, FBI, etc.
 - iii. Contact and activate agency staff and resources as needed. Quarantine zones may need to be established, traffic monitored or inspected, samples collected and transported to a laboratory or laboratories.
 - iv. Contact laboratory.
 - v. Work through NDA PIO and alert public as needed.
 - b. Invasive Species.
 - i. Contact/coordinate with USDA/APHIS. Establish command and control, and determine if plant protection and quarantine (PPQ) is required.
 - ii. Contact NEMA or other agencies as appropriate. This may be on alert status rather than an activation status.
 - iii. Determine spread rate and establish control procedures.
 - iv. Contact laboratory as needed.
 - v. Work through NDA PIO and alert public as needed.

c. Genetically Modified (GM) Crops.

- i. Contact/coordinate with USDA/APHIS. Establish command and control, and determine plant protection and quarantine (PPQ) protocol.
- ii. Immediate crop quarantine and destruction is essential in this scenario, so rapid activation of staff, and rapid establishment of a transport quarantine is essential. Rapid contact with NDA staff and other agency resources is important. Determination of scale of incident needs to happen quickly, and transportation restrictions must be made, if needed, to control spread of problem.
- iii. Contact with NDA PIO to establish what information is available, since misinformation is more damaging to economy than no information.
- iv. Contact laboratory to alert them of analytical needs.
- v. Establish control zones and implement crop destruction protocol if warranted.

d. Chemical Security.

- i. Concerns for security can come from local or national sources. Incidents might include actual misuse or theft of farm chemicals.
- ii. In a theft situation, NDA will alert state law enforcement and industry associations on details, requesting assistance in locating stolen product.
- iii. In a misuse scenario (use of fertilizer as an explosive; pesticides for an illegal purpose), NDA will alert appropriate local, state, and/or federal authorities as the incident requires. NDA staff and resources could be mobilized to assist in monitoring, searching, etc., but this activation would be in assistance to law enforcement, since the issue is criminal in nature. NDA staff would also serve in an advisor role on remediation or deactivation of chemicals.

B. Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ)

1. Provide technical assistance in the disaster planning stage to provide necessary containment practices and procedures.

2. Provide on-site assistance regarding environmental issues stemming from disposal and decontamination activities.

C. Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (NDNR)

1. Provide technical assistance in the disaster planning stage to provide necessary mapping information, to include specific information on topography and water tables.
2. Provide on-site mapping assistance.

D. Nebraska Department of Roads (NDOR)

1. Provide guidance for re-routing of traffic in and around the affected area.
2. Identify traffic control issues and/or needs.
3. Assist with the transport of soil, carcasses, or debris.
4. Identify potential sources of outside assistance (i.e., contractors, equipment sources, etc.)

E. Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)

1. Activate and operate the SEOC; provide liaisons to affected jurisdictions; prepare situation reports for the governor and receive and act on requests for assistance from county emergency managers/directors; coordinate the state's response with local governments; coordinate with FEMA and the Federal Response Plan; and, assist in the coordination of disaster related public information.
2. Provide equipment and supplies, including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) necessary to facilitate movement/destruction/disposal of contaminated product.
3. Provide communications to responders, especially in remote areas of the state.
4. Provide decontamination equipment and supplies (including PPE), and chemicals necessary to decontaminate individuals and equipment, taking necessary environmental precautions.

F. Nebraska Health and Human Services System (HHSS)

1. Provide overall leadership, coordination, assessment, and technical assistance for public health needs in the event of a disaster or emergency, including mass care and quarantine needs.

2. Provide assistance and epidemiology services in dealing with zoonotic diseases.
 3. Determine the potability of water supplies and identifying other drinking water sources.
 4. Provide mental health support to survivors, emergency responders, those that suffer significant property loss, and the public in general to prevent or minimize stress, grief, and depression that can occur following natural or manmade disasters.
- G. Nebraska National Guard (NENG)
1. Provide containment and/or quarantine assistance to prevent the spread of highly contagious diseases.
 2. Provide incident security and traffic control, including management of approved entry to a site.
 3. Provide transportation for responders to and within sites.
 4. Provide protection to responders.
 5. Provide local law enforcement response, as required.
- H. Nebraska State Patrol (NSP)
1. Provide incident security, including management of approved entry to a site, law enforcement, and traffic control, as needed.
 2. Provide containment and/or quarantine assistance.
 3. Provide protection to responders.
 4. Provide communication resources.
- I. University of Nebraska System (UNS)
1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages.
 2. Provide surveillance assistance in prevention/response/recovery stages.
 3. Provide laboratory services for plant and crop related analytical needs.
- J. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages.

2. Provide technical resources during prevention/response/recovery stages.
3. Provide laboratory assistance.
4. Provide “emergency declaration” where necessary.
5. Provide the indemnification process, to include the cost of animals, and costs associated with an incident.

K. United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA).

1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages for plant and crop (including animal feed) contamination issues.
2. Provide technical assistance during prevention/response/recovery stages.
3. Provide laboratory assistance.

L. Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)

Coordinate provision of food and temporary shelter on-site, especially when an area is quarantined.

M. Associations.

1. Industry associations, and their national and local components, are an invaluable resource for emergency prevention, preparation, response, and recovery. Responsibilities under ESF-11 include:
 - a. Maintain lists of members, and other significant stakeholders, including lists of potential resources (i.e., transportation equipment; pre-positioning).
 - b. Provide guidance and advice on site/plant security, potential response activity, and other appropriate information to members, based on industry and NDA recommendations.
 - c. Provide information to NDA regarding technological advances in the industry which may have an impact on handling emergencies.
 - d. Provide information to NDA regarding activities which might affect emergency response, including information about specific sites.

VI. TRAINING/EXERCISES

All agencies with responsibilities listed in this appendix should provide annual training. An orientation and/or tabletop exercise should be conducted annually to ensure adequate response to a threatened or actual outbreak of disease of non-human population as a result of a non-medical disaster. The objectives for these exercises should be based on the policies and procedures identified in this plan.

VII. AUTHORITY

A. State Government (NEMA and NDA).

1. Legal authority for the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency's response procedures as identified in this appendix may be found in the Emergency Management Act of 1996, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§81-829.36 to 81-829.75.
2. Legal authority for the Nebraska Department of Agriculture's response procedures for plant activities as identified in this appendix are included in the following acts: the Plant Protection and Plant Pest Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§2-1072 to 2-10,117; and, the Commercial Feed Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§54-847 to 54-863.

FOOD CONTAMINATION RESPONSE PLAN

Participating Departments/Agencies/Associations

United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA)
United States Department of Agriculture
 Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS)
 Plant Protection and Quarantine (USDA/APHIS/PPQ)
 Veterinary Services (USDA/APHIS/VS)
Nebraska Department of Administrative Services
Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA)
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ)
Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (NDNR)
Nebraska Department of Roads (NDOR)
Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
Nebraska Health and Human Services (DHHS)
Nebraska National Guard (NENG)
Nebraska State Patrol (NSP)
University of Nebraska System (UNS)
Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)
Nebraska Agri-Business Association
Nebraska Dairymen's Association
Nebraska Food Industry Association
Nebraska Grocery Industry Association
Nebraska Restaurant Association

I. PURPOSE

- A. To provide for coordinated measures and procedures designed to detect and control food contamination incidents as quickly as possible within the State of Nebraska.
- B. To generate immediate, appropriate local, state, and federal measures to eliminate the crisis and minimize the consequences in order to return the State of Nebraska to contamination free status.

II. SITUATION

- A. Nebraska agricultural industries provide much of the food consumed by the state's residents. There are approximately 5,727 restaurants, 573 retail groceries, 274 food processors, 197 bakeries, 158 warehouses, 1,479 convenience stores, and over 712 bars without restaurants in Nebraska. A major contamination or outbreak of disease could negatively affect the food supply for inhabitants.

- B. Nebraska agricultural industries are also critical to the economic well being of the state's economy. A major contamination or outbreak of disease could negatively affect the industries and those businesses that depend on it. Export of food and other agricultural products would decrease. Businesses would fail. Tax revenue generated directly and indirectly would diminish dramatically. If the disease spread to other states, it could have a devastating impact on the United States' ability to compete in the global marketplace.
- C. A major contamination event or outbreak of disease could create environmental and public health hazards to the human population including exposure to hazardous materials and contaminated water supplies, crops, livestock, and food products. There could also be a significant mental health impact.
- D. Response to food related incidents may involve local, state, federal, tribal and private agencies. No single local or state agency has full authority and expertise to act unilaterally, nor do they have the resources necessary to deal with a large-scale situation.

III. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. The identification of food contamination or plant or animal diseases within the United States would affect the State of Nebraska.
- B. Positive detection of such a contamination or disease elsewhere will prompt state officials to employ additional precautions to prevent or mitigate the possibility of an occurrence locally.
- C. There is a potential for the farming community, as well as local and state officials, to receive a threat of contamination or disease as a mechanism of terrorism. They may also witness or be a victim of an event. If an incident were confirmed as being a terrorist event, the terrorism annex of the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) would be utilized in conjunction with this appendix.
- D. Numerous local, state, tribal, and federal agencies will play a role in mitigating an agricultural event. Operations regarding remediation and recovery have the potential to involve a massive amount of resources, due to the sheer volume potential.
- E. Several to numerous associations may play a role. These associations, and their local and national counterparts, have the ability to communicate rapidly with individual members, providing two-way communication regarding preplanning through emergency response and recovery.

- F. Large quantities of food, milk, and dairy products may need to be destroyed or controlled to prevent the spread of contamination or disease after it has been confirmed within the state.
- G. Vector control may be necessary. Vector-borne diseases can spread very quickly, necessitating quick response over a potentially wide area.
- H. Immediate quarantine areas may be required where suspect or confirmed cases may have originated, and may require special operational procedures.
- I. Eradication of the causative agent will require proper sanitary and disposal procedures for food. Suspect infected locations and transport vehicles may need to be cleaned and disinfected. Biosecurity guidelines may need to be established and implemented.
- J. Environmental protection regulations or procedures may need to be temporarily suspended to allow timely and efficient disposal of food materials.
- K. There are several scenarios under which food related incidents could affect the State of Nebraska. This could result in the creation and enforcement of movement controls of people, livestock, products, and other property. Possible major scenarios are:
 - 1. Contamination of the food supply at the grower level. There are many pathways for a food to become contaminated at a grower's site. This could be through natural causes, such as a fungal contamination of orchard apples, or through introduction of a chemical or pathogen. Spraying a pesticide on apples, if not removed, is an example. Contamination could come either by accidental introduction or by a willful or terrorist event.
 - 2. Contamination of a food supply at a Nebraska food processor. Contamination could be introduced through using contaminated ingredients, through improperly operating or improperly cleaned equipment, or by the intentional introduction of a contaminant.
 - 3. Contamination of a food supply during transportation. Contamination during transportation could occur by using improperly constructed or improperly cleaned equipment. Persons could also cause contamination by willfully introducing a contaminant into an unsecured transporting vehicle.
 - 4. Contamination of a food supply at the retail level. Contamination at the retail level could come through accidental or negligent means, such as a time/temperature abuse, or by an overt act by a person or persons.

5. Any of the above scenarios could cause a food borne illness in the state. Steps to mitigate these scenarios are taken to prevent and/or diminish food borne illness.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. In the planning stage for Emergency Support Function 11 (ESF-11), it is recognized that under some agriculture disaster scenarios, especially those encompassing multiple (potentially hundreds of) sites, the need for resources is tremendous.
- B. Before, during, and immediately following a governor's emergency proclamation, ESF-11 will be followed when requests for agricultural related assistance are made. When ESF-11 is activated, NDA, the ESF-11 coordinator agency, will provide a representative to serve as the NEMA designated ESF coordinator (ESFC)
- C. Federal agencies, such as the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), may provide support during emergency events. The United States Department of Agriculture has the power, in certain circumstances, to declare an emergency.
- D. Upon State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) request, the ESFC will be available to respond to requests submitted through the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). The ESFC will identify which participating departments/agencies/associations are needed, and will take steps to ensure that the departments/agencies/associations are activated or on alert as appropriate.
- E. The level of response to an event depends on the extent and severity of that event. While a natural disaster might bring about a short-lived, local response, the introduction of a major food contamination or foreign animal disease could initiate a response from multiple sectors in multiple jurisdictions.

V. ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA)
 1. NDA is the coordinator agency for ESF-11. In the planning stages for ESF-11, NDA will do the following:
 - a. Develop and maintain a listing of principle contacts for all local, state, federal, and tribal agency and association assets available to support

- a response and/or recovery mission. Volunteer and local agencies may be requested to contribute assets to the response effort.
- b. Position resources in advance, or when it becomes apparent that resources will be required.
 - c. Develop a preparation/response/recovery plan which includes the logistical requirements necessary to obtain needed equipment.
 - d. Prioritize and develop strategies for a coordinated response.
 - e. Coordinate with supporting local, state, federal, and tribal departments/agencies and associations to prioritize and develop strategies for a coordinated response.
2. When ESF-11 is activated, the following operational requests may be made of the ESFC and/or other NDA personnel. The extent of the response will vary depending on the scope of the disaster or emergency incident and the resources that are available with which to respond. Generally, NDA will do the following:
- a. The NDA emergency coordinator, or designated alternate, will serve as the emergency support function coordinator (ESFC) at the State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC).
 - b. Provide overall leadership, coordination, assessment and technical assistance in response to food contamination.
 - c. Provide support departments/agencies/associations with current information concerning locations of outbreaks, extent of involvement and available diagnostic information.
 - d. The ESFC will identify which participating departments, agencies, and/or associations are needed, and take steps to ensure that they are activated or on alert, as appropriate.
 - e. Collect or oversee collection of samples, and forward to appropriate laboratory.
 - f. Provide communication through the NDA public information officer (PIO), including information that may come through federal counterparts. Also, the PIO will be the primary contact with other states, through the "Emergency Communications Plan" developed by the Communication Officers of State Departments of Agriculture (COSDA). The purpose of this communications plan is to share critical information with all participating states in a timely manner in order to better manage the public message in an emergency

situation that is regional or national in scope. A copy of this plan is found as Attachment 1 of this Annex.

