DUNDY COUNTY, NEBRASKA

LOCAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Dated: August 18, 2013

This Plan complies with Title VI

of the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 (P. L. 88-352)

in that it was developed and actions described

will be carried out without discrimination against anyone

due to color, race, national origin, religion, sex, age, or handicap.

This Plan meets the requirements of the

Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA),

also known as the

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)

Prepared by the

Region 15 Emergency Management Agency

with the assistance of the

Nebraska Emergency Management Agency, Lincoln, Nebraska

RECORD OF CHANGES

CHANGE NUMBER	DATE OF CHANGE	DATE ENTERED	CHANGE MADE BY (SIGNATURE)

DUNDY COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

PREFACE

This Dundy County Emergency Operations Plan establishes the policies, plans, guidelines and procedures that will allow all our emergency resources to function effectively, as a team, when disaster strikes. In content and in format, the Plan is consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and with the current nationwide concept embodied in the Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS); in that, this Plan provides for performing specific functions across the full spectrum of hazards. Most tasks and capabilities apply across a broad range of hazards. By treating them in this manner we show an integrated approach to disaster management. Unique aspects of certain hazards are addressed separately, where necessary. Therefore, this is truly 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 the County's approach to emergency management, assigns responsibilities, and defines broad policies, plans, and procedures.

2. Annexes: twelve functional Annexes that address the task areas deemed critical to emergency response and recovery.

3. Appendices: these sections support various Annexes and generally address unique hazard specific requirements or actions.

4. Tabs: where necessary, procedures or guidelines for carrying out specific tasks defined in Annexes or Appendices are contained in Tabs.

5. Attachments: Other supporting information is attached where needed (maps, lists, checklists, etc.).

Dundy County Basic Emergency Operations Plan
Executive Summary

Purpose: It is the responsibility of all elected/appointed officials to protect citizens' lives and public and private property from the effects of hazards and disasters. This Plan describes the roles and responsibilities of the elected and appointed officials, state and federal agencies in support of the County's efforts to prevent, prepare for, respond to, recover from and mitigate against hazards and disasters.

Authority: The primary legislation directing the elected officials' responsibilities and actions during an emergency or disaster and for establishing a local emergency management agency is: RRS Sections 81-829.36 to 81-829.75, Nebraska Emergency Management Act of 1996, as amended, Cum. Supp. 2002. County, tribal, city and village officials accept this LEOP plan by resolution; generally the County has the primary responsibilities of implementation.

Scope: Implementation of this all-hazards plan will reduce or prevent the loss of life, damage to property and aid in the community economic and infrastructure recovery. Officials within the County are aware of the possibilities of an emergency or disaster and of their responsibilities in the execution of this Plan and will fulfill those responsibilities as needed. All responding elected and appointed officials, departments, agencies and jurisdictions will follow the National Incident Management System (NIMS) protocols when conducting either individual or joint disaster response and recovery activities.

Concept of Operations: The responsibility for the safety and welfare of the communities rests with the respective governments. The chief elected officials of the local governments must individually, and where possible jointly, provide policy, leadership, strategic guidance for the emergency management agency, provide resources during emergency preparedness, response, recovery activities, give trained responders the authority to accomplish the incident objectives.

The Emergency Manager (EM) will establish and implement programs to enhance the communities' awareness of, and capabilities to prevent, protect, respond, recover and mitigate disasters. During a disaster the EM will act as an operations manager/advisor/resource to local governments. Local forces, supplemented by trained auxiliaries and personnel and resources available from neighboring jurisdictions or the State, will conduct emergency operations. First responders will provide the Incident Command to address life safety, stabilize the incident and conserve property.

This Plan, approved by the elected officials, has twelve primary functional areas of responsibility (see Annexes) that define the additional roles, responsibilities and tasks necessary to ensure public safety and welfare. This Plan is developed and tested by a rigorous training and exercise program.

RESOLUTION 76-2014-3

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners of Dundy County, Nebraska, pursuant to Nebraska Statute, is vested with the authority of administering the affairs of Dundy County, Nebraska; and

WHEREAS, it has been determined that a Dundy County Local Emergency Operations Plan has been developed in order to provide for a coordinated response to a disaster or emergency in Dundy County, the City of Benkelman and villages in Dundy County; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Commissioners of Dundy County, deems it advisable and in the best interest of Dundy County to approve said Local Emergency Operations Plan;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the board of commissioners of Dundy County, Nebraska, that the Dundy County Local Emergency Operations Plan be, and hereby is, approved.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 21st Day of January, 2014.

Board of County Commissioners,

Dundy County, Nebraska

Scott A. Olson

Scott Bergeland

Jerry Fries

ATTEST: Jerry Lutz
County Clerk

RESOLUTION

Council Member Tammy Buffington offers the following resolution and moves its adoption, seconded by Council member Tim Swenson.