- g. Establish communications with appropriate field personnel and ensure that they are ready to respond in a timely manner.
 - h. Provide information on local agricultural conditions, resources, and producers.
 - i. Accumulate contamination/disease information obtained from assessment teams, the local emergency operations center, and other local, state, and federal agencies.
 - j. Prepare and process reports using established procedures, focusing specific attention to the production of after-action reports.
 - k. Continually reassess priorities to address the most critical needs.
 - l. Track resources which are committed to specific missions.
 - m. Redeploy and restage resources as appropriate.
 - n. Coordinate movement of any resource that may be needed in order to mitigate an event, and in recovery, from the potential disaster area(s) to the nearest staging area, including evacuation and re-entry of a designated area.
3. NDA, through Food Safety and Consumer Protection (FSCP), has regulatory authority over food and food products. Responses are specified for the major scenarios described above in "Assumptions".
- a. There are numerous scenarios involving contamination of the food supply. They include, but are not limited to:
 - i. Contamination of a harvested food supply at the grower level.
 - ii. Contamination of a food supply at a food processor.
 - iii. Contamination of a food supply during transportation.
 - iv. Contamination of a food supply at the retail level.
 - v. Food borne illness.
 - b. These events may be naturally occurring or a result of a terrorist event. In each event, procedures followed would be very similar – notification of affected parties; containment of the suspect foods;

disposal of contaminated product; and cleanup of the area. Below is a brief summary of steps taken during a food related event. All of the steps shown may not occur during each event and two or more of the steps may be ongoing at the same time.

i. Containment:

Sanitarians working the case, possibly with the assistance of law enforcement, would be directed to locate and detain any suspect product. They will inventory the product involved and document the amount, location, and condition of the product.

ii. Disposal:

The method of disposal may need to be approved by the Department of Environmental Quality, and in the case of a pathogenic bacterial contamination, by the state epidemiologist with DHHS or CDC.

iii. Clean Up:

In some cases, such as an intentional contamination of a processor, warehouse, or other establishment, the area may have to be cleaned before it can be used for production or storage. The clean up will be coordinated with NDEQ, DHHS, or other responsible parties.

c. Notification to the Food Division – NDA will be notified by an outside entity, such as HHS, FDA, USDA, local hospital, local health department, the media, or a citizen, informing us that a food source has been implicated in an illness or contamination of a food. Upon receiving this notification:

i. NDA Administration would be contacted immediately of any event that appears out of the ordinary. Administration would make the determination on if/when the governor or NEMA would be contacted.

ii. NDA and/or local Sanitarians in the area of the reported contamination would be contacted and advised on steps to be taken. The sanitarians may be NDA, DHHS, or local health department sanitarians.

iii. The establishment or persons involved in the illness or contamination would be contacted and advised of steps they must take.

- iv. In the case of food borne illness, the state epidemiologist will be contacted for medical advice. The Epidemiologist will be able to contact area doctors and hospitals in necessary.
 - v. In the case of a terrorist event, law enforcement, including local, county, and state enforcement would be notified of the intentional contamination. Law enforcement would determine if/when FBI should be contacted.
 - vi. The Department of Agriculture laboratory would be contacted if analysis of the food is required. If assistance is needed, they will contact the appropriate laboratory/laboratories including the University of Nebraska Medical Center through use of the Food Emergency Response Network (FERN).
 - vii. The NDA public information officer will be utilized to distribute information to the media.
- d. Names, agencies, and persons to contact will be provided to NDA Administration and Focus Area Administrators by FSCP.

B. Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ)

- 1. Provide technical assistance in the disaster planning stage to provide necessary containment practices and procedures for decontamination advice/planning.
- 2. Provide on-site assistance regarding environmental issues stemming from disposal and/or decontamination activities.

C. Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (NDNR)

- 1. Provide technical assistance in the disaster planning stage to provide necessary mapping information, to include specific information on topography and water tables.
- 2. Provide on-site mapping assistance.

D. Nebraska Department of Roads (NDOR)

- 1. Provide guidance for re-routing of traffic in and around the affected area(s).
- 2. Identify traffic control issues and/or needs.
- 3. Assist with the transport of debris.

4. Identify potential sources of outside assistance, (i.e., contractors, equipment sources, etc.)

E. Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)

1. Activate and operate the SEOC; provide liaisons to affected jurisdictions; prepare situation reports for the governor and receive and act on requests for assistance from county emergency managers/directors; coordinate the state's response with local governments; coordinate with FEMA and the Federal Response Plan; and, assist in the coordination of disaster related public information.
2. Provide equipment and supplies, including personal protective equipment (PPE) necessary to facilitate movement/destruction/disposal of contaminated product.
3. Provide communications to responders, especially in remote areas of the state.
4. Provide decontamination equipment and supplies (including PPE), and chemicals necessary to decontaminate individuals and equipment, taking necessary environmental precautions.

F. Nebraska Health and Human Services Systems (DHHS)

1. Provide overall leadership, coordination, assessment, and technical assistance for public health needs in the event of a disaster or emergency, including mass care and quarantine needs.
2. Provide assistance and epidemiology services in dealing with zoonotic diseases.
3. Determine the potability of water supplies and identifying other drinking water sources.
4. Provide mental health support to survivors, emergency responders, those that suffer significant property loss, and the public in general to prevent or minimize stress, grief, and depression that can occur following natural or manmade disasters.

G. Nebraska National Guard (NENG)

1. Provide containment and/or quarantine assistance to prevent the spread of highly contagious diseases.
2. Provide incident security and traffic control, including management of approved entry to a site.

3. Provide transportation for responders to and within sites.
 4. Provide protection to responders.
- H. Nebraska State Patrol (NSP)
1. Provide incident security, including management of approved entry to a site, law enforcement, and traffic control, as needed.
 2. Provide containment and/or quarantine assistance.
 3. Provide protection to responders.
 4. Provide communication resources.
 5. Provide local law enforcement response, as required.
- I. University of Nebraska System (UNS)
1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages.
 2. Provide surveillance assistance in prevention/response/recovery stages.
 3. Provide laboratory services for food related analytical needs.
- J. United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages for food contamination issues.
 2. Provide technical assistance during prevention/response/recovery stages.
 3. Provide laboratory assistance.
- K. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages.
 2. Provide technical resources during prevention/response/recovery stages.
 3. Provide laboratory assistance.
 4. Provide "Emergency Declaration" where necessary.

L. Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)

Coordinate provision of food and temporary shelter on-site, especially when an area is quarantined.

M. Associations

Industry associations, and their national and local components, are an invaluable resource for emergency prevention, preparation, response, and recovery. Responsibilities under ESF-11 include:

1. Maintain lists of members, and other significant stakeholders, including lists of potential resources (i.e., transportation, equipment pre-positioning).
2. Provide guidance and advice on site/plant security, potential response activity, and other appropriate information to members, based on industry and NDA recommendations,
3. Provide information to NDA regarding technological advances in the industry which may impact on handling emergencies,
4. Provide information to NDA regarding activities which might affect emergency response, including information about specific sites.

VI. TRAINING/EXERCISES

All agencies with responsibilities listed in this annex should provide annual training. An orientation and/or tabletop exercise should be conducted annually to ensure adequate response to a threatened or actual outbreak of disease of non-human population as a result of a non-medical disaster. The objectives for these exercises should be based on the policies and procedures identified in this plan.

VII. AUTHORITY

A. State Government (NEMA and NDA).

1. Legal authority for the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency's response procedures as identified in this Appendix may be found in the Emergency Management Act of 1996, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§81-829.36 to 81-829.75.
2. Legal authority for the Nebraska Department of Agriculture's response procedures for food activities as identified in this Appendix is included in the following Act: the Nebraska Pure Food Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§81-2,239 to 81-2,292.

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MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS CONTAMINATION RESPONSE PLAN

Participating Departments/Agencies/Associations

United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA)
United States Department of Agriculture;
 Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA/APHIS)
 Plant Protection and Quarantine (USDA/APHIS/PPQ)
 Veterinary Services (USDA/APHIS/VS)
Nebraska Department of Administrative Services (DAS)
Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA)
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ)
Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (NDNR)
Nebraska Department of Roads (NDOR)
Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
Nebraska Health and Human Services (DHHS)
Nebraska National Guard (NENG)
Nebraska State Patrol (NSP)
University of Nebraska Systems (UNS)
Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)
Nebraska Dairymen's Association
Nebraska Food Industry Association
Nebraska Veterinary Medical Association

I. PURPOSE

- A. To provide for coordinated measures and procedures designed to detect and control milk and dairy product contamination incidents as quickly as possible within the State of Nebraska.
- B. To generate immediate, appropriate local, state and federal measures to eliminate the crisis and minimize the consequences in order to return the State of Nebraska to a contamination free status.

II. SITUATION

- A. Nebraska agricultural industries provide much of the food consumed by the state's residents. There are approximately 196 Grade A dairy producers and 9 manufacturing milk producers located in Nebraska. There are approximately 112 milk haulers operating for 25 transport companies. On a monthly basis, these haulers bring 97 million pounds of milk to the 16 Nebraska dairy plants, for production into milk and milk products. A major contamination or outbreak of disease could negatively affect the supply of milk and dairy products to inhabitants.

- B. Nebraska agricultural industries are critical to the economic well being of the state's economy. A major contamination or outbreak of disease could negatively affect the dairy industry and those businesses that depend on it. Export of milk and dairy products would decrease. Businesses would fail. Tax revenue generated directly and indirectly would diminish dramatically. If the contamination spread to other states, it could have a devastating impact on the United States' ability to compete in the global marketplace.
- C. A major contamination event or outbreak of disease could create environmental and public health hazards to the human population including exposure to hazardous materials and contaminated milk and dairy products. There could also be a significant mental health impact.
- D. Response to dairy related incidents may involve local, state, federal, tribal and other entities. No single local or state agency has full authority and expertise to act unilaterally, nor do they have the resources necessary to deal with a large-scale situation.

III. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. The identification of contaminated milk or dairy products within the United States would affect the State of Nebraska.
- B. Positive detection of such a contamination elsewhere will prompt state officials to employ additional precautions to prevent or mitigate the possibility of an occurrence locally.
- C. There is a potential for the farming community, as well as local and state officials, to receive a threat of contamination as a mechanism of terrorism. They may also witness or be a victim of an event. If an incident were confirmed as being a terrorist event, the Terrorism/WMD Annex of the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) would be utilized in conjunction with this Appendix.
- D. Numerous local, state, tribal and federal agencies will play a role in mitigating an agricultural event. Operations regarding remediation and recovery have the potential to involve a massive amount of resources, due to the sheer volume potential.
- E. Several to numerous associations may play a role. These associations, and their local and national counterparts, have the ability to communicate rapidly with individual members, providing two-way communication regarding pre-planning through emergency response and recovery.

- F. Large quantities of milk and/or dairy products may need to be destroyed or controlled to prevent the spread of contamination or disease after it has been confirmed within the state.
- G. Vector control may be necessary. Vector-borne diseases can spread very quickly, necessitating quick response over a potentially wide area.
- H. Immediate quarantine areas may be required where suspect or confirmed cases may have originated, and may require special operational procedures.
- I. Eradication of the causative agent will require proper sanitary and disposal procedures for animal carcasses, plant materials, food, milk and/or dairy products. Suspect infected or contaminated premises and transport vehicles may need to be cleaned and disinfected. Bio-security guidelines may need to be established and implemented.
- J. Environmental protection regulations or procedures may need to be temporarily suspended to allow timely and efficient disposal of euthanized livestock and wildlife, plant materials, food, milk, and/or dairy products.
- K. There are several scenarios under which dairy related incidents could affect the State of Nebraska. This could result in the creation and enforcement of movement controls of people, livestock, food, milk and dairy products, and other property. Possible major scenarios are:
 - 1. Intentional chemical, biological or viral contamination of milk at the farm level. There are several pathways for milk to become contaminated at a producer's site. This could be through natural causes, such as an undiagnosed animal disease which would pass a pathogen into the milk, or through introduction of a chemical or pathogen. Contamination could come either by accidental or negligent introduction or by a willful or terrorist event.
 - 2. Intentional chemical, biological or viral contamination of milk during transportation. Contamination during transportation could come through improperly maintained or cleaned vehicles, or accidental introduction of a contagion. Also, a willful or terrorist introduction could be made. These things could occur at various points along the route, including when the driver is away from the vehicle, if the vehicle is not properly secured.
 - 3. Intentional chemical, biological or viral contamination of the milk supply at the processing plant. This could occur pre-processing, through the introduction of a contagion. Also, contamination could occur post-production during the packaging process, probably by persons familiar with pasteurization and with the packaging process.

4. Contamination of a dairy product at the retail level. Contamination at the retail level is covered under the Food Operations Appendix, Appendix 3 of ESF-11.
5. Any of the above scenarios could cause a food borne illness in the state. Steps to mitigate these scenarios are taken to prevent and/or diminish food borne illness.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. In the planning stage for Emergency Support Function 11 (ESF-11), it is recognized that under some agriculture disaster scenarios, especially those encompassing multiple (hundreds of) sites, the need for resources is tremendous.
- B. Before, during, and immediately following a governor's emergency proclamation, ESF-11 will be followed when requests for agricultural related assistance are made. When ESF-11 is activated, NDA, the ESF-11 coordinator agency, will provide a representative to serve as the NEMA designated ESF coordinator (ESFC).
- C. Federal agencies, such as the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), may provide support during emergency events. The United States Department of Agriculture has the power, in certain circumstances, to declare an emergency.
- D. Upon State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) request, the ESFC will be available to respond to requests submitted through the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA.) The ESFC will identify which participating departments/agencies/associations are needed, and will take steps to insure that the departments/agencies/associations are activated or on alert as appropriate.
- E. The level of response to an event depends on the extent and severity of that event. While a natural disaster might bring about a short-lived, local response, the introduction of a major milk or dairy product contamination could initiate a response from multiple sectors in multiple jurisdictions.

V. ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIESA. Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA)

1. NDA is the coordinator agency for ESF-11. In the planning stages for ESF-11, NDA will do the following:
 - a. Develop and maintain a listing of principle contacts for all local, state, federal, and tribal agency and association assets available to support a response and/or recovery mission. Volunteer and local agencies may be requested to contribute assets to the response effort.
 - b. Position resources in advance, or when it becomes apparent that resources will be required.
 - c. Develop a preparation/response/recovery plan which includes the logistical requirements necessary to obtain needed resources.
 - d. Prioritize and develop strategies for a coordinated response.
 - e. Coordinate with support departments/agencies and associations to prioritize and develop strategies for a coordinated response.
2. When ESF-11 is activated, the following operational requests may be made of the ESFC and/or other NDA personnel. The extent of the response will vary depending on the scope of the disaster or emergency incident and the resources that are available with which to respond. Generally, NDA will do the following:
 - a. The NDA emergency coordinator, or designated alternate, will serve as the emergency support function coordinator (ESFC) at the State Emergency Operation Center (SEOC).
 - b. Provide overall leadership, coordination, assessment and technical assistance in response to milk and dairy product contamination.
 - c. Provide support departments/agencies/associations with current information concerning locations of outbreaks, extent of involvement, and available diagnostic information.
 - d. The ESFC will identify which participating departments, agencies, and/or associations are needed, and take steps to ensure that they are activated or on alert, as appropriate.
 - e. Collect or oversee collection of samples and forward to appropriate laboratory.

- f. Provide communication through the NDA public information officer (PIO), including information that may come through federal counterparts. Also, the PIO will be the primary contact with other states, through the “Emergency Communications Plan” developed by the Communication Officers of State Departments of Agriculture (COSDA). The purpose of this communications plan is to share critical information with all participating states in a timely manner in order to better manage the public message in an emergency situation that is regional or national in scope. A copy of this plan is found as Attachment 1 in ESF-11.
 - g. Establish communications with appropriate field personnel and ensure that they are ready to respond in a timely manner.
 - h. Provide information on local agricultural conditions, resources, and producers.
 - i. Accumulate contamination/disease information obtained from assessment teams, the local emergency operations center, and other local, state, and federal agencies.
 - j. Prepare and process reports using established procedures, focusing specific attention to the production of after-action reports.
 - k. Continually reassess priorities to address the most critical needs.
 - l. Track resources which are committed to specific missions.
 - m. Re-deploy and re-stage resources as appropriate.
 - n. Coordinate movement of any resource that may be needed in order to mitigate an event, and in recovery, from the potential disaster area to the nearest staging area, including evacuation and re-entry of a designated area.
3. NDA, through Food Safety and Consumer Protection (FSCP), has regulatory authority over milk and dairy products. Responses are specified for the major scenarios described above in “Assumptions”.
- a. Contamination of milk at the producer level.
 - i. Logistically, a contamination in milk may not be detected at the farm level, even though it may have been introduced into the milk at the farm. The milk hauler who picks up the milk should smell, sample, and observe the milk prior to pumping it onto his truck, but the milk is not tested until it arrives at a processing plant. The milk is tested for beta-lactam drug residues prior to

processing. Other contaminants, if odorless and tasteless, and not affected by pasteurization or other manufacturing processes may not be detected until such time as consumers become ill.

- ii. When a contamination is suspected or confirmed prior to pick up at the farm, the milk will not be picked up. It would be isolated on the farm until confirmation of possible contaminants can be confirmed and a proper method of disposal can be determined.
 - a) Work with authorities to determine cause of contamination, involving necessary enforcement agencies (e.g., NSP, FBI, FDA).
 - b) Utilize NDA laboratory and/or other laboratory services for sample analysis.
 - c) Determine product handling and disposal needs and concerns, involving NDEQ and/or EPA, as necessary.
 - d) Determine what additional resources are necessary.
 - e) Maintain records, including chain of custody records.
 - f) Work through PIO for communication needs.
- b. Contamination of milk during transportation.
 - i. Contamination of milk could occur during transportation. Bulk milk trucks and tankers may be left unattended overnight or while a driver stops for a meal. For this reason, seals are normally placed on all tank entry ports after it is washed and sanitized, Seal information is recorded and seals are kept in place except when the tanker is filling or in the direct supervision of permitted or authorized personnel.
 - ii. When the seals have been tampered with, and there is not a proper explanation, the load should be isolated until possible contaminants can be confirmed and a proper method of disposal can be determined.
 - a) Work with authorities to determine cause of contamination, involving necessary enforcement agencies (e.g., NSP, FBI, FDA).
 - b) Utilize State Laboratory and/or other laboratory services for sample analysis.

- c) Determine product handling and disposal needs and concerns. Could involve NDEQ and/or EPA.
 - d) Determine what additional resources are necessary.
 - e) Maintain records, including chain of custody records.
 - f) Work through PIO for communication needs.
- c. Contamination of a dairy product at a processing facility.
- i. Notify local hospitals, doctors, and health departments when illness has occurred or is suspected.
 - ii. Work with dairy plant(s) to identify specific products implicated (specific product, lot codes, dates of production), determine distribution area, and to ensure immediate, total recall of the product(s); monitoring of same.
 - iii. Work with authorities to determine cause of contamination, involving necessary enforcement agencies (e.g., NSP, FBI, FDA).
 - iv. Utilize NDA laboratory and/or other laboratory services for sample analysis.
 - v. Determine product handling and disposal needs and concerns.
 - vi. Determine what additional resources are necessary.
 - vii. Maintain records, including chain of custody records.
 - viii. Working through PIO for communication needs.
- d. Contamination of a dairy product at the retail level.
- i. Immediately notify the plant and request management to immediately institute a recall of all possible product, and to discontinue operation of implicated product.
 - ii. Notify doctors and hospitals when illness has occurred or is suspected.
 - iii. Immediately begin an inspection/investigation at the plant to determine how the contamination occurred. This could include verification of where pathogens might be introduced through addition of raw ingredients, etc. Check with management about

possible disgruntled employees. Verify the critical control elements of the processing plant, and monitor paperwork and controls, pasteurization charts, wash charts, etc.

- iv. Utilize NDA laboratory, industry and/or other laboratory services, if necessary. Test recalled product to determine extent of contamination. Test ingredients, and take and test swabs from equipment, when feasible.
 - v. When intentional adulteration is suspected, work with enforcement, such as NSP, FBI, FDA.
 - vi. Monitor product recall to ensure all product is accounted for, by reviewing invoices and other storage or shipping records.
 - vii. Determine proper disposal of product, consulting with other authorities (NDEQ), when appropriate.
 - viii. Work with PIO to prepare press releases as deemed necessary to best protect consumers.
 - ix. Document conditions under which any products are reworked or destroyed.
- e. Food borne illness (See ESF-11; Appendix 3).

B. Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ)

1. Provide technical assistance in the disaster planning stage to provide necessary containment practices and procedures for product and carcass disposal.
2. Provide on-site assistance regarding environmental issues stemming from disposal and/or decontamination activities.

C. Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (NDNR)

1. Provide technical assistance in the disaster planning stage to provide necessary mapping information, to include specific information on topography and water tables.
2. Provide on-site mapping assistance.

D. Nebraska Department of Roads (NDOR)

1. Provide guidance for re-routing of traffic in and around the affected area(s).

2. Identify traffic control issues and/or needs.
3. Assist with the transport of soil, carcasses, or debris.
4. Identify potential sources of outside assistance, (i.e., contractors, equipment sources, etc.).

E. Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)

1. Activate and operate the SEOC; provide liaisons to affected jurisdictions; prepare situation reports for the governor and receive and act on requests for assistance from county emergency managers/directors; coordinate the state's response with local governments; coordinate with FEMA and the Federal Response Plan; and, assist in the coordination of disaster related public information.
2. Provide equipment and supplies, including personal protective equipment (PPE) necessary to facilitate movement/destruction/disposal of contaminated product.
3. Provide communications to responders, especially in remote areas of the state.
4. Provide decontamination equipment and supplies (including PPE), and chemicals necessary to decontaminate individuals and equipment, taking necessary environmental precautions.

F. Nebraska Health and Human Services (DHHS)

1. Provide overall leadership, coordination, assessment, and technical assistance for public health needs in the event of a disaster or emergency, including mass care and quarantine needs.
2. Provide assistance and epidemiology services in dealing with zoonotic diseases.
3. Determine the potability of water supplies and identify other drinking water sources.
4. Provide mental health support to survivors, emergency responders, those that suffer significant property loss, and the public in general to prevent or minimize stress, grief, and depression that can occur following natural or manmade disasters.

G. Nebraska National Guard (NENG)

1. Provide containment and/or quarantine assistance to prevent the spread of highly contagious animal diseases.
2. Provide incident security and traffic control, including management of approved entry to a site.
3. Provide transportation for responders to and within sites.
4. Provide protection to responders.

H. Nebraska State Patrol (NSP)

1. Provide incident security, including management of approved entry to a site, law enforcement, and traffic control, as needed.
2. Provide containment and/or quarantine assistance.
3. Provide protection to responders.
4. Provide communication resources.
5. Provide local law enforcement response, as required.

I. University of Nebraska System (UNS)

1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages.
2. Provide surveillance assistance in prevention/response/recovery stages.
3. Provide laboratory services for milk and dairy product related analytical needs.

J. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages.
2. Provide technical resources during prevention/response/recovery stages.
3. Provide laboratory assistance.
4. Provide "emergency declaration" where necessary.
5. Provide indemnification, to include the cost of animals, and costs associated with an incident.

K. United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

1. Provide technical assistance in planning stages for milk and dairy product contamination issues.
2. Provide technical assistance during prevention/response/recovery stages.
3. Provide laboratory assistance.

L. Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)

Coordinate provision of food and temporary shelter on-site, especially when an area is quarantined.

M. Associations

Industry associations, and their national and local components, are an invaluable resource for emergency prevention, preparation, response, and recovery. Responsibilities under ESF-11 include:

1. Maintain lists of members, and other significant stakeholders, including lists of potential resources (i.e., transportation equipment; pre-positioning).
2. Provide guidance and advice on site/plant security, potential response activity, and other appropriate information to members, based on industry and NDA recommendations.
3. Provide information to NDA regarding technological advances in the industry which may impact on handling emergencies.
4. Provide information to NDA regarding activities which might affect emergency response, including information about specific sites.

VI. TRAINING/EXERCISES

All agencies with responsibilities listed in this annex should provide annual training. An orientation and/or tabletop exercise should be conducted annually to ensure adequate response to a threatened or actual outbreak of disease of non-human population as a result of a non medical disaster. The objectives for these exercises should be based on the policies and procedures identified in this plan.

VII. AUTHORITYA. State Government (NEMA and NDA)

1. Legal authority for the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency's response procedures as identified in this Appendix may be found in the Emergency Management Act of 1996, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§81-829.36 to 81-829.75.
2. Legal authority for the Nebraska Department of Agriculture's response procedures for dairy activities as identified in this appendix are included in the following act: the Nebraska Milk Act, Neb. Rev. Stat. §§2-3965 to 2-3992.

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ESF 12 – ENERGY

Participating Departments/Agencies:

Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
 Nebraska Energy Office (NEO)
 Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA)
 Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ)
 Nebraska Department of Roads (DOR)
 Nebraska State Patrol (NSP)
 Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
 Nebraska Public Service Commission (PSC)
 Nebraska Department of Administrative Services (DAS)
 Transportation Services Bureau (TSB)
 Nebraska National Guard (NENG)

I. PURPOSE

- A. To facilitate the restoration of Nebraska's disrupted energy systems and components following a major disaster, emergency, or other significant event requiring state agency and/or federal response assistance. In addition, the Nebraska Energy Office (NEO) members of ESF #12 will provide direct coordination with all other departmental response elements.
- B. To gather, assess, and share information on energy system damage and estimations of the impact of energy system outages within affected areas. Additionally, this ESF works closely with, and aids in meeting requests for assistance from, local energy officials, energy suppliers, and deliverers.

II. SCOPE

- A. Within the ESF #12 agencies are a variety of assets and resources that may be used in response to any event involving energy or multi-hazard problems.
- B. The term "energy" includes producing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, and maintaining energy systems and system components.
- C. The term "multi-hazard" includes radiological materials, weapons of mass destruction, and terrorism incidents.
- D. The term "fuels" includes: petroleum, petroleum products, coal, natural gas, electricity, and renewable fuels.
- E. Disruption to an energy system in one geographic region may affect energy supplies in other regions that rely on the same delivery systems.

III. SITUATION

A. Disaster Condition

The suddenness and devastation of a disaster, either natural or man-made, may sever key energy generation or distribution systems, constraining supply in affected areas and most likely adversely impacting adjacent areas, especially those with supply links to the directly affected areas. Such an event could also affect transportation, communications, and other lifelines needed for public health and safety.

B. Assumptions

1. There may be widespread and possibly prolonged electric power failures;
2. The transportation and telecommunications infrastructures may be impacted;
3. Delays in the production, refining, and delivery of petroleum-based products may occur as a result of loss of commercial electric power.

C. ESF #12 response and restoration activities will include:

1. Serving as the state focal point for receipt of reports on damage to energy supply and distribution systems and requirements for system restoration;
2. Advising state and local authorities on priorities for energy restoration, assistance, and supply;
3. Assisting industry, state, and local emergency response actions;
4. Assisting state departments and agencies by locating fuel for transportation, communications, military support, and emergency operations;
5. Recommending state actions to conserve fuel and power; and
6. Providing energy supply information and guidance on the conservation and efficient use of energy to state and local governments and to the public.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Before, during, and immediately following a governor's emergency proclamation, ESF #12 will respond to requests for energy assistance.
- B. In support of ESF #12, NEO will provide a representative to serve as the NEMA-designated emergency support function coordinator (ESFC) for ESF #12.
 - 1. In the event of a potential or real disaster event, the ESFC will be notified by the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
 - 2. Upon SEOC request, the ESFC will be available to respond to energy-related requests submitted through the NEMA.
 - 3. When the SEOC is activated, and NEMA makes the request, the ESFC will activate ESF #12, identify which participating departments/agencies are needed, and take steps to insure that the departments/agencies are activated or on alert as appropriate.
- C. All participating departments/agencies will operate using the principles and guidelines of the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
- D. ESF #12 will:
 - 1. Assess fuel and electric and natural gas power disruption, energy supply and demand, and identify requirements to repair energy systems;
 - 2. Coordinate closely with state and local officials to establish priorities to repair damaged energy systems, and coordinate the provision of temporary, alternate, or interim sources of emergency fuel and power;
 - 3. Obtain real-time information regarding damage to energy supply and distribution systems and assess the requirements for restoration;
 - 4. Provide timely and credible energy supply forecasts;
 - 5. Provide technical experts on energy supply production and delivery to coordinate energy information exchange;
 - 6. Coordinate with other ESFs to provide timely and accurate energy impact information, recommend options to mitigate impacts, and coordinate repair and restoration of energy systems; and
 - 7. Coordinate with public power districts, the Nebraska Rural Electric Association (NREA), municipal electric companies, fuel supply companies, pipeline companies, and others to accomplish tasks.

V. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

ESF #12 will utilize personnel and resources from participating departments/agencies to respond to mission assignments related to emergencies/disasters. Additional resources available at other ESFs may be coordinated and mobilized to support ESF #12 missions. When requests exceed the state's capability to respond, additional resources (i.e., federal resources, contractual agreements, and mutual aid agreements) will be mobilized. All personnel and resources mobilized by ESF #12 will remain under the direction and control of the ESFC #12, unless otherwise designated.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

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1	Vehicular Fuels Allocation and Distribution (State Government and Emergency Responders)	12-5

VEHICULAR FUELS ALLOCATION and DISTRIBUTION (STATE GOVERNMENT and EMERGENCY RESPONDERS)

I. PURPOSE

This document describes the roles, responsibilities, and processes to effectively and efficiently manage fuel resources available to state government and emergency responders during national, regional, state, or local shortages.

II. SITUATION

A. The State of Nebraska is vulnerable to fuel shortages due to national supply issues or supply disruptions to a regional, state, or local area.

III. ASSUMPTIONS

A. Fuel shortages can occur on a national, regional, state, or local level and the state must be ready to respond.

B. Fuel shortages can be for vehicular fuels.

C. An identified or recognized fuel shortage could trigger a governor's executive order for the Nebraska Energy Office (NEO) to execute the state's Fuels Set-Aside Plan and the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP).

D. State agencies will restrict fuel use to essential missions as defined by the Multi-agency Coordination System (MACS) Policy Group. The assistant director of the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) will appoint members to the MACS Policy Group. Members will be contacted by NEMA staff and will be advised to deploy to the SEOC or to stand by on alert.

E. The Governor's Office may approve recommendations from the MACS Policy Group regarding essential missions and priority uses based on situational awareness.