RESOLVE: That in order to provide for a coordinated response to a disaster or emergency in Dundy County, the City of Benkelman and other villages in Dundy County, the Benkelman City Council deems it advisable and in the best interests of the community and the County to approve the attached Dundy County Local Emergency Operations Plan.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 20th DAY OF January, 2014

Mayor, City of Benkelman

City Council Members

Tammy Buffington

Tim Swenson

Judy Clark

Sharon Chartier - Absent

ATTEST:

Diane L. Rasmussen

City Clerk

RESOLUTION 2014-1

Board Member Rick Starks

offers the following resolution and moves its adoption, seconded by Board member JoAnn Taboya

RESOLVE: That in order to provide for a coordinated response to a disaster or emergency in Dundy County, the Village of Haigler, and other cities and villages in Dundy County, the Haigler Village Board deems it advisable and in the best interests of the community and the County to approve the attached Dundy County Local Emergency Operations Plan.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 5th DAY OF Feb, 2014

Kathy Haskell
Board Chair, Village of Haigler

Village Board Members

Jo Brunswig

Mark Kanly

JoAnn Taboya

ATTEST:

Marjorie Mulligan
Village Clerk

SIGNATURE PAGE

We the undersigned, have reviewed the Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP) for Dundy County. We accept the responsibilities pertaining to our organization as defined in the Plan and will respond as required in the event of an emergency, disaster, or plan implementation.

Roger Powell Southwest Nebraska Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)	2/20/2014 Date
Scott A. Olson Dundy County Board of Commissioners	1/21/2014 Date
Dundy County Sheriff	1/30/2014 Date
Benkelman Fire Department	2/12/2014 Date
Vince Luxe Benkelman EMS Captain	2-4-14 Date
Jeffrey C. Olson Haigler Fire Chief	2-5-14 Date
Haigler EMS Captain	2/5/14 Date
Donna T. Gibson Dundy County Assessor	02/04/2014 Date
Tony Lutz Dundy County Clerk	January 21, 2014 Date

SIGNATURE PAGE continued

Dundy County Highway Superintendent — Date: 2-10-14

Southwest Nebraska Public Health District — Date: 2/12/14

Central Plains Chapter, American Red Cross — Date: 3-3-14

Dundy County Hospital Administrator — Date: 02/04/2014

Region 15 Emergency Management Director — Date: 2-20-14

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PLAN DISTRIBUTION

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Emergency Management	**8**	**1-8**	
Emergency Management Director	5	1-5	1
Radiological Officer	1	6	
Public Information Officer	1	7	
Damage Assessment Officer	1	8	
County	5	**9-12**	
Chair - Board of Commissioners	1	9	
County Clerk	1	10	
County Sheriff	1	11	
Highway Superintendent	1	12	
USDA County Emergency Board	1	13	
City of Benkelman	5	**14-18**	
Mayor	1	14	
City Clerk	1	15	
Fire Chief	1	16	
Public Works Director	1	17	
Superintendent/Principal of Schools	1	18	
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Emergency Management Director or City Clerk	1	19	
(For use by Officials such as Mayor/Board Chair, Police. Fire, etc.)	1	20	
Organizations	**3**	**22-24**	
Local Hospital	1	22	
American Red Cross, Lincoln County Chapter	1	23	
Southwest Nebraska Public Health Department	1	24	

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Fire Marshal			PDF
USDA State Emergency Board	1	27	
Library Commission - Publications Clearing House	1	28	
Nebraska State Patrol-Operations			PDF
Nebraska State Patrol-Communications			PDF
Nebraska Forest Service			PDF
Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Public Health			PDF

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

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 U.S.D.A. 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.

CAD - Contagious Animal Diseases: Diseases that spread from one animal to other animals.

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.

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 Emergency Manager is usually also a member.

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

DEQ: Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality, also NDEQ

DHS: Department of Homeland Security

DHHS: Department 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.

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.

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.

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

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 police, fire and other emergency personnel are responsible for the protection and preservation of 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 interjurisdictional 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.

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

Incident Action Plan (IAP): Under NIMS, an oral or written plan stating the time period or schedule of planned events, the identification of the threat or disaster, strategy for managing an incident, initial response activities, formalized steps to achieve recovery, staffing and other resources needed.

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.

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

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.

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

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.

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

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.

Risk: A function of three variables: Threat, Vulnerability and Consequence.

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.

SEOC: State Emergency Operations Center, usually in Lincoln, at the NEMA facilities

SEOP: State Emergency Operations Plan

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.

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. This is 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 (Entry-Exit) 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

VOAD – Volunteer Organizations Assisting in Disasters, see the “Emergency Manager’s
Handbook: 2008”.

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BASIC EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

I. PURPOSE

This Plan predetermines, to the extent possible, actions to be taken by responsible elements of the governments within Dundy County including its cities, villages, and cooperating private organizations to:

A. Detect against, threats or incidents of terrorism, natural disasters, major emergencies, and incidents of national significance,

B. Prevent against avoidable disasters by reducing the vulnerability of Dundy County residents to any disasters that may strike,

C. Establish capabilities for protecting citizens from the effects of disasters,

D. Respond effectively to the actual occurrence of disasters,

E. Provide for the recovery in the aftermath of any emergency involving extensive damage or other detrimental effect on normal life within the community.