F. Agencies and entities who obtain fuel under this plan are responsible for payment for the fuel. State-accepted financial protocols will be followed.

IV. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIESA. The governor is responsible for:

1. Mitigating the dangers to the state and people presented by disasters or emergencies; and
2. Declaring a state emergency in order to initiate an energy emergency response.

B. The NEO is responsible for:

1. Monitoring supply and demand of fuels;
2. Maintaining the Nebraska Energy Assurance Plan;
3. Implementing the Fuels Set-Aside Plan as directed by the governor, which includes identifying the real-time amount of fuels available from supplies; and
4. Maintaining a presence in the MACS for the duration of the event.

C. NEMA is responsible for:

1. Maintaining the SEOP;
2. Providing relief and recovery assistance to political subdivisions of the state and state agencies;
3. Preparing the documentation requesting a state emergency declaration for the governor:
 - a. Coordinating the state's emergency response as directed by the governor.
 - b. Implementing NIMS, as outlined in the SEOP and the MACS Plan.
 - c. A decision will be made jointly by the governor or lieutenant governor, NEMA assistant director, and other department heads on the appropriate level of response based on situational awareness.
 - d. If there is a decision to open the SEOC, the appropriate emergency support function coordinators (ESFCs) will be notified and asked to relocate to the SEOC. These ESFCs will become members of the Operations Section under the MACS Plan.
4. Conduit for requests for fuel from locals (fire, EMS, and law enforcement).

- D. The Nebraska State Patrol (NSP) is responsible for:
1. Providing security at the identified state dispensing sites as directed by the MACS Policy Group;
 2. Enforcing a list of authorized personnel and amounts to be distributed in coordination with the MACS Policy Group's determination;
 3. Enforcing priority use and amounts of needed fuel for each priority user;
 4. Managing a dispensing schedule so that security can be planned; and
 5. Maintaining a presence at the MACS for the duration of the event.
- E. The Nebraska Department of Roads (DOR) is responsible for:
1. Providing fueling sites that are safe and securable;
 2. Dispensing and tracking fuel usage for billing purposes; and
 3. Maintaining a presence at the MACS for the duration of the event.
- F. The Nebraska National Guard (NENG) is responsible to:
- a. Support the response as directed by the governor and as coordinated through NEMA.
 - b. Resources determined to be needed to which the NENG has access.
- G. The Nebraska Department of Administrative Services (DAS) is responsible for:
- a. Procurement;
 - b. Fiduciary management following State rules, regulations, and statutes;
 - c. Requesting the Governor's Office to suspend the standard rules, regulations, and statutes to expedite purchase of fuels during a shortage; and
 - d. Providing technical assistance to State agencies for record keeping, invoicing, and accounts receivable during a declared energy emergency.

- e. The Transportation Services Bureau (TSB) is responsible for:
 - i. Resource management
 - a) Fuel
 - b) Trucks
- H. The Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA) is responsible for information related to agricultural fuel needs.
- I. The Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ) is responsible for regulating fuel spills.
- J. The Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) is responsible for mishaps in relation to the energy emergency.
- K. The Public Service Commission (PSC) has jurisdiction over the service, facilities, and equipment of all railroad carriers in the state. The jurisdiction applies to the general public and those having business relations with the railroad carrier. The PSC also enforces railroad standards related to track and rail car safety. The PSC is also responsible for regulating:
 - a. Natural gas;
 - b. Telecommunications;
 - c. Passenger transportation (taxis/limos);
 - d. Household goods movers;
 - e. Manufactured housing and recreational vehicles
 - f. Grain warehouses;
 - g. Grain dealers; and
 - h. Private water companies.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. When the NEO identifies the possibility of limited vehicle fuel supplies, they will coordinate with the Governor's Office and NEMA to recommend that conservation measures are to be taken by all state agencies.
 - 1. State agencies will review their continuity of operations plans (COOPs) to identify their essential missions and identify the measures to ensure the essential missions will continue.
 - 2. At the governor's direction, state agencies will activate the identified business practices to conserve fuel supplies. Methods may include but will not be limited to:
 - a. Video or teleconferencing, webcasting, or using the state phone bridge rather than face-to-face meetings;

- b. Combining tasks into a single trip, ridesharing, or adjusting work/meeting schedules to reduce travel;
 - c. Video or web training; and
 - d. Telecommuting.
 3. The NEO may develop public service announcements to aid the public on conservation of fuel. The Governor's Office will review and release the public service announcements. If a joint information center (JIC) has been activated, the public service announcements will be routed through the JIC.
- B. When the NEO identifies fuel supply levels are continuing to fall and predictions are for low supplies over the span of several months, the NEO will coordinate with the Governor's Office and NEMA to begin mandatory conservation of fuel as directed by the governor.
 1. State agencies will calculate the amounts of fuel needed to accomplish essential missions; and
 2. Alternatives will be identified to accomplish non-essential missions with no or very little fuel use.
- C. When the NEO identifies the need for the governor to declare a fuel shortage emergency and to implement the state's Fuels Set-Aside Plan:
 1. The governor will call together a MACS Policy Group to lead the response for fuel allocation to state agencies and emergency responders;
 2. The MACS Policy Group will set the goals and objectives of reducing usage, maintaining essential missions for the response, and instructing NEMA to open the SEOC to coordinate the response. The SEOC will begin the operations of a MACS to oversee:
 - a. The calculations of fuel allotment to state agencies;
 - b. The fuel distribution methodology; and
 - c. The monitoring of statewide conditions and arising emergencies or disasters.

3. The MACS Policy Group will determine the scope of the shortage (regional, statewide, or local), fuel allocations based on the fuel supply information from the NEO, the situational needs of State agencies, and the disaster or emergency response needs as identified by the Planning Section.
 - a. Notice of the determination will be sent to all state agencies and emergency responders including the SEOC's request for information and each entity's fuel requirements
 - b. State agencies will be:
 - i. Notified of the scope and potential impact of the shortage;
 - ii. Requested to provide the projected demand for fuel for (time period) to the SEOC within (number of) hours; and
 - iii. Requested to provide planned operations to complete essential missions for the next 72 hours.
 4. A JIC may be activated to provide public information concerning the actions of the state and to provide assurances of continued essential services.
 5. The MACS Policy Group will identify the resources needed to move the allotted fuel from the terminals to the dispensing sites and the methodology to track fueling vehicles at the dispensing sites.
- D. The NEO will identify the amount of fuel available from current supplies and vendors by:
1. Doing spot checks of the amounts and types of fuel supplies expected to flow into the state by calling suppliers;
 2. Determining the amounts and types of fuel in storage in the state by calling terminals; and
 3. Attempting to determine the duration of the fuel shortage through communication with the energy emergency assurance coordinators (EEAC).
- E. During the SEOC activation, on a daily basis, the ESFCs deployed to the SEOC will:
1. Compile the amounts of fuels requested by state agencies and emergency responders (assessment of fuel needs);

2. Determine current and projected risk, threats, and disaster conditions through information provided by emergency responders;
 3. Provide the assessment data and recommendations to the MACS Policy Group for the:
 - a. Approval of the public priority list, emergency responder fuel requests, and state agency fuel requests; and
 - b. Next-day fuel allocations.
- F. The ESFCs, working with the MACS Planning Section, will use the following criteria to develop the next day's fuels allocations recommendations for the MACS Policy Group:
1. Priority allocations to support the delivery of life saving and essential services to the citizens of the state; and
 2. Providing fuel to local responders and state agencies involved in a disaster or emergency response.
- G. The recommendations can be altered during any given incident action period due to changes in the response situation and conditions.
- H. The MACS Policy Group will evaluate and forward the daily recommendations to the Governor for final approval.
- I. Following the Governor's approval, the MACS Planning Section will complete the incident action plan (IAP) and ensure it is promptly delivered to all involved agencies and jurisdictions.
- J. Fuel supplies earmarked for distribution to State government and emergency responders will be delivered to dispensing sites identified in the IAP. The DOR maintenance yards will be the primary consideration for dispensing sites due to their ability to be secured. Each IAP will include:
1. The amounts and types of fuel to be distributed at each site and the hours of operation for each site.
 2. The agencies allowed fuel by amounts, types, and pickup time period for each dispensing site.
- K. At the direction of the governor, security for dispensing sites will be supported by the NSP and NENG.
- L. Record keeping and billing the users of the fuel is the responsibility of the DOR and the TSB or the state dispensing site and the agency representative receiving the fuel.

- M. Once the IAP is approved for the next day:
 - 1. The state agencies and emergency responders scheduled to receive fuel allotments will be notified by a faxed or emailed form listing the amount of fuel allotted; the essential use of the fuel; if possible, the individual cleared to receive the fuel; and the dispensing site location. A phone call or a messenger may be dispatched in case of no fax or email capability.
 - 2. The dispensing site will receive a faxed or emailed form listing the agencies who will be allotted fuels, the amount and, if possible, the individual cleared to receive the fuel. A phone call or a messenger may be dispatched in case of no fax or email capability.
 - 3. The NSP will receive a list of who will be allowed to enter each dispensing site for each day. To gain entrance to the dispensing site, each person will be required to show a photo ID to the trooper or guardsman on duty at the gate.
- N. Demobilization begins at the direction of the governor, based upon the recommendation of the MACS Policy Group.
 - 1. The recommendation will be based on changing circumstances in the availability of fuel as identified by the NEO.
 - 2. Notice of the closing of the incident will promptly be sent to all involved agencies and jurisdictions.
- VI. The NEO in coordination with the other participating departments/agencies will review and update this attachment to ESF #12 on an annual basis or following an incident.

ESF 13 – PUBLIC SAFETY and SECURITY

Participating Departments/Agencies:

- Nebraska Department of Corrections (NDC)
- Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
- Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NGP)
 - Law Enforcement Division
- Nebraska State Fire Marshal (SFM)
 - Investigation Division
- Nebraska State Patrol (NSP)
- Nebraska National Guard (NENG)
- Nebraska Department of Roads (DOR)
- Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
- University of Nebraska System (UNS)

I. ESF #13 PURPOSE

The purpose of this ESF is to establish procedures for the command, control and coordination of all state law enforcement personnel and equipment to support local law enforcement agencies before, during and immediately following a governor's emergency proclamation.

This ESF also supports incident management requirements including force and critical infrastructure protection, security planning and technical assistance and public safety in both pre-incident and post-incident situations.

II. SITUATION

A. Disaster Condition

A major or catastrophic disaster will be of such severity and magnitude as to require state law enforcement, including the Nebraska National Guard, to supplement local law enforcement efforts to save lives and protect property.

B. Assumptions

1. State, local, tribal and specific federal authorities have the responsibility for public safety and security and are typically the first line of response and support in these areas.
2. Response requirements of the disaster or emergency incident will be an immediate and continuous demand for law enforcement and security. The demand will eventually exceed the capabilities of the affected local law enforcement agencies.

3. Police agencies may request mutual aid assistance from other police agencies and their county sheriff's office.
4. County sheriffs may request assistance from other sheriffs.
5. State law enforcement resources may be sought by the affected local law enforcement agencies in addition to other requested assistance.
6. Requests for the Nebraska National Guard assistance are submitted to the NEMA by the local emergency manager. Mission support is limited to those areas as described in the local emergency operations plan.
7. Local jurisdictions have developed local emergency operations plans (LEOP) to guide emergency response personnel during the mitigation of an incident. LEOP documents will serve as a reference for state emergency response agencies. State agencies will consult mobilization plans respective to their area of operation for further guidance.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. During an incident, participating ESF#13 agencies/departments are organized and will function in accordance with the NIMS protocols.
- B. In support of ESF #13, the Nebraska State Patrol will provide a representative to serve as the NEMA designated ESF coordinator (ESFC) for ESF #13. In the event of a potential or real disaster event, the ESFC will be notified by the SEOC. Upon SEOC request, the ESFC will be available to respond to law enforcement related requests submitted through the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). When activation of the SEOC is implemented, and the NEMA requests, the ESFC will activate ESF #13, identify which participating departments/agencies are needed, and take steps to insure that the departments/agencies are activated or on alert as appropriate.
- C. ESF #13 will:
 1. Coordinate and direct requests, received through the SEOC, for assistance to local law enforcement.
 2. After evacuation efforts are completed, ESF #13 will coordinate requests for transportation resources with other ESF's to provide the necessary local assistance
 3. Coordinate state law enforcement resources intended to supplement the needs of local law enforcement. State law enforcement resources may be directed to assist other agencies or volunteer entities with enforcement and security issues during disaster response and recovery.

4. Coordinate with support departments/agencies to prioritize and develop strategies for a coordinated response; continually reassess priorities to address the most critical transportation needs.
5. Coordinate with appropriate federal authorities as the incident warrants.
6. Coordinate the procurement of specialized security resources such as traffic control devices, CBRNE detection devices, canine units specialized law enforcement PPE. Track state law enforcement resources which are committed to specific missions.
7. Redeploy, restage, resupply and reconstitute resources as appropriate.
8. Provide ESF #1 with available support during an emergency to facilitate the movement of traffic along the state's road systems.

IV. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

ESF #13 will utilize personnel and resources from participating departments/agencies to respond to mission assignments related to emergencies/disasters. Additional resources available at other ESF's may be coordinated and mobilized to support ESF #13 missions. When requests exceed the state's capability to respond, additional resources i.e., federal resources, contractual agreements, and mutual aid agreements will be mobilized. All personnel and resources mobilized by ESF #13 will remain under the direction and control of the NSP, unless otherwise designated.

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NEBRASKA STATE PATROL

I. PURPOSE

- A. This plan outlines the duties and responsibilities of the Nebraska State Patrol should an emergency/disaster situation occur in the state. The event and its magnitude will determine the amount of personnel and resources committed to a particular area.
- B. This emergency operating plan outlines the management procedures the Nebraska State Patrol will administer during a disaster or event that requires the assignment of large numbers of Nebraska State Patrol personnel.

II. SITUATIONS

When a disaster or incident occurs in Nebraska, the Nebraska State Patrol is usually the first state agency contacted by individuals or local officials.

III. ASSUMPTIONS AND PLANNING FACTORS

- A. Under normal circumstances a State Patrol trooper is the first state representative at the scene of a disaster. This is most evident in the rural areas of the state.
- B. In the case of a catastrophic incident, the Nebraska State Patrol will need the assistance of many other local, state and federal agencies.
- C. Under such emergency conditions all affected law enforcement agencies will cooperate with each other and implement the appropriate NIMS protocol.
- D. Local officials will have a current local emergency operations plan (LEOP).
- E. The respective troop commander, or designee, shall be responsible for command and control of all Nebraska State Patrol personnel in the affected area.

IV. ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The primary responsibility of the Nebraska State Patrol is the protection of life and property. The Nebraska State Patrol is geographically aligned with six troop areas, each with a designated headquarters city. Field services operations are coordinated in each troop area by a troop area commander, or designee. In

addition, the command administration and support services are located at the State Headquarters facility in Lincoln.