II. AUTHORITY

Authority for this Plan is contained in:

A. Public Law 81-920 (Federal Emergency Management Act of 1950) as amended;

B. Public Law 93-288 (Disaster Relief Act of 1974) as amended by PL 100-707;

C. Public Law 99-499 (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986) as amended;

D. 44 CFR, Part 302, Emergency Management: State and Local Emergency Management Assistance (EMA), June 1985, as amended;

E. RRS Sections 81-829.36 to 81-829.75, Nebraska Emergency Management Act of 1996, as amended, Cum. Supp. 2002;

F. Nebraska Administrative Code, Chapter 7; Nebraska Emergency Management Agency Title 67, July 21, 2001.

G. Nebraska Revised Statutes 81-201 (Reissue 1996), 54-701 (reissue 1998 and Cum. Supp. 2002, and 54-1180 to 54-1182 (Reissue 1998 and Cum. Supp. 2002), (Nebraska Department of Agriculture's general response procedures) ;

2-1072 to 2-10, 117, the Plant Protection and Pest Act; and 54-847 to 54-863, (Reissue 1998) the Commercial Feed Act; 81-2,257 to 81-2,261 (Reissue 1996 and Cum. Supp. 2002), the Nebraska Pure Food Act; S2-3901 to 2-3911 (Reissue 1997 and Cum. Supp. 2002), the Nebraska Pasteurized Milk Law; 2-3913 to 2-3946 (Reissue 1997 and Cum. Supp. 2002), Manufacturing Milk Act;

H. USC Title 21, section 134(a), (USDA response procedures for animal disease events);

I. USC Title 7, sections 7701-7772, (USDA Plant Protection Act);

J. 21 CFR, Parts 500-599 (Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act);

K. Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-5) “Management of Domestic Incidents,” 28 February, 2003;

L. Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-8) “National Preparedness” December 17, 2003;

M. Joint Resolution and Agreement, dated 31 January, 2005, establishing the Region 15 Common Emergency Management Organization;

N. Dundy County Resolution dated 2013 establishing the 2013 Dundy County Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP).

III. SITUATION

A. Dundy County, with a residential population of approximately 2,008 persons, (2010 census) is vulnerable to many hazards, all of which have the potential to disrupt the community, create damage, and cause injury or death to its citizens. The Emergency Management Director has identified hazards which could have an effect on the population or public and private property. The most severe of these hazards are tornadoes, blizzards, chemical spills, hazardous materials accidents, large range fires, and flash floods.

B. Dundy County and its various incorporated jurisdictions have significant emergency response resources and capabilities. One (1) law enforcement agency, two (2) fire departments, two (2) EMS departments, and the Dundy County Hospital provide emergency services on a day-to-day basis. During and after a disaster, the effective use of these emergency resources and other governmental and private response and recovery capabilities will minimize the effects of a disaster on people and property.

IV. ASSUMPTIONS AND PLANNING FACTORS

A. Outside assistance would be available in most major disaster situations affecting Dundy County. However, even though this plan will define procedures for coordinating such assistance, it is essential for Dundy County to be prepared to carry out disaster response and short-term recovery actions on an independent basis.

B. It is possible for a major disaster to occur at any time, and at any place, in the county. In some cases, dissemination of warning and increased preparedness measures may be possible. However, many disaster events can, and will, occur with little or no warning.

C. Proper implementation of this Plan will reduce or prevent the loss of life and damage to property. Officials within Dundy County are aware of the possible occurrence of an emergency or major disaster and their responsibilities in the execution of this Plan and will fulfill those responsibilities as needed.

D. All responding departments, agencies and jurisdictions will follow the National Incident Management System (NIMS) protocols when conducting either individual or joint disaster response and recovery activities. This includes but is not limited to establishing unified or area incident command systems, the use of staging areas as needed, implementing multi-agency coordination systems and resource management including the identification and listing of all department, agency and jurisdiction disaster response resources (equipment, trained personnel, supplies, facilities) using the NIMS resource identification process.

V. ORGANIZATION/RESPONSIBILITIES

A. The primary responsibility for the safety and welfare of the residents of Dundy County and its communities rests with the respective governments. To fulfill this responsibility, the chief elected officials of the various local governments must individually, and where possible, jointly implement plans to ensure proper emergency actions are taken in a timely manner and provide care and support for those citizens affected.

B. Local Government Structure

1. The affairs of Dundy County are managed by a three (3) member Board of Commissioners. Their authority extends to all unincorporated areas of Dundy County.

2. Benkelman is a second class city (population 553 according to the 2010 census) that uses the Mayor/Council form of government. The Council has a Council President and three (3) Council Members.

3. Haigler is a village under the direction of Village Boards with a Board Chairperson and six (6) Board Members.

C. Emergency Management

1. Region 15 Common Emergency Management Organization

Recognizing the need for the most effective emergency management structure for dealing with disaster, the Dundy County Commissioners has joined with Gosper, Hitchcock, Frontier and Phelps Counties as signatories of an interlocal agreement establishing the Region 15 Emergency Management Agency. The Region 15 Emergency Management Director and staff are employed by Phelps County Board of Commissioners per the interlocal agreement to offer services to the other counties. The primary office is located in Holdrege (Phelps County) and is used to support emergency preparedness activities in the five county region. During emergency operations, the Region 15 Emergency Management Director will receive support from the agency staff and other officials described in this LEOP.

2. Region 15 Emergency Management Agency

The Region 15 Emergency Management Director is appointed by the Phelps County Board of Commissioners and approved by the other County Boards. In that capacity, and as directed by the County Board, the Emergency Management Director will assist and support other cities and villages in the county in emergency response activities within those communities. Local forces, supplemented as necessary by trained auxiliaries and manpower and resources available from neighboring jurisdictions or the State, will conduct emergency operations. In general, the Emergency Management Director:

a. Serves as the emergency preparedness and response advisor to the Dundy County Board of Commissioners and the Mayors and Village Board Chairs.

b. Directs and controls the Region 15 Emergency Management Agency. In that capacity, supports disaster preparedness and response activities in all other jurisdictions in the county.

c. Develops plans, prepares guidance, and coordinates actions to accomplish an effective emergency operating capability.

d. Promulgates a program promoting a general public awareness of Emergency Management.

e. Implements procedures to obtain state/federal government programs of financial and resource assistance to include the local administration and fiscal responsibility for grants, equipment obtained through grants and the training for the equipment so obtained.

f. Establishes programs to protect lives, protect property, and sustain survivors in the event of disaster.

D. State Agencies

This Plan primarily addresses local authority in emergency situations. There are also times when state agencies may be requested, or are required, to be involved. References throughout this plan to state agency utilization are not meant to be an exhaustive list of circumstances or situations when the state should be involved. State statutes mandate certain state agencies to play an active role in emergency response or support and those agencies will be expected to perform their duties when necessary.

E. Responsibilities

Most departments within local government have emergency functions in addition to their normal duties. Each department is responsible for developing and maintaining procedures for meeting its emergency responsibilities. This Plan has twelve primary functional areas of responsibility (detailed in Annexes) that define the tasks that must be accomplished to ensure public safety and welfare. Additional functions, such as Mitigation, Continuity of Government, Reporting, and Administration and Logistics, which do not warrant a full Annex, are also addressed at the appropriate places in this Plan. Primary and supporting responsibility has been assigned as shown in the Functional Responsibility Chart, included in this section. See Attachment 1. Specific activities are covered in the Annexes. Responsibilities for certain organizations that are not part of local government are also presented. In general, the functional areas cover:

1. Direction and Control (Annex A)

By statute, the conduct of all emergency operations and protective actions in Dundy County is the responsibility of the County Board; and, in their respective political subdivisions, the responsibility of the Mayor and City Councils of Benkelman and the Village Boards of Haigler. These executives constitute the Emergency Executive Group. During an emergency, they will re-locate to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in Benkelman, along with the Emergency Operations Staff. The Emergency Executive Group will use the expertise of the EOC staff to assist them in the Direction and Control functions. In general, executive direction and control responsibilities will be to assign missions and tasks, direct planning, monitor the Dundy County environment, inform the public and control emergency operations. The Region 15 Emergency Management Director will also be a part of the Executive Group in a response, advisory and support role.

2. Communications and Warning (Annex B)

   Primary responsibility for establishing, maintaining, augmenting, and providing backup for all channels of communications needed for emergency response and recovery rests with the respective emergency service organization. The Communications and Warning Officer is responsible for coordinating EOC communications and maintaining this Annex of the LEOP. Warning could be received through the McCook Police Department Warning Point. In the remainder of the county, warning of the public is a primary responsibility of the Dundy County Sheriff.

3. Damage Assessment (Annex C)

   The County Assessor will serve as Damage Assessment Coordinator and will be responsible for ensuring that personnel and procedures are available to provide preliminary estimates and descriptions of the extent of damage resulting from large scale disasters. That responsibility includes provisions for completing the process of requesting a State disaster proclamation through emergency management channels. The Damage Assessment Coordinator is a member of the EOC Staff.

4. Emergency Public Information (Annex D)

   The Public Information Officer is responsible for keeping the public advised as to the emergency situation. The PIO plays an important role through coordination with the news media in advising the public of proper actions to take. The establishment of rumor control procedures and Disaster Recovery Centers are also important functions as is the on-going requirement for emergency preparedness education efforts. All public information activity will be coordinated through the Emergency Operating Center where the Public Information Officer will function as a member of the EOC Staff.

5. Evacuation (Annex E)

   The goal of this function is to relocate people to safe areas when emergencies or threats necessitate such action. The decision to evacuate would normally be made by the Executive Group on the advice of the Emergency Management Director but due to the severity of the situation may be made by the Incident Commander. The Region 15 Emergency Management Director, along with any other city and village Emergency Management Directors if applicable, are responsible for establishing clear and detailed procedures for carrying out complete and partial evacuation of citizens.

6. Fire Services (Annex F)

   All Fire District Chiefs are responsible for fire control and rescue activities in their respective fire districts. The Fire Chief of the affected jurisdiction serves

as Fire Services Coordinator and as a member of the EOC staff. If more than one jurisdiction is affected, the Frenchman Valley Mutual Aid Association may provide a Fire Services Representative to the EOC. General responsibilities are to limit loss of life and property from fires and other damage, provide leadership and training in fire prevention and suppression, respond to HazMat incidents, lead search and rescue, assist in mobile medical aid and ambulance transport, and provide light rescue of trapped or injured persons.

7. Health and Medical (Annex G)

Emergency medical responsibilities and coordinating rescue operations include providing emergency medical care and treatment for the ill and injured, coordinating evacuation of health care patients, and managing medical resources, both personnel and equipment/supplies. This may be assigned to a Medical Coordinator. Public health responsibility has been assigned to a Public Health Coordinator. These responsibilities include the safeguarding of public health, minimizing the incidence of communicable disease, coordinating mental health care/crisis counseling, establishing environmental controls, and coordinating burial.