A. Law and Order

1. Under disaster conditions, the Nebraska State Patrol will respond to local requests to protect life and property when the situation exceeds the local government capabilities.
2. Upon notification of a potential or actual disaster situation, the NSP will notify the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and if necessary, the Nebraska Department of Roads (NDOR).
3. Upon arrival at the disaster scene, if needed, NSP personnel will assist with securing the area. If personal injuries are involved, they will give first aid and request emergency medical support; and troop area commander, or designee, may assume the role of state liaison.
4. In the event of a serious incident involving a significant requirement for state assistance, a representative of the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency will assume the overall duty as state liaison.
5. Nebraska State Patrol personnel may assist local law enforcement with traffic control to allow only authorized personnel and equipment into the disaster area.
6. The NSP may establish a Nebraska State Patrol incident command post, if deemed necessary. Such a system will coordinate communication issues with the Nebraska State Patrol officers assigned to the area, local law enforcement agencies, the State Emergency Operations Center and the Nebraska National Guard.

B. Search and Rescue

1. The local authorities are primarily responsible for coordinating surface search and rescue operations in Nebraska. The NSP role in search and rescue will be primarily to coordinate efforts of those local resources knowledgeable of the search area, i.e., local law enforcement, state agency personnel and volunteer rescue units.
2. Request for search and rescue assistance may originate with local authorities or may be relayed through the NEMA. All requests for search and rescue assistance, regardless of origination, shall be directed to the NEMA. The Nebraska State Patrol, in cooperation with the originating agency and other appropriate entities, shall coordinate search and rescue operations.

3. The Nebraska State Patrol will cooperate with the Civil Air Patrol in air search and rescue operation.

C. Direction and Control

The superintendent of the NSP will have supervision and control for the purpose of proper management of all members and employees of the Nebraska State Patrol.

D. Line of Succession

In the event the superintendent of the NSP is not able or is unavailable to perform the duties, the succession of authority is as follows:

1. superintendent
2. assistant superintendent
3. designated major
4. designated troop area commander

E. Administration and Logistics

1. Management of Resources

- a. Employees of the Nebraska State Patrol who are assigned to duties in a disaster area will utilize the established laws, rules, regulations and guidelines for procuring the necessary resources to perform their duties.
- b. Immediate operational response to a disaster situation is the responsibility of the troop commander, or designee, in whose area the disaster occurs. The troop area commander, or designee, may direct the establishment of an NSP incident command post and, if necessary, ensure that the disaster area is cordoned to exclude sightseers and non-emergency workers from the area of destruction.
- c. The ranking Nebraska State Patrol officer at the disaster scene will be responsible for the coordination of state law enforcement assistance and may serve as the point of contact for local officials seeking law enforcement assistance or advice.

2. Support - the following agencies will provide support to the Nebraska State Patrol.
 - a. Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). Will coordinate state, local, volunteer and federal assistance to the NSP in both law and order and search and rescue roles.
 - b. Nebraska National Guard (ANG). The National Guard will be activated only when directed by the governor. Upon activation, the ANG may:
 - i. Provide assistance to NSP in law and order activities.
 - ii. Provide personnel and/or equipment to search for and/or rescue disaster victims, i.e., flood victims, air crash victims, etc.
 - c. Nebraska Department Of Roads (NDOR).
 - i. NDOR equipment will be available to remove wreckage and to reach trapped personnel and allow rescue units into disaster areas.
 - ii. The NDOR will supply city or local maps to the NSP for disaster operations or search and rescue operations.
 - d. Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
 - i. Game and Parks Commission enforcement personnel are uniformed, armed and may be used at the disaster scene for law enforcement duties.
 - ii. Game and Parks personnel and equipment may be utilized during search and rescue operations.
 - e. Nebraska State Fire Marshal's Office
 - i. Nebraska State Fire Marshal Investigation personnel are certified law enforcement officers. They are armed and may be used at the disaster scene for law enforcement duties and investigative functions.
 - ii. State Fire Marshal personnel and equipment may be utilized during search and rescue operations.

F. Troop Operation Plan1. Notification/Response

In the event of a catastrophic event anywhere within the State of Nebraska, Troop Area personnel shall ensure that the appropriate command administration officer is notified at the Nebraska State Patrol Headquarters.

2. Staging Areas

A location will be designated as a staging area and if necessary as a command post. From this location assignments can be made as well as other logistical needs.

3. Emergency Communication

In the event that NSP communication facilities are significantly disrupted, the NSP may, contact NEMA for assistance in obtaining portable repeater antennas, other communications equipment, or technical assistance as needed to restore communications capabilities.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. The Nebraska State Patrol was created for the purpose of enforcing motor vehicle traffic laws and other state laws relating to protecting and properly maintaining the state highway system of the State of Nebraska, and to render effective enforcement of criminal law.
- B. Each troop area commander, or designee, shall be responsible for obtaining a list of NSP personnel and resources available in their respective counties. This information shall be maintained at the troop area level consistent with NSP Policy 05-07 (Unusual Occurrences); NSP SOP Manual 46-1 (Mobilization Plan). Troop area commanders shall refer to the appropriate local emergency operations plan (LEOP) for further consultation and a listing of resources and response agencies. In addition, troop area commanders shall consult the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) for direction and guidance regarding the duties and responsibilities of the ESF #7 coordinator.

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TERRORISM/WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

Participating Departments/Agencies:

Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
Nebraska Department of Education (NDEd)
Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NG&P)
Nebraska Health and Human Services (DHHS)
Nebraska State Fire Marshal (SFM)
Nebraska State Patrol (NSP)
Nebraska National Guard (NENG)
Nebraska Department of Roads (DOR)
University of Nebraska System (UNS)

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. In February 2003, the White House issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5), "Management of Domestic Incidents," to enhance the ability to manage domestic incidents by establishing a single, comprehensive national incident management system.
- B. In December 2003, the White House issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 (HSPD-8), "National Preparedness," to strengthen prevention of, preparedness for, and response and recovery to threats or actual domestic terrorist attacks, major disasters and other emergencies by requiring a national domestic all-hazards preparedness goal and outlining other actions to assist preparedness.
- C. Terrorism, as defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation is the unlawful use of force against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof in furtherance of political or social objectives. It must incorporate all four of these elements before an incident is considered to be an act of terrorism.

II. PURPOSE

- A. The purpose of this annex is to ensure that the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP) is adequate to respond to the consequences of terrorism within Nebraska, including terrorism involving WMD.
- B. This includes those activities necessary to protect lives and property through planning and mitigation actions prior to the occurrences of potential or actual terrorist events and the effective use of local/state/federal resources after that occurrence.

- C. This Annex builds upon SEOP concepts and procedures by addressing unique policy assumptions, structures, responsibilities, and actions that will be applied for consequence management as necessary.

III. SITUATION

The state realizes that there is appropriate concern that terrorist/weapons of mass destruction (WMD) events are possible. The open availability of basic shelf-type chemicals and mail order biological research materials, coupled with an access to even the crudest laboratory facilities, could enable the individual extremist or an organized terrorist faction to manufacture proven highly lethal substances or to fashion less sophisticated weapons of mass destruction. The use of such weapons could result in mass casualties, long term contamination, and wreak havoc to both the state and national economies.

- A. If the threat of an act or an actual incident is deemed a terrorist act by the FBI, the president may declare a major disaster activating appropriate portions of both the National Response Plan (NRP) and the National Response Framework (NRF, 2008).
- B. A general concern or actual threat of an act of terrorism occurring at or during a special event within the state may cause the governor to direct State agencies to implement precautionary measures. When directed, the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) will coordinate with the Nebraska State Patrol (NSP) to identify potential consequence management requirements and with local and federal consequence management agencies implement increased readiness operations.
- C. The occurrence of a terrorist incident involving WMD may cause the governor to issue a disaster proclamation and direct NEMA to implement a consequence management response. NEMA will notify FEMA who may activate appropriate portions of both the National Response Plan (NRP) and the National Response Framework (NRF, 2008).

IV. ASSUMPTIONS AND PLANNING FACTORS

- A. No single agency at the local, state, federal or private level possesses the authority and expertise to act unilaterally on the many difficult issues that may arise in response to threat or acts of terrorism, particularly if WMD are involved.
- B. An act of terrorism, particularly an act directed against a large population center within the state involving WMD, may produce major consequences that would overwhelm the capabilities of local and state government almost immediately.

- C. NEMA will be notified and will advise all pertinent agencies of any incident.
- D. Terrorism and the threat or actual use of a weapon of mass destruction (WMD) will continue to be a potential problem for every locality throughout Nebraska.
- E. Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) – 39 will remain in effect. PDD-39 identifies the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as the lead federal agency responsible for managing the federal law enforcement response for crisis management and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as the lead federal agency responsible for the federal consequence management response to a terrorist event.
- F. NEMA will provide training, planning, and exercising assistance to state and local jurisdictions through the use of a multi-agency planning, training, and exercising team.
- G. All participation agencies/departments will operate using the principles and guidelines of the National Incident Management System.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Unlike natural disasters, there is generally no method to predict the time or place of a Terrorist/WMD event. This could potentially negate the "watch" and "warning" time phases normally associated with all-hazard emergencies and disasters. Under the guidance provided by PDD-39, responsibilities for terrorism response and recovery have been further delineated as either Crisis or Consequence Management operations. The action phases for a Terrorist/WMD event will be preparedness, response, and recovery.

A. Preparedness Phase

1. The actions during this phase are those that require time to carry out. They include training, planning, and public awareness and any activities that require long term programs to accomplish their objectives.
2. These pre-disaster activities take place in the normal living and working environments of the participants.

B. Response Phase

The actions during this phase are those emergency response activities taken during the first 72 hours to a few weeks after the incident. These actions are those taken immediately after an incident with the major goal of saving lives, alleviating suffering and preventing further disaster.

C. Recovery Phase

1. These actions are those which began immediately after the emergency response operations of the impact phase with the goal of returning the state and citizens to normal conditions.
2. The emphasis will pass from life saving to clean up of the affected areas and returning people to normal activities.

VI. ORGANIZATION/RESPONSIBILITIES

Terrorist events create unique environments in which to manage emergency responses. Local responders are typically the first on-scene during an actual incident. Local government has the primary responsibility for protecting public health and safety. The local responders will manage all aspects of the incident until the FBI assumes command of the law enforcement aspects relating to identifying, apprehending, and rendering safe the terrorists and their weapons. Local and state authorities always maintain control of their response resources and continue to operate while the FBI integrates into the on-scene emergency management system.

A. Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)

1. The Nebraska Emergency Management Agency is the lead agency for disaster/emergency response planning and response coordination. NEMA is responsible for advising the governor, government officials and local governments of the nature, magnitude and possible effects of a terrorist event.
2. NEMA will coordinate the response functions of state government. This coordination will include liaison with federal, local, state and private agencies.
3. NEMA will coordinate and/or obtain needed resources.
4. NEMA will notify all involved agencies and will maintain contact as needed for coordination of the event. This will include periodic updates for the duration of the event.
5. NEMA will assist and coordinate training, planning and preparedness efforts of terrorism statewide.
6. NEMA may establish a joint information center for public information releases.
7. NEMA will provide or appoint a staff member or other ESF staff member as liaison to the federally-established joint field office (JFO).

B. Nebraska Department Of Environmental Quality (NDEQ)

1. Assist with development of mutual aid agreements or compacts that may be necessary with other agencies or facilities.
2. Designate personnel and provide available equipment if requested to be used in central and/or field emergency operations centers.
3. Designate personnel and provide available equipment to support actions taken in response to hazardous chemical, radiological, and biological incidents.
4. Assists with identifying the type(s), concentration(s), and exposure pathway(s) of hazardous chemicals as well as assisting with risk assessments or other hazardous analyses as necessary.
5. Provide public advisories in concert with DHHS and NEMA.
6. Coordinate the over-packing or other encapsulation of identified hazardous chemicals.
7. Assist with directing the ultimate disposal of the target material (i.e., hazardous chemical, radiological, or biological).
8. Provide personnel as necessary to advise and assist with the environmental recovery and restoration phases.
9. Prepare and provide, when required, any closure report summarizing NDEQ support activities during an incident.

C. Nebraska Health And Human Services (DHHS)

1. Coordinating the delivery of health and medical services from unaffected areas to augment or replace capabilities, which have been disrupted or destroyed.
2. Assessing damage to potable water sources and issuing orders concerning the use of water supplies following any event involving the public water supply.
3. Assessing damage to facilities which supply food and/or pharmaceuticals and will issue orders concerning the disposition of these products.
4. Inspection of congregate care facilities and other public areas to ensure that proper sanitation practices are followed.
5. Coordination for the control of disease carrying insects or animals.

6. Monitoring the response to any release of hazardous chemicals or biological materials that might endanger public health and safety.
7. Maintaining a medical surveillance program to detect any incidents that might potentially be biological terrorism.
8. Provide technical expertise, assistance and coordination of laboratory support for incidents involving the use or threatened use of nuclear, biological or chemical acts of terrorism.
9. Serve as the lead state agency for the state's response to any incident involving nuclear materials and will issue guidelines for implementation of protective actions.
10. Coordinate the gathering and reporting of information concerning injuries and fatalities.
11. Coordinate arrangements for mortuary services in situations when requirements exceed local capabilities.
12. Provide 24-hour communications capability through the department's Emergency Communications Network.
13. Serve as co-sponsor for the disaster medical assistance team (DMAT). The DMAT is part of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). The DMAT is composed of volunteer medical professionals and has a cache of federal medical and support equipment which includes tents, generators, food and medical supplies. The DMAT is trained and equipped to establish a field emergency room and be totally self-supporting for three days.

D. Nebraska State Patrol (NSP)

The primary responsibility of the Nebraska State Patrol is the protection of life and property. The Nebraska State Patrol has its headquarters in Lincoln with 6 troop areas providing operational coverage of the entire state.

1. Under emergency response conditions the Nebraska State Patrol (NSP) will respond to protect life and property when actions to cope with the situation exceed local government capabilities or when assistance is requested by local officials.
2. Upon notification of a potential or actual situation involving WMD the NSP will notify the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). State Patrol information will be directed to the NEMA operations officer.
3. Appropriate NSP personnel at the troop area level may develop a transportation incident management plan in consultation with the

Nebraska Department of Roads, the Nebraska National Guard, local law enforcement and public works officials to allow only authorized personnel and equipment into the incident area. The size and complexity of an incident scene usually requires a security perimeter be established to limit access and keep unauthorized personnel out. If necessary, the transportation incident management plan will include procedures to issue and monitor security passes for essential personnel entering the incident area. The NSP may establish a holding area outside the security perimeter to register essential workers and their equipment.

4. The NSP may establish a Nebraska State Patrol incident command post to direct the activities of all NSP units. This command post will coordinate with local law enforcement agencies, NEMA, National Guard and federal officials if necessary. The ranking NSP officer at the troop area level will direct and coordinate the activities of the command post.
5. Immediate response to the scene of an incident is the responsibility of the troop commander whose area the incident occurs. The troop commander, or designee, may direct the establishment of an NSP incident command center, establish a security perimeter and establish patrols within the perimeter to assure the security of property.
6. The ranking NSP officer on the scene may serve as the point of contact for local officials seeking law enforcement assistance or advice. Requests will be directed to the command post for review and action. The on scene commander will coordinate information and requests with the NSP ESF 13 coordinator if the SEOC is activated, to ensure continuity of operations within the Nebraska State Patrol.

E. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

1. The FBI is the lead agency for crisis management and responsible for coordinating the federal law enforcement response and actions during a terrorist/WMD incident, and throughout the post-incident investigation.
2. The FBI threat analysis procedure: is to immediately convey a received threat to the FBI in Omaha. The Omaha FBI office will establish a conference call with FBI Headquarters, Strategic Information and Operations Center (SIOC) to initiate analysis of the threat. SIOC then evaluates the threat, resulting in a credible/non-credible determination, and a probability estimate. Recommendations will accompany any credible evaluations, to include evacuation, decontamination, personnel protective equipment, negotiation, tactical response, and device/agent specific guidance.
3. The FBI will establish an incident command post near the site, which will serve as the base for crisis management operations at the scene. The FBI will also establish either or both a joint operations center (JOC) or a

joint field office (JFO). At the field level, the FBI JOC coordinates all criminal investigation and law enforcement-related activities. When the JFO is established, the JOC becomes a component of the JFO to manage and coordinate the activities of all federal, state, and local agencies. The JFO is organized following the NIMS structure and has representation from those agencies deemed necessary to address the situation. In addition to the FBI, support may come from the Department of Defense (DOD), Public Health Service (USPHS), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), FEMA, and other federal, state, and local agency representatives.

4. The hand-over of authority will occur when the FBI has the resources on scene to begin overall management.

F. Nebraska National Guard (ANG)

1. Notification

In the event of a terrorist attack, the Nebraska Army National Guard will receive notification from the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency for the need of support.

2. Support

The Nebraska Army National Guard has the ability to provide communities with manpower and equipment for a wide variety of support roles. See ESF #15 for additional information. Units will be able to perform missions from eight to twelve hours after notification depending upon unit type and personnel dispersion. These missions include, but are not limited to; traffic control; crowd control; search and rescue; generators (limited); potable water transport (limited); light and heavy-duty utility vehicles. See ESF #15 for additional information."

3. Activation

The Nebraska Army National Guard can be activated under two types of duty, state active duty, and federal active duty.

- a. State active duty is used when a state emergency/disaster declared by the governor mandated by Title 32. Under state active duty, specially trained National Guard units provide the first military response to a WMD attack, general purpose National Guard units follow and support as directed by the governor or the state coordinating officer. National Guard units can enforce laws when in a state status.
- b. Federal active duty is used when a federal emergency/disaster is declared by the president of the United States, and is mandated by

Title 10. The president can federalize National Guard units. When federalized, the National Guard units come under control of the Department of Defense. National Guard units cannot enforce laws in a federal status unless the president so directs.

G. Department of Defense (DOD)

DOD has units trained and organized to respond to WMD Terrorist attacks. It is illegal for DOD to perform law enforcement functions within the United States without express presidential direction. In the event of a WMD incident or a special event, DOD directs USACOM and USSOCOM to deploy a response task force (RTF) and/or a joint special operations task force (JSOTF), respectively, to support civil authorities in combating terrorism.

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ESF 14 – LONG-TERM RECOVERY AND MITIGATION

Participating Departments/Agencies:

Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDOA)
 Nebraska Department of Economic Development
 Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)
 Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ)
 Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
 Nebraska Department of Insurance
 Nebraska State Historical Society
 Nebraska State Fire Marshal (SFM)
 Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
 Nebraska State Patrol (NSP)
 Nebraska Department of Roads (NDOR)
 Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)
 American Red Cross (ARC)

I. PURPOSE

- A. To provide for coordinated measures and procedures designed to recover from the effects of natural or technological disasters, civil disturbances, or hostile military or paramilitary actions.
- B. To provide for effective utilization of resources to support local political subdivisions in disaster recovery activities.
- C. To coordinate the damage assessment activities in order to determine the need for additional assistance.
- D. To provide a governmental conduit and administrative means for appropriate Federal, non-governmental agencies and private sector agencies and departments to assist the State, local and tribal governments during the recovery and post mitigation processes.

II. SITUATION

- A. Local officials have authority under Nebraska RRS §81-829.51 to make emergency expenditures to take responsible and appropriate actions in the direction and control of disaster recovery activities.
- B. If an effective recovery is beyond the local government's capability, state assistance may be required. The Governor may then proclaim a "state of emergency" and the provisions of the SEOP will be implemented.

- C. If the situation is beyond local and state capability, the Governor may ask for Federal assistance by requesting a Presidential Declaration of an “emergency” or “major disaster”.
- D. A Presidential Declaration authorizes Federal assistance under PL 93-288, as amended by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 106-390 as amended. The declaration triggers the implementation of Federal disaster assistance programs, which are coordinated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Federal coordination will follow the National Response Framework (NRF) protocols.
- E. The Nebraska Emergency Management Agency will provide guidance to local officials applying for State and/or Federal assistance.
- F. Long-term recovery and mitigations efforts will be forward looking with the focus on the permanent restoration of infrastructure, housing, and the local economy with attention to the mitigation of potential hazards.

III. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Recovery involves actions taken over the short term to return vital life-support systems to minimum standard and long term to return life to normal or improved levels. Such measures include damage assessment, supplemental federal assistance to individuals and public entities, assessment of plans, procedures, development of economic impact studies and methods to mitigate damages.
- B. The State Emergency Operating Center (SEOC) will be activated and implementation of this plan will begin before emergency conditions subside. This allows recovery actions to be implemented quickly and efficiently.
- C. The Governor will have issued a Proclamation declaring a State of Emergency.
- D. The State of Nebraska will request the President to declare a major disaster or an emergency declaration only after the situation is beyond local and state capabilities and a State of Emergency has been declared by the Governor.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Initial recovery efforts focus on the safety and welfare of the affected community and restoration of essential services to include:
 - 1. Conducting detailed damage assessments to determine the need for supplemental Federal assistance

2. Identifying appropriate Federal programs and agencies to support the state, local and tribal jurisdictions' long-term recovery requirements,
 3. Following procedures for requesting Federal disaster assistance,
 4. Advising citizens to take protective actions and coordinating re-entry into evacuated areas,
 5. Coordinating the restoration of essential public facilities and services such as electricity, water and wastewater,
 6. Coordinating Federal disaster assistance (public and individual),
 7. Coordinating resources and materials, identifying gaps in available resources, and coordinating or implementing means to secure needed resources,
 8. Coordinating volunteer organizations,
 9. Coordinating information and instructions to the public, and
 10. Identifying post-disaster hazard mitigation activities to reduce future threats and risks.
- B. Long term recovery efforts focus on redeveloping communities and restoring the economic viability of the disaster area(s). This phase requires a substantial commitment of time and resources from both governmental and non-governmental organizations and includes the following priorities:
1. Restoring public infrastructure damaged or destroyed by the emergency;
 2. Re-establishing adequate replacement housing,
 3. Restoring lost jobs;
 4. Restoring the economic base of the disaster area(s); and
 5. Identifying and implementing long-term mitigation measures e.g. land use and building codes.
- C. Nebraska Emergency Management Agency Recovery Staff Structure

The following Nebraska Emergency Management Agency positions have been established to ensure maximum utilization of state resources during disaster recovery operations.

1. The Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR)

The Governor's Authorized Representative is the person named by the Governor in the Federal/State Agreement to execute, on behalf of the State, all necessary documents for disaster assistance following the declaration of an emergency or a major disaster, including certification of applications and vouchers for public assistance.

2. State Coordinating Officer (SCO)

The State Coordinating Officer is the state official designated by the Governor to act as his/her principal assistant in the coordination and supervision of the state disaster assistance program and to act in coordination with the assigned Federal Coordinating Officer. The SCO serves as the focal point for political subdivisions of the state in obtaining needed Federal assistance.

3. Deputy State Coordinating Officer (DSCO)

The Deputy State Coordinating Officer is designated by the Governor to support the SCO by working with the Public Assistance, Individual Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation staff to ensure a coordinated delivery of programs to the disaster impacted areas. The DSCO will perform the duties of the SCO in their absence.

4. Public Assistance Officer (PAO)

The Public Assistance Officer is a permanent staff member of the Response and Recovery section who manages the Public Assistance Program under both the State Governor's Emergency Fund and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

5. State Hazard Mitigation Officer (S/HMO)

The State Hazard Mitigation Officer is a permanent member of the Response and Recovery section who manages the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program under the Stafford Act.

6. Public Information Officer (PIO)

The Nebraska Emergency Management Agency Public Information Officer reports to the GAR and is responsible for coordinating with the Governor's Public Affairs Office any news releases and instructions to the public.

7. Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)

A member of the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency staff is assigned to coordinate with the State VOAD and is a member of the State VOAD Committee.

8. Donations Management

The Nebraska Emergency Management Agency has an MOU with the Seventh Day Adventists to manage a donation management center when the amount of donations overwhelms the disaster area(s).

D. State Emergency Operating Center

In the event of a major disaster or emergency resulting in a Presidential Disaster Declaration, the Governor or the State Coordinating Officer will relocate elements of the recovery staff to a Joint Field Office operated and managed by FEMA. The SCO will coordinate with the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Manager on the direction and control of State resources if the SEOC is still operating.

E. Emergency Management Assistance Compact.

1. The State of Nebraska is a signatory member of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMACS). As a member, coordination of disaster information and assistance between the States is accomplished through the EMAC system.
2. Nebraska has a trained Advanced Team (A Team) ready to assist other states if requested.
3. NEMA has two staff members other than the A Team both trained in the system and identified as designated contacts for the system

F. Expenditures and Record Keeping:

1. Large sums of state and local funds are spent during a disaster or emergency. Financial operations are carried out under compressed schedules and intense political pressures, which require expeditious purchases that must meet sound financial management and accountability requirements.
2. State agencies and departments conducting response and recovery activities are responsible for providing financial support for their operations under RRS §81-829.42(3). If the expenses become unreasonably great, the Governor may make funds available from the Governor's Emergency Fund or under a Federal declaration each agency may apply for federal assistance for eligible expenses. Each

agency and department is responsible for maintaining appropriate documentation to support requests for reimbursement, and for submitting bills in a timely fashion, and for closing out mission assignments.

3. The approval to expend funds for recovery operations is given by authorized officials from the participating state agency and department. Each agency should designate a responsible official to ensure that actions taken and costs incurred are consistent with identified missions.
4. Each state agency is responsible for establishing effective administrative controls to guide the expenditure of funds during the emergency. Accurate activity and expenditure logs, invoices, and other financial transaction records are required for Federal reimbursement requests. Record keeping is also necessary to facilitate closeouts and to support post-emergency audits.
5. Each agency should maintain detailed records of the following expenditures:
 - a. Wages (regular and overtime), travel, and per diem of permanent and temporary state agency personnel assigned solely to provide assistance,
 - b. Cost of materials, and services procured under contract to support implementation of recovery efforts,
6. Cost incurred for materials, equipment, and supplies (including transportation, maintenance, repair, etc.) from agency inventories,
7. Costs incurred which are paid from trust, revolving, or other funds and whose reimbursement is required by law,
8. Other costs incurred to provide assistance or otherwise facilitate recovery efforts, as directed by the State Coordinating Officer.
9. State agencies accepting donations of volunteer labor, equipment or materials shall also maintain records tracking such donations and usage.

V. INITIAL RECOVERY ACTIVITIES

- A. While local governments are responding to the immediate needs of public health and safety, assigned SEOC staff will prepare for the rapid deployment of additional requested resources necessary to facilitate local recovery.
- B. Members of the NEMA Response and Recovery staff and appropriate ESF representatives will be activated to meet the current and anticipated recovery needs of the incident. An ICS 204 (Division Assignment) sheet will be

prepared by each agency for all deployed teams. This information will be given to the Planning Section by the time requested, to be included in that incident period's Multi-Agency Coordination Plan (MAC-P).

C. Needs and Damage Assessments:

1. Damage Assessment Coordination

- a. Once conditions allow, rapid and thorough assessments should be conducted by local authorities to identify the immediate unmet needs of the disaster victims; to assess the overall damage to individuals and to business property in the disaster area; to assess the overall damage to public facilities and services; and to determine whether those damages are sufficient to warrant supplemental Federal disaster assistance. The local Emergency Manager will generally provide a summary of this information on their Initial Status Report.
- b. The role of the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency will be to analyze and review the results of this initial assessment. Based on the magnitude of the disaster, either the Emergency Manager may request damage assessment help or the SEOC may determine that additional assessments are needed. If NEMA staff are dispatched to aid the local jurisdiction, the deployed staff will determine if a joint Federal/state/local Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) is required.
- c. Once the State team's assessment is complete, an exit interview will be conducted with local officials. This is to determine the extent to which the reported damages were verified by local officials as well as identifying the need for supplemental State and Federal disaster assistance.
- d. If it is determined that a Joint State/Federal Assessment is required, NEMA will make the request to FEMA Region VII. The PDA team(s) will analyze the information to determine whether the damage warrants a request by the Governor for Federal disaster assistance. If so, the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency staff will prepare the appropriate request for the Governor's signature.

2. Damage assessments are generally conducted in one of three ways:

- a. Aerial Survey – Conducted when there may be no other way to assess a disaster's immediate impact on a particular area; when the damaged area is so large that this method provides the best opportunity to identify specific areas to be surveyed by damage assessment teams; when the damage is too extensive and catastrophic that the need for a detailed damage assessment may not be necessary.

- b. Windshield Survey – Conducted to assess a large area in a relatively short period of time. It may be used when only a general overview of the area is required. A windshield survey provides the opportunity for team members to exchange views as they assess the area together. This process allows for the team to quickly record the number of homes and businesses destroyed or damaged. The raw figure acquired by this method can be extrapolated to give an overview of the extent of the disaster and can be used to assist a more detailed assessment by mapping the damaged areas of the jurisdiction.
- c. Walk-Through Survey – The most thorough and time consuming method for damage assessment. This method is used when the assessment needs to be detailed and specific. In a marginal situation, detailed information needs to be gathered in order to determine the extent to which the jurisdiction is eligible for Federal disaster assistance.

3. Individual Damage Assessment Data

When assessing damage to individual homes, information on the extent of damages will be recorded using a GPS camera with notes for each picture describing the following information if available:

- a. Primary versus secondary residences. Secondary homes are not eligible for disaster assistance.
- b. Homeowner verses rental property. Homeowners are eligible for assistance for loss to both real and personal property, whereas renters may only be eligible for loss to personal property.
- c. Extent of damage. Homes are assessed using the FEMA definitions for extent of damage
 - i. Destroyed – the household members are unable to live in the structure and the damages are too extensive to repair.
 - ii. Major Damage – the household members are unable to live in the structure but the structure can be repaired.
 - iii. Minor Damage – the household members are able to live in the structure with repairs needed to bring the structure back to pre-disaster condition.
- d. Disaster related damages and losses that are adequately covered under individual homeowner insurance policies are not eligible for disaster assistance.