8. Law Enforcement (Annex H)

The Dundy County Sheriff, and the Nebraska State Patrol are responsible for law enforcement, traffic control and security functions within their respective jurisdictions. Their responsibilities include maintaining law and order through traffic and crowd control, preventing crimes against people and property, securing the scene of a HazMat incident, coordinating evacuation, managing search operations, and providing security.

9. Mass Care (Annex I)

The American Red Cross has the responsibility for coordinating mass care of citizens of Dundy County in case of an evacuation or disaster within the county. Reception and care responsibilities include providing temporary lodging, food, clothing, and other essentials to large numbers of evacuees displaced due to disasters or crisis.

10. Protective Shelter (Annex J)

This function involves providing citizens of Dundy County with protective shelter from the direct effects of those hazards where exposure could cause injury or death and evacuation is not a viable option. Examples range from tornadoes to hazardous materials spills to radioactive fallout as a result of nuclear attack. The Region 15 Emergency Management Director, with the assistance of City and Village Directors, will serve as Shelter Coordinator and be responsible for identifying appropriate shelters, establishing protective shelter procedures and coordinating shelter operations.

11. Public Works/Utilities (Annex K)

    The Public Works/Utilities functional area involves providing a flexible emergency response capability in the area of engineering, construction, and the repair and restoration of public facilities and services. Additional responsibilities include developing and directing debris clearance operations, post-disaster safety inspections, heavy rescue, and for providing traffic control equipment in support of an evacuation. Responsibility for the Public Works/Utilities area has been assigned to individual utility superintendents and supported by the Dundy County Highway Superintendent.

12. Resource Management (Annex L)

    The coordination and effective procurement, storage, distribution and utilization of personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities, and services during disaster response and recovery is an important function. Responsibility for this area has been assigned to the Dundy County Highway Superintendent supported by the Region 15 Emergency Management Director and the USDA County Emergency Board (CEB).

F. Under the Region 15 Common Emergency Management Agreement, Dundy County has a mutual aid support responsibility to assist, as possible, Gosper, Hitchcock, Frontier, and Phelps Counties should they experience a major emergency or disaster.

G. The Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) agreement NEMA has with the MOU 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.

    1. Each of the MOU fire departments signed an agreement to act as a team in the event they are needed, in return for grant money to purchase equipment, do training and to exercise.

    2. Each department received a letter signed by the Adjutant General naming a team leader, who is responsible to keep records for any of their staff who are called under the statute.

    3. State emergency response teams are under the direction of the Adjutant General, and assigned duties through the State Emergency Operations Center.

VI. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

It is the responsibility of the governments of Dundy County and its communities to protect life and property from the effects of hazardous events. This Plan is based on the concept that emergency functions for various agencies/organizations involved in emergency management will generally parallel their normal functions. To the extent possible, the same personnel and material resources will be employed in both cases. Day-to-day functions that do not contribute directly to the emergency operation may be suspended for the duration of any emergency. Efforts that would normally be required of those functions will be redirected to accomplish the emergency tasks assigned. In keeping with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the concepts embodied in the Integrated Emergency Management System (IEMS), this Plan is concerned with all types of emergency situations.

B. Continuity of Government

1. Succession of Command (Ref: RRS 84-1101 to 84-1117 - Nebraska Emergency Succession Act):

a. The lines of succession for executive heads of government and Emergency Management officials in Dundy County are defined in Annex A, Direction and Control.

b. The line of succession of each department head is according to the operating procedures established by each department or as defined in the appropriate Annex to this Plan.

c. In a civil defense emergency due to threat or occurrence of a nuclear attack, succession to elected and appointed city or county officials will be as provided in the Nebraska General Emergency Succession Act (RRS 84-1101 to 84-1117) by invoking the Act and appointing alternates.

2. Preservation of Records

The preservation of important records and the taking of measures to ensure continued operation and reconstitution, if necessary, of local government during and after catastrophic disasters or national security emergencies is the responsibility of the executives of each jurisdiction. Normally, the development and maintenance of procedures for ensuring continuity of government will be carried out for Dundy County by the County Clerk, for Benkelman by the City Clerk, and for other local jurisdictions by the respective city and village clerks. Records to be preserved will include as a minimum:

a. Records required to protect the rights and interests of individuals (vital statistics, land and tax, papers of incorporation, etc.).

b. Records required by health, fire, law enforcement and public works to conduct emergency operations (utility maps, emergency plans and procedures, personnel lists, etc.).

c. Records required to reestablish normal government functions and to protect the rights and interests of government (constitutions, charters, statutes and ordinances, court records, financial records, etc.).

3. Alternate Operating Locations

Those government departments having emergency response functions have, where necessary, identified alternate operating locations. Refer to Annex A for specific information.

4. Protection of Government Resources

Procedures and guidelines have been established in this Plan, and separately, to provide for the physical safety of government personnel, records, and equipment.

a. Personnel: All government buildings should have tornado and fire escape and evacuation plans which designate appropriate actions, assembly areas and protective shelter locations including accommodations and provisions for handicapped persons.

b. Records: Essential county government records are stored in the Dundy County Courthouse. City of Benkelman records are stored at the City Office, and the Village of Haigler records are stored at the Haigler Village Office.

c. Equipment: No specific high probability hazard has been identified that could cause damage to equipment. Tornadoes could strike anywhere precluding specific equipment protection procedures. The communications capability of various emergency response departments could be duplicated in the EOC providing a backup capability.

C. Direction and Control Relationships

1. During disaster operations, the Executive Group of the affected jurisdiction will establish coordination and control of the community emergency response. The Chair of the Dundy County Board and the Mayor of Benkelman will operate from the Dundy County EOC providing overall direction and control of the many emergency functions. The chief executives of other communities will function from their local Emergency Operating Centers.

2. Each office, agency or organization assigned primary or supporting responsibilities under this emergency plan must be prepared to assign a representative to the EOC staff. The EOC, working with field operations, thus becomes the central point for coordination of all disaster operations. The Region 15 Emergency Management Director is responsible for maintaining and managing the EOC as outlined in Annex A.

3. Primary communications will be through normal systems. Supporting emergency communications facilities will be controlled from the EOC or the Dundy County Sheriff's Office Communications Center. Communications available to the Executive Group and the EOC Staff are outlined in Annex B.

D. Phases of Emergency Management

There are four phases of emergency management. The first of these, mitigation, is a continuing effort throughout the management process. The other three phases are action periods where emergency operations defined under this Plan are carried out. Each of the functional Annexes to this Plan defines specific actions essential to each of the three operational phases. These Annexes should be thoroughly reviewed and understood by all agencies, organizations, and emergency personnel prior to implementation of the Plan. The four emergency management phases are:

1. Mitigation

Mitigation activities are those that eliminate or reduce the probability of a disaster occurrence. Also included are long-term activities designed to minimize the potentially adverse effects of unavoidable hazards. These activities are ongoing throughout the emergency management process and can involve legislative and/or physical actions. Examples are flood plain management, construction of dikes or dams, development of building codes and ordinances requiring protective measures such as mobile home tiedowns. Most mitigation tasks or responsibilities are not considered appropriate for an Emergency Operations Plan and therefore are addressed only briefly in this Plan. Some mitigation activities, however, will be addressed, if appropriate, in the various Annexes.

2. Preparedness Phase

This includes normal day-to-day readiness activities such as planning, training, and developing and testing emergency response capabilities. It would include increased readiness activities under an attack threat. Tornado, winter storm, and flood watch actions carried out when conditions are present for hazardous events to occur are also considered part of the preparedness phase. Limited staffing of the EOC may be required.

3. Response Phase

Response is the actual provision of emergency services during a crisis. These activities help to reduce casualties and damage and to speed recovery. Response activities include activation of the EOC, direction and control, warning, evacuation, rescue, and other similar operations. Severe weather warnings (tornado, flash flood, winter storm, etc.) would be included in the response phase. Damage assessment actions would be initiated.

4. Recovery Phase

Recovery is both a short-term and a long-term process. Short-term operations provide vital services to the community and provide for basic needs of the public. Damage assessment actions and emergency response services (medical, search and rescue, public utility restoration, sanitation, etc.) would continue. Long-term recovery focuses on restoring the community to its normal or to an improved state of affairs. Examples of long-term recovery actions are provision of temporary housing and food, restoration of non-vital government services, and reconstruction of damaged areas.

E. Notification

Initial notification of an emergency or disaster event occurring within Dundy County would normally come via citizen report to law enforcement, EMS, Emergency Management or fire services in the affected area. A hazardous materials incident notification could come from a facility with Title III reporting requirements, or from the carrier, in the event of a transportation incident but also could be received from the public. Incidents shall be reported to the Region 15 Emergency Management Director or Deputy for necessary follow up with regulatory agencies. Notification of events occurring outside of Dundy County which could affect the county could come from several sources:

1. National Weather Service (NWS)

Weather phenomena threatening Dundy County would normally be received from the Goodland, Kansas National Weather Service Station via the NAWAS distribution system at the McCook Police Department then followed by Weather Alert Radio.

2. Code Red Notification

Other weather related or public safety messages could be disseminated by the Code Red High Speed Notification System that is operated by the Emergency Management Office, Dundy County Sheriff, Dundy County Stratton Schools or the City of Benkelman.

3. Nebraska State Patrol (NSP)

   Notification of hazardous events occurring near or in Dundy County could come from the Nebraska State Patrol via direct radio communications or telephone. See Annex B for communications details.

4. Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)

   Back-up notification of all severe events and long-range forecasts of potential disaster situations, such as flood stage predictions could come from the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency in Lincoln. The normal mode would be by telephone although NAWAS to the McCook Police Department Warning Point with subsequent notice to Dundy County could be used.

5. Adjacent Counties

   Notification of emergency or disaster events occurring in nearby or adjacent counties would normally be relayed by the affected county using direct radio communications.

F. Alerting of Key People

In accordance with local procedures, the communicator/dispatcher on duty will notify the appropriate city/village and county officials when there is a notification of a possible or actual emergency or disaster event. If the EOC is activated, officials will, as required by the situation, assemble at the EOC and be prepared to evaluate information, effect coordination, and make emergency action decisions.