- e. Assessment teams should be alert to recognize any special needs or critical requirements of disaster victims during the assessment process. This information should be specifically annotated on the damage assessment notes and immediately provided to local officials.

4. Business Damage Assessment Data

When assessing damage to businesses, information on the extent of damage will be recorded using GPS equipped cameras with notes that provide the following information if available.

- a. Estimated days out of operation. This information is needed to estimate the total dollar loss to a business.
- b. Number of employees. This information is used to estimate the amount of disaster unemployment that may be necessary.
- c. Replacement costs. Replacement cost of structure, fittings and/or contents, and inventory are eligible for disaster assistance.
- d. Extent of damage:
 - i. Minimal damage: less than ten percent (<10%) of fair market value.
 - ii. Major damage: eleven to eighty percent (11 – 80%) of fair market value. There is structural damage to foundations, walls, roofs, etc.
 - iii. Destroyed: damage in excess of eighty percent (>80%) of fair market value.
- e. Disaster related losses adequately covered by individual insurance policies are not eligible for disaster assistance.

5. Public Damage Assessment Data

- a. When assessing public damage, information on the extent of damages will be recorded using the GPS equipped cameras with notes to detail the extent of damages. Damage assessment teams will inspect damage to and estimate the impact on:
 - i. Public facilities,
 - ii. Private, nonprofit facilities.

b. The categories of damage to be assessed are:

- i. Debris clearance,
 - ii. Emergency protective measures,
 - iii. Roads and bridges,
 - iv. Water control facilities,
 - v. Public buildings and equipment,
 - vi. Utilities,
 - vii. Recreation and other.
6. The pictures with the GPS data will be plotted on a map by the NEMA IT section and will be made available on a web-sit to State and local officials.

VI. RE-ENTRY INTO DISASTER AREA(S)

- A. Decision makers in the state and county EOCs will review information on the disaster area. Re-entry decisions will be made based on analysis of that information and coordinated through county emergency management offices.
- B. Priorities will be established by county, state, and Federal officials. Priority of issues with immediate concern may include, but will not be limited to:
 1. Securing the disaster area, protecting public safety, and establishing effective communications.
 2. Assessing the immediate unmet emergency needs of those impacted by the disaster (food, water, clothing, medical supplies, etc.) and taking the appropriate steps to meet those needs; e.g., clearing of roadways for emergency vehicles.
 3. Identifying and eliminating hazards to public health.
 4. Assessing damage to essential public facilities and services (electricity, telecommunications, transportation systems, etc.) and taking the appropriate steps to restore essential facilities and services.

VII. RESTORATION OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES

A. Debris removal:

1. Each jurisdiction is responsible for the overall coordination of debris removal.

FEMA courses in the development of Debris Management Plans have been presented in the State and many jurisdictions are working to complete and submit debris plans to NEMA for approval. Approved debris management plans will pre-identify many of the resources needed for a jurisdiction's initial debris operation.

2. Initial debris removal efforts should concentrate on clearing major transportation routes for emergency vehicles, traffic, and the transport of emergency resources and supplies. After major transportation routes have been cleared, debris can then be removed from secondary roadways, residential streets and public parks.
3. To minimize the impact on remaining landfill capacity, alternative means of disposal will be used whenever possible; these methodologies will be outlined in the jurisdiction's Debris Management Plan.
4. Construction and demolition debris, white goods, such as household appliances, and the disposal of household hazardous waste will be addressed in the jurisdiction's Debris Management Plan.
5. If an affected jurisdiction does not have an approved Debris Management Plan, they can request a debris specialist to aid them in the development of a plan for debris operations.
6. If a jurisdiction has debris beyond what they have the capacity to handle, they can request assistance from the State EOC for the resources necessary to continue their debris operation.

B. Transportation Systems:

1. Damages to transportation systems will influence the transfer and distribution of disaster relief services and supplies. Transportation systems restoration programs should ensure that the capacity (service, equipment, facilities, etc.) to facilitate the movement of emergency personnel, vehicles, equipment and supplies is adequate for the various stages of the incident.
2. The Department of Roads (DOR) will be responsible for coordination of transportation assistance to state and local governments and volunteer

organizations requiring transportation resources to move relief supplies and personnel effectively. The DOR will work through the NEMACS to:

- a. Establish an inventory of available state and local transportation services and resources;
- b. Prioritize and allocate transportation resources and services to support disaster assistance missions; and
- c. Restore traffic signals and street signs.

C. Electricity

1. Restoration of electrical service will begin as soon as major transportation routes are cleared of debris to allow emergency vehicles and crews to safely enter the area(s). Immediately after disaster conditions subside, the Energy Office as assigned by the NEMACS will coordinate with the Public Power Districts, to assess damage to electric power and fuel systems; assess energy supply and demand; and identify resource requirements to repair damaged systems.
2. Local government will need to work closely with utility officials to identify priorities like facilities that provide health and safety services to the citizens, for the repair of damaged electrical systems and for the provision of emergency sources of fuel and power.

D. Telecommunications:

1. Immediately after life safety issues are resolved the Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO), Dept. of Administrative Services, will help identify communications priorities and needs. The Office of the CIO can review inventories of communications equipment and resources available to support recovery efforts and make necessary arrangements to deploy this equipment and resources as necessary to the disaster area(s). Requests for telecommunications equipment and resources will be processed through the SEOC.
2. Until normal telecommunications can be restored, the Office of the CIO can implement a temporary emergency telecommunications system for use by emergency personnel and the general public.

E. Water and Waste Water Systems:

1. The field staff of the Water Section of the Department of Health and Human Services will assist local officials in determining the suitability of potable water systems and identify potential hazards to drinking water supplies. If potable water systems are found to be contaminated, DHHS will determine the appropriate protective action like the issuance of a boil

water notice and will aid the jurisdiction in the proper testing methodology to insure safe drinking water.

2. The field staff of the Waste Program of the Department of Environmental Quality will aid local jurisdictions in the assessment of waste water treatment facilities including lagoons, treatment plants, and lift stations. Additional equipment such as generators and pumps may be necessary for short term restoration of waste water systems and/or operating lift stations.

F. Medical Systems:

1. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) will be responsible for coordinating with hospitals and health care facilities on the overall restoration of medical services and will coordinate the mobilization and deployment of assessment teams to assist in determining specific health and medical needs and priorities within the disaster area(s).
2. Epidemiologists can be deployed to conduct field studies and investigations, monitor injury and disease patterns, and provide technical assistance on disease and injury control.
3. In a catastrophic disaster DHHS, using their internal plans including the State Pandemic Flu plan will coordinate the alerting and deployment of additional medical support personnel from outside the disaster area(s). DHHS will make recommendations to the Governor on the need to activate support through Federal health program like the Strategic National Stockpile.
4. Working closely with the Department of Roads and the Nebraska State Patrol, DHHS will coordinate transportation support for incoming medical personnel, supplies and equipment, and for the movement of patients and casualties both within and from the disaster area(s).
5. The DHHS will coordinate the assessment of health and medical effects of exposure to radiological, chemical and biological hazards by emergency workers and the public. Mental health and crisis counseling services can be made available to emergency workers and the public.
6. The DHHS will also assist in assessing the threat of vector-borne diseases.
7. Victim identification and mortuary services, including temporary morgue facilities will be coordinated by DHHS.

VIII. FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

A. Request for Federal Disaster Assistance:

1. Public and private damage assessments will be analyzed at the SEOC. The results will be submitted to the Governor and a determination made if a Presidential Declaration will be requested. If requested, the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency will prepare a letter, for the Governor's signature, to the President requesting Federal assistance.
2. The Governor's letter must be submitted within 30 days of the occurrence of the disaster and must:
 - a. Demonstrate that the situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capability of the state and affected local governments;
 - b. Demonstrate that supplemental Federal assistance is necessary to save lives and to protect property, public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a disaster;
 - c. Furnish information on the extent and nature of state and local resources, which have been or will be used to alleviate the impact of the disaster;
 - d. Certify that the state and local governments will bear their proportionate share of the costs to implement Federal disaster assistance programs.
 - e. Include an estimate of the extent and nature of Federal assistance required for each of the impacted counties and the state.
 - f. Confirm that appropriate actions have been taken under state law, including the execution of the Nebraska State Emergency Operations Plan; and
 - g. Identify the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) in the event the request is approved. The SCO is the state official who coordinates state and local disaster assistance efforts in conjunction with the Joint Field Office.
3. In the event of a disaster, where the enormity and severity of damage is or is expected to be extreme and there is an immediate need for supplemental Federal assistance, the Governor may make a request for an expedited Presidential Disaster Declaration for debris removal and protective measures. This request will not include specific damage estimates or the amount of Federal assistance necessary. However, the request will outline the anticipated impacts of the emergency.

B. Notification

1. In Stafford Act disasters, FEMA Region VII receives and evaluates the request for a Presidential declaration. The regional office forwards the State's request with the region's recommendation to FEMA Headquarters. Following FEMA HQ's review, the request is forwarded to the President.
2. Upon Presidential approval of the request for a disaster declaration, FEMA will immediately notify the Governor, appropriate members of Nebraska's congressional delegation, and appropriate Federal agencies. The Nebraska Emergency Management Agency will be responsible for notifying the affected county governments. Notification to possible applicants for Federal assistance will be a coordinated county, state and Federal effort. NEMA's PIO in coordination with the Governor's Public Affairs Office will notify the media and public through media briefings and news releases.

C. Federal/State Agreement

After the President's declaration, the Governor and the FEMA Regional Director enter into a Federal/State agreement which describes how Federal disaster assistance will be made available.

D. Federal Regional Response

At the regional level, multi-agency coordination and support may be provided by the Regional Response Coordination Center (RRCC) until a Joint Field Office is established. The RRCC coordinates the Federal regional response, establishes Federal priorities and implements Federal aid to local support programs. FEMA will assign a Federal Coordination Officer.

E. Joint Field Office (JFO):

1. In accordance with the National Response Framework, a Joint Field Office is a temporary Federal facility established to coordinate the Federal disaster relief and recovery effort. The JFO will be staffed with the appropriate Emergency Support Function (ESF) representatives from Federal agencies having specific emergency responsibilities and is co-located with the office of the State Coordinating Officer.
2. The JFO organization adapts to the size and severity of the incident and incorporates the NIMS principals regarding span of control and organizational structure.

IX. INDIVIDUAL ASSISTANCE

A. Under the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, the State of Nebraska has chosen the option of having the Federal Emergency Management Agency (DHS/FEMA) administer the program.

B. Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs):

1. The DRC is the Federal government's primary mechanism for delivering disaster assistance information to disaster victims.

2. Once DRC locations have been confirmed, local State and Federal Public Information Officers (PIOs) will prepare a coordinated news release to advise disaster victims of the DRC locations, assistance programs available and any documentation and other materials necessary to support applications for disaster assistance.

3. Disaster Recovery Center (DRC) staffing:

a. DRCs may be staffed with representatives from appropriate Federal, state and local agencies, private relief organizations, and other organizations capable of providing disaster-related assistance to individuals. DRC staffing may include representatives from the following:

i. Nebraska Department of Labor

Provides assistance and information to disaster victims relative to unemployment compensation and disaster unemployment assistance (DUA);

ii. Small Business Administration (SBA)

Provides loans to homeowners and business owners to cover disaster related losses;

iii. American Red Cross

Provides assistance for the immediate needs of disaster victims and information about services available;

iv. Nebraska Department of Insurance

Provides assistance and information about resolving insurance claims and problems;

v. Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services

To advise victims on the disaster food stamp program.

b. Additional agencies and staff may be located at the DRCs as needed.

C. Tele-Registration for Disaster Assistance: The only way for citizens to apply for Individual Assistance programs is through the National Tele-registration Center, a national telephone bank service operated by FEMA. Upon activation disaster victims will receive information through media releases and house to house visits from FEMA Community Relations teams on how to register for individual disaster assistance.

X. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

A. Public Assistance Officer:

1. The State Public Assistance Officer (PAO) is a full time employee of NEMA who is responsible for the administration of the Public Assistance programs. The PAO will work closely with the Federal Public Assistance Section Leader to coordinate activities related to the program.
2. Once a JFO is opened, the State PAO may operate from the facility along with other staff support as the need is identified.

XI. HAZARD MITIGATION

A. State Hazard Mitigation Program:

1. The State Hazard Mitigation Program is responsible for coordinating, updating and implementing the State Hazard Mitigation Plan (pursuant to Section 409 of the Stafford Act) and implementation of the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (pursuant to Section 404 of the Stafford Act).
2. The State Hazard Mitigation Officer (SHMO) will provide leadership for the involvement of state and local agencies in monitoring and updating the existing plan. The SHMO is responsible for making sure that appropriate state and local agencies have the opportunity to participate in the development of hazard mitigation planning and project opportunities and that the hazard mitigation planning process is coordinated with other state and local hazard mitigation programs.
3. The State Hazard Mitigation Officer may work from a JFO, if one is opened in the State, following a federally declared disaster.

XII. LONG-TERM RECOVERY

- A. Long-term recovery efforts focus on community redevelopment and restoring the economic viability of the disaster area(s). This phase requires a substantial commitment of time and resources by both governmental and non-governmental organizations. These efforts include, but are not limited to:
1. Restoring public infrastructure and social services damaged by the emergency,
 2. Re-establishing an adequate supply of housing,
 3. Restoring lost jobs, and
 4. Restoring the economic base of the disaster area(s).

B. State Recovery Coordinating Office.

Due to disaster conditions which are expected to exist for an extended time, the GAR may establish a State Recovery Office within the disaster area(s). This office may serve the following agencies and organizations:

1. Federal agencies which may include but not limited to: DHS/FEMA, Housing and Urban Development, Small Business Administration, and US Department of Agriculture Rural Development.
2. State agencies, which may include but not limited to: Nebraska Emergency Management, Health and Human Services, and Department of Economic Development.
3. Local government.
4. Private non-profit organizations and community development and/or planning groups.

C. State Recovery Coordinating Office management and staffing.

1. The SCO will be responsible for the overall management and administration of the office. The SCO may delegate authority for the daily operations to the DSCO.
2. The staff of the State Recovery Office will consist of full-time state personnel and temporary personnel who have the technical knowledge of and access to resources to aid in the recovery effort.

D. Coordination of Long-Term Recovery

1. The State Recovery Office will coordinate the handling of Federal, State, and private funding programs for reconstruction and redevelopment within the disaster area(s). Staff will provide technical assistance to local governments and private organizations to gain access to State and Federal funding programs. Recovery Office staff will also act as a catalyst for public/private community partnerships to promote redevelopment.
2. Staff will establish and maintain contact with State and local officials, community and business leaders, and Federal officials to ensure effective communications and problem solving.