G. Plan Implementation

The Chief Elected Official of the affected jurisdiction, on the advice of emergency response personnel, will decide to implement all or part of this plan. A Presidential Declaration of a Civil Defense Emergency shall mean automatic implementation of this Plan. On implementation, local executives will assume such emergency powers as are authorized by local ordinances or contained in the Nebraska Emergency Management Statutes and delegated by the Governor. The Chair of the County Board of Commissioners, the Mayor and/or the Village Board Chairs of the affected communities will take charge of all operations directed by this Plan.

1. All county and city/village officials will immediately activate their portions of the Plan and discontinue all non-essential actions. If a portion of the Plan cannot be activated, the appropriate Chief Executive will be immediately notified so alternate arrangements can be made.

2. The Region 15 Emergency Management Director will coordinate disaster operations support for emergency response services and make contact with

the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency and other appropriate state and local organizations.

3. Depending on the situation, disaster declarations in accordance with RRS 81-829.50 will be made by the chief executives of Dundy County and the affected communities. The effect of a local disaster declaration shall activate the response and recovery aspects of this Plan, any other interjurisdictional disaster plans and to authorize the furnishing of aid and assistance from these plans. A local disaster declaration is a prerequisite for obtaining a state disaster proclamation from the Governor authorizing state assistance and response support.

H. Mutual Aid

When existing local resources are exceeded, mutual aid will be requested from neighboring communities having mutual aid agreements. On request, Dundy County resources may be sent to assist other jurisdictions under existing mutual aid agreements.

I. Requests for State Support

State support may be requested under disaster conditions.

1. If it appears that required disaster response actions are, or will be, beyond the capability of the local government and available mutual aid, the chief executive will prepare a local disaster declaration and request assistance from the State. See Annex A, Attachment 4. This request shall be made through the Region 15 Emergency Management Director to the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency and will contain the following information:

   a. Type of disaster,

   b. Extent of damage or loss (include fiscal estimate),

   c. Actions taken by local government, including funds expended,

   d. Type and extent of assistance required.

2. The Nebraska Emergency Management Agency will review the request, evaluate the overall disaster situation, and recommend action to the Governor. If the Governor finds the disaster so severe that response is beyond local resources, he/she will proclaim a disaster in accordance with RRS 81-829.40 and state assets will be employed to support local efforts. State support will be coordinated through the State EOC. This does not preclude direct requests for early assistance to first responder state agencies.

3. Under disaster conditions, support by state military forces may be requested through the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency at the State EOC. The Region 15 Emergency Manager will coordinate such requests. National Guard or military assistance will complement and not be a substitute for local participation in emergency operations. The National Guard will remain at all times under military command but will support and assist local government. Requests will include the county's objectives, priorities, and other information necessary for the National Guard to determine how best to assist the county.

J. Protection of the Public

One of the primary responsibilities of government is to ensure that all possible measures are taken to protect its citizens in the event of potential or actual disaster. This Plan outlines these actions necessary in Dundy County. In addition to normal emergency services, there are four major areas for government action.

1. Warning and Emergency Public Information: Warning of the public is accomplished through a combination of methods depending on the specific situation. These methods include sirens (outdoor warning), emergency vehicles, radio, television, High Speed Notification, and the cable television system. Advising the public of proper actions to take utilizes the media and is dependent on their full cooperation. Details of warning and information dissemination capabilities and procedures, including the Emergency Alert System (EAS), are in Annex B, Communications and Warning and in Annex D, Emergency Public Information.

2. Protective Shelter: Providing shelter from the direct effects of hazards in Dundy County focuses on two major hazards, tornadoes and hazardous materials.

   a. Tornado Shelters: An ongoing program of advising the public of proper sheltering actions is carried out by the various Emergency Management organizations. The protective shelter policy for tornadoes is for citizens to use the best place in their homes or the facility where they are located at the time of warning. Most public facilities have been surveyed to identify best protective locations. All schools, health care facilities, and major industries have tornado plans. See Annex J.

   b. Indoor Protection: For some hazardous materials incidents it is safer to keep citizens inside with doors and windows closed rather than evacuate. Frequently a chemical plume will quickly move past homes. Because air circulation systems can easily transport airborne toxic substances, instructions will be given to shut off all circulation systems for private homes and institutional facilities.

3. Evacuation: When time permits or when staying in the vicinity of a hazard effect poses a threat to the life and safety of the citizens affected, an

evacuation may be ordered. A small portion of the population of Dundy County resides within the boundaries of the 100-year flood plain. Toxic clouds resulting from a fire or hazardous material spill could affect any area within the county. Evacuation decisions will be made by the Incident Commander or, if time permits, the Chief Elected Official, based on the recommendation of the Emergency Management Director. Evacuation procedures are outlined in Annex E, and in Annex H. Reception and care of evacuees are detailed in Annex I.