E. Long Term Recovery Committees (LTRC)

1. Following a disaster, Long-Term Recovery Committees are formed by governmental, voluntary, community, and private organizations. These organizations may be an extension of an existing Community Organizations Active in Disasters (COAD), or the Nebraska VOAD. Organizations represented on a long-term recovery committee may include:
 - a. FEMA
 - b. NEMA
 - c. Local/regional emergency management
 - d. Nebraska VOAD member agencies
 - e. Any organization or agency that may have resources to offer towards the recovery effort.
2. Long-Term Recovery Committees operate independently of NEMA, but the NEMA Voluntary Agency Liaison (VAL) or other appropriate staff may serve on a LTRC in whatever capacity is necessary.
3. If a State Recovery Office has been established in the disaster area, staff from the office will coordinate with the efforts of an LTRC to ensure the most effective and efficient use of their collective resources.
4. The LTRC may use existing forms or forms to be developed specific to the incident. Contact NEMA for the current forms available.

F. Training, Exercises and Annex Maintenance

1. Training

Each agency with responsibilities under this Annex is also responsible for ensuring that its personnel are adequately trained and capable of carrying out their required tasks.

2. Exercises

Tests and exercises of elements of this Annex are essential to the maintenance of an emergency response capability and for ensuring the adequacy of the entire plan. Such tests and exercises should be included in the agency's five-year Training and Exercise Plan. All exercises and drills will be developed and conducted using the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Plan (HSEEP).

3. Maintenance

This Annex will be reviewed at least annually and after every incident. Shortfalls and the need for additional capabilities will be identified and addressed at those times. The NEMA Response and Recovery Section Manager is responsible for the annual review and incident updates.

ESF #15 – MILITARY SUPPORT

Participating Departments/Agencies:

- Nebraska National Guard (NENG)
- Nebraska Army National Guard (NEARNG)
- Nebraska Air National Guard (NEANG)
- Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)

I. PURPOSE

To provide orderly and continuing assistance to civil authorities and the populace within the borders of the State of Nebraska in case of public disaster, war, riot, invasion, insurrection, resistance of process or in case of imminent danger of the occurrence of any such event. (Herein after referred to as Emergency or Emergencies).

II. SITUATION

A. Disaster Condition

Emergencies overwhelm the resources of civil authorities.

B. Assumptions

1. NENG forces, acting under state orders, have primary responsibility for providing military assistance to civil authorities in emergencies.
2. NENG support civil authorities in a state active duty (SAD) status funded through the Governor’s Emergency Fund.
3. NENG support civil authorities in a Title 32 status are funded by the federal government with approval of the Secretary of Defense.
4. NENG resource provided under Title 32 will comply with legal and accounting requirements for the loan, grant, or consumption of resources for Defense Support of Civil Authorities (DSCA).
5. Funding SAD through the Governor’s Emergency Fund requires authorization from the Governor.
6. NENG forces will be available to provide support.
7. If directed, the NENG will coordinate with National Guards from other states should additional military resources be required.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Before, during, and immediately following a governor's emergency proclamation, NENG will respond to approved requests for assistance. Throughout this process NENG and NEMA maintain lines of communication and coordination within the Nebraska Military Department. All requests for NENG support shall be directed to the NEMA for processing and NEMA will make a recommend to the Governor whether the mission should be assigned to the NENG.

B. The National Guard can be activated under three types of duty: state active duty, Title 32 and Title 10.

1. State Active Duty

The governor declares a state of emergency and orders NENG personnel into a state active duty (SAD) status. Units may deploy to support an emergency as directed by the governor. The Posse Comitatus Act does not apply to National Guard units in SAD status; therefore, these units can enforce state law upon written order of the Governor.

2. Title 32

a. The governor requests that the president declare a federal emergency/disaster (through the Stafford Act) which will provide federal money and resources to assist with the emergency. When the federal declaration is made, traditional National Guard members are activated under 32 USC 902, and funded by federal dollars. Though the Governor's Emergency Fund no longer funds the response, command and control remains with the governor. The Posse Comitatus Act does not affect National Guard units in Title 32 status, Nebraska state law requires express authority from the Governor to perform law enforcement functions.

b. Active Guard Reserve (AGR) service members operate in a Title 32 status as part of National Guard daily activities. AGRs can respond to an emergency situation when necessary to save human life, prevent immediate human suffering, or lessen major property damage or destruction.

3. Title 10

Under Title 10, USC 331-334, the President may federalize and deploy all or part of the Nebraska National Guard to enforce federal law or protect constitutional rights. These military personnel would be unavailable for State-directed activities as they would be controlled by The Department of Defense.

- C. The National Guard will provide a representative to serve as an ESF coordinator (ESFC) for ESF #15 when the SEOC is activated. When the NEMA requests National Guard resources, the ESFC coordinates with the NENG Joint Operations Center (JOC) in order to provide the required support.
- D. ESF #15 may provide the following types of assistance
1. Security
 2. Search and rescue, evacuation, and emergency transportation of casualties, maintenance or restoration of emergency medical capabilities, and safeguarding the public health.
 3. Emergency restoration of essential public services (including firefighting, water, communications, transportation, power and fuel).
 4. Emergency clearance of debris and rubble from public facilities and other areas to permit rescue or movement of people and restoration of essential services.
 5. Recovery, identification, registration, and removal of deceased animals and people.
 6. Monitoring radiological, chemical, and biological effects; controlling contaminated areas; and reporting through national warning and hazard control systems.
 7. Roadway (traffic) movement control and planning.
 8. Safeguarding, collecting, and distributing food, essential supplies, and materiel on the basis of critical priorities.
 9. Damage assessment.
 10. Interim emergency communications.
 11. Facilitating the reestablishment of civil government functions.
 12. Providing aerial reconnaissance of disaster areas and search for missing persons when life or safety is a priority.
 13. Providing ground and aerial fire suppression.
 14. Civil disturbance response.

15. Liaison with active duty military as needed.

16. Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)

E. Requesting National Guard Support

1. To activate the National Guard the on-scene commander/incident commander will identify the need for state level assets and/or capabilities then request support from NEMA through the county emergency management agency. NEMA will assess the request and determine the best organization to fulfill the need. If that organization is the National Guard then NEMA coordinates with the JOC or JCAT who will make a recommendation to the Adjutant General. The adjutant general (TAG) and the Governor must approve the use of National Guard assets. Once approved, the National Guard will deploy.

2. One exception to the aforementioned process is the NEANG EOD team. This team is able to respond to direct requests from emergency responders, but may only respond to instances where the explosives in question are believed to be military ordnance and the team is the closest EOD unit to the ordnance.

F. Request to a Change or Modification of a Approved Mission

1. The National Guard may only conduct missions designated by NEMA and approved by TAG and the governor. Changes to the initial mission of a unit must also be routed through NEMA and approved by TAG and the governor.

IV. SPECIALIZED ASSETS

A. National Guard Reactionary Force (NGRF)

The NGRF is an additional tasking assigned to various units throughout the state on a rotating basis. While any National Guard unit can assist in security missions, the NGRF is specifically designed, equipped, and trained for responding to civil disturbances and possesses robust less-than-lethal capabilities. The equipment for the NGRF is staged throughout the state to enhance response time.

B. Counterdrug (CD)

CD possesses limited capability to support federal, state and local law enforcement with ground surveillance and reconnaissance assets. The unit is limited to missions with a drug nexus and missions permitted by regulation. Specifically, seven personnel perform non-uniformed support to drug investigators using high power optical systems with recording devices. This includes hand-held, thermal and infrared systems plus digital and analog

recording media. CD assists law enforcement with pre-raid planning and local area surveillance prior to raids.

C. 72nd Civil Support Team (CST)

1. The CST supports civil authorities at domestic chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) incident sites by identifying CBRN agents and substances, assessing current and projected consequences, advising on response measures, and assisting with requests for additional support. The CST also provides support for intentional or unintentional releases of CBRN and natural or man-made disasters in the United States that result or could result in the catastrophic loss of life or property. The CST can respond as an entire unit or in a modular method, employing only necessary assets.
2. The Civil Support Team (CST) is composed of Title 32 Active Guard Reserve (AGR) Service members. Because the team is already in a Title 32 status it can respond with the governor's approval and does not require a state or federal emergency declaration, nor does the team require reimbursement from the Governor's Emergency Fund or other state or local offices.
3. The CST may also be federalized (under Title 10) and deployed as a part of a federal response to an incident in or outside Nebraska. The CST is organized into six sections which include: Command, Operations, Administration and Logistics, Communications, Survey and Decontamination, and Medical and Analytical Section. Each section has its own unique capabilities.
4. The 72nd CST is available 24 hours a day/7 days a week for rapid recall/rapid deployment for WMD terrorism response operations in the United States. The CST advanced echelon will be en route to the incident within 90 minutes of notification.
5. Each state has at least one Civil Support Team. CSTs from WY, CO, KS, MO, IA, and SD may also be requested to provide support to NE.

D. CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP)

1. The CERFP is designed to respond to a chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high yield explosive (CBRNE) incident or other catastrophic event and assist local, state, and federal agencies in conducting consequence management by providing capabilities to conduct mass casualty decontamination, emergency medical services, and casualty search and extraction. Of 17 CERFPs throughout the US, NE and MO are the only ones in FEMA Region VII. The Colorado National Guard also has a CERFP.

2. The CERFP can be deployed as an entire unit or it can be deployed in a modular concept with only necessary sections deploying. When deployed as an entire organization the team will have approximately 215 personnel on site and can sustain 72 hours of continuous operations (maximum personal protective equipment Level C). The decontamination section is capable of processing 40-225 ambulatory and 20-75 non-ambulatory casualties per hour; however, actual throughput is determined by the environment, and personnel available.
3. The CERFP will be ready to deploy to an incident site within 6 hours after recall either under the control of the state or as a military Joint Task Force.
4. The CERFP may be called to support in SAD, Title 32, or Title 10 status depending on the level of support required.

E. Firefighting

1. The 181/317 Engineer Detachment's firefighting teams consist of 16 Service members stationed in Norfolk, NE. The teams are trained to respond to Structure, Wild land, and Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) as well as Urban-Interface missions. The Service members basic certifications include firefighter I, firefighter II, airport firefighter, HAZMAT operations (Levels I&II), wild land (Red card) S-130 and S-190, and extensive NIMS training. The teams' senior leadership also possesses HAZMAT Technician qualifications and has extensive incident command training and experience. A majority of the unit maintains EMT-basic qualifications.
2. The team has one HEMTT platform-based water tender (HEWATT) with off-road capabilities that contain 2500 gallons of water (500 gallons per minute rate) with a 50 gallon foam cell. Onboard all vehicles, the teams maintain fire line hand tools along with weather kits and wild land hoses for fire line operations. The teams do not have an air trailer to re-service self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) cylinders. The team will need to work SCBA refill and restock of foam through the incident command system.
3. The teams can be en route to the incident site in as little as two hours after activation; however the average response time is 3-4 hours.
4. Air National Guard firefighting assets are stationed at the Air National Guard Base in Lincoln, NE. These assets provide continuous support to the Lincoln Airport as well as portions of the surrounding community and are activated through Lincoln's 9-1-1 system. The team also has HAZMAT technician trained personnel.

5. 1-376 Aviation Battalion maintains administrative control over air assets which can assist in firefighting with water buckets (bambi buckets). The bambi buckets which the National Guard would use belong to NEMA. NEMA owns two 2000 gallon buckets which are carried by CH-47 (Chinook) helicopters and two 750 gallon buckets which are carried by UH-60 (Blackhawk) helicopters. The firefighting aircraft may also be used in support the battalion in their standard security and support (S&S) mission as well as lift, MEDEVAC and VIP transport.

F. 1-376 Aviation Security and Support Battalion (S&S BN)

1. The 1-376th Aviation S&S Battalion conducts aviation operations primarily in support of state and federal homeland security/homeland defense missions anywhere in the continental United States.
2. While the S&S BN is headquartered and maintains a large force in NE, the BN also has detachments in multiple states. The BN is designed to provide state or federal authorities and combatant commanders in support of homeland security/defense and counter drug missions with air movement, aerial sustainment, search and rescue, command and control, and assessment capabilities.
3. More specifically, the S&S BN may provide air movement of personnel, equipment and supplies. This includes both military and civilian items and personnel. The BN may conduct assessment and observation in support of law enforcement efforts. When necessary, they may be used to assist in air medical evacuation and evacuation from downed aircraft and assist in search and rescue operations. They can provide aviation support to the civil support team and be used for command, control, and communications support at an incident.
4. The current equipment includes OH-58A+ "KIOWA" (Bell Jet Ranger) helicopters, however they will soon be replaced by UH-72 helicopters which will greatly increase the unit's capacity for transporting personnel and equipment. The helicopters are outfitted with thermal imaging system (FLIR), NITE-SUN Spotlight ANVIS-6 Type 5 Night Vision Devices. The helicopters have a digital video recorder to record video taken during flight and a video downlink which allows real-time transfer of video from aircraft to ground monitors. The Global Wulfsberg C-5000 CMS allow the helicopters to manage multiple radio frequencies enabling the pilots to talk with various emergency response agencies. The Trimble Global Positioning System will assist in locating where the aircraft is as well as pin-pointing locations on the ground.

G. 155th Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Flight

1. EOD can assist federal and civil authorities with terrorist or other criminal acts, accidents, found explosive ordnance and other requests for

support. EOD has the capabilities to analyze and defeat the threats caused by hazardous explosive ordnance (EO), criminal/terrorist improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The EOD team has coordinated with other state assets for direct request in response to military ordnance. This support requires no reimbursement.

V. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- A. ESF #15 will utilize personnel and resources from the NENG to respond to mission assignments related to emergencies/disasters. Additional assets available from other ESFs may be coordinated and mobilized to support ESF #15 missions. When requests exceed the state's capability to respond, additional resources (i.e. other states' National Guards or federal resources) may be requested. All personnel and resources mobilized by ESF #15 will remain under command and control of NENG, unless federalized.
- B. Department of Defense (DoD) Support.
 - 1. When an incident is so wide spread that state-level resources are expended the Governor may request the support of the DoD. The DoD may support an incident only after a federal emergency declaration and will operate in a Title 10 status so they are subject to posse comitatus.
 - 2. The federal military will provide a defense coordinating officer (DCO) to act as a liaison between the joint field office (JFO) and DoD assets. Requests for defense support of civil authorities (DSCA) originating at the JFO are coordinated with and processed through the DCO. The DCO may have a defense coordinating element (DEC) consisting of a staff and military liaison officers to facilitate coordination and support to activated emergency support functions (ESFs). Specific responsibilities of the DCO/DCE (subject to modification based on the situation) include processing requirements for military support, forwarding mission assignments to the appropriate military organizations through DOD-designated channels, and assigning military liaisons, as appropriate, to activated ESFs.