K. Recovery Actions

Once the emergency or disaster is under control, search and rescue operations completed, and the immediate needs of the affected citizens have been met, the Executive Group will initiate all recovery actions necessary to return the affected area to normal. If disaster assistance is provided, the chief executive will coordinate with the State and/or Federal coordinating officers. Recovery responsibilities of each agency and organization are clearly defined in the various Annexes. Primary recovery efforts will focus on the following areas:

1. Debris Removal (Annexes C and K)

Plans and procedures for the removal of debris are contained in Annexes C and K. Debris removal will be coordinated in the county by the Highway Superintendent and in the cities and villages by the respective street development personnel. Snow and ice emergencies will be declared by the chief executive and enforced by the Dundy County Sheriff and local law enforcement. Snow removal will follow the existing procedures of the County Highway Department and city/village Public Works Departments.

2. Habitability Inspections (Annex K)

After tornado strikes, high winds, floods or any other disaster effect which could cause structural damage, the appropriate local government will ensure that all affected structures, public and private, are inspected for safety. Fire Departments and Public Works personnel will perform these inspections. Assistance may be requested from the State Fire Marshal's office or the Disaster Assistance Task Force of Nebraska (DATNE) team(s).

3. Repair and Restoration of Essential Utilities (Annex K)

The recovery of utilities to normal service will be coordinated in the county by the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners and in the cities and villages by the Mayor or Village Board Chair in cooperation with the various public and private utility companies.

4. Repair and Restoration of Public Facilities (Annex K)

   Repair and reconstruction of public facilities, including bridges and culverts, will be the responsibility of local government and will generally be funded from locally available contingency funds. If the Governor proclaims a state disaster, some costs may be reimbursable under the Governor's Emergency Fund on a matching basis. If a Presidential Disaster Declaration is obtained, matching federal assistance may be available. Because of this, all public recovery actions will comply with pertinent state and federal laws and regulations.

5. Decontamination of HazMat Spill Site (Annex F)

   It is the spiller's legal and financial responsibility to clean up and minimize the risk to the health of the general public and workers involved. Emergency Management officials will work with the Department of Environmental Quality, and National Response Center who is responsible for making decisions regarding Hazardous Waste disposal as necessary. Federal law regulates on-site disposal, transportation, and off-site disposal.

6. Assistance to Individuals and Businesses (Annex G)

   While their recovery from a disaster is primarily the responsibility of the affected citizens and businesses, every effort will be made to assist them, particularly those whose needs cannot be met through insurance or their own resources. The American Red Cross and the State Department of Health and Human Services will coordinate such relief efforts. Emphasis will be placed on assisting and supporting the aged, handicapped and infirm.

L. Mitigation

1. The County Board and the various City Councils and Village Boards should be aware of their responsibilities for maintaining an on-going program to eliminate hazards or minimize their effects. Dundy County and its communities in flood hazard areas have complied with all requirements and are participants in the Regular Federal Flood Plain Management Program. These jurisdictions qualify for Federal Flood Insurance and other forms of flood related disaster assistance. The remaining jurisdictions in Dundy County are not considered to be in a flood hazard area.

2. To ensure continuity of mitigation efforts, Dundy County executives will hold post-disaster discussions to determine what mitigation actions would be appropriate.

VII. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. Procedures

Some administrative procedures may be suspended, relaxed, or made optional under threat of disaster. Such action should be carefully considered, and the consequences should be projected realistically. Procedures to achieve this goal will be detailed in this Plan, and any necessary departures from business-as-usual methods will be noted.

B. Documentation

All disaster related expenditures will be documented using generally accepted accounting procedures. The documentation will be used following a Governor's Proclamation or Presidential Disaster Declaration to qualify for reimbursement of eligible expenditures and to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

C. Resources

Following initial lifesaving activities, the Chair of the County Board of Commissioners and the Chief Executives of the cities and villages will ensure that all necessary supplies and resources are procured for the various operating departments. After a Disaster Declaration has been issued, the Chief Executive may, without prior approval of the governing body, rent, lease, procure or contract for such resources or services as are essential for maintaining the safety and well being of the population and effecting immediate restoration of vital services. Refer to Annex L for resource management procedures.

VIII. 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 also responsible for ensuring that its personnel are adequately trained and capable of carrying out their required tasks.

2. The Region 15 Emergency Management Director will assess training needs, ensure that formal emergency management training programs are made available to city and county executives and personnel, and, in general, coordinate the overall training program.

3. The training program will be consistent with the five-year Homeland Security Exercise Plan. All training supported by the Homeland Security grant process must be ODP (Office of Domestic Preparedness) approved.

B. Exercises

An ongoing program of exercises and drills of elements of this Plan is essential to the maintenance of the County's emergency response capability and for ensuring the adequacy of this County Plan. It is the Region 15 Emergency Management Director responsibility for training an Exercise Planning Team which will coordinate the overall exercise program. An exercise of the direction and control aspects of this Plan should be conducted on an annual basis. All exercises and drills will be evaluated and any follow-up activities conducted in accordance with the Nebraska Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (NeHSEEP).

IX. PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

A. Responsibility

This Plan is the principal source of documentation of Dundy County's emergency management activities. Almost every agency of government has responsibility for developing and maintaining some part of this Plan. Overall, the Region 15 Emergency Management Director will coordinate this process. The planning process is dynamic and always changing and as situations change, new hazards are identified, or capabilities improve, the Plan should also change. The Chief Executives will approve all major changes involving emergency management. The Region 15 Emergency Management Director may approve routine changes such as corrections, staffing rosters, maps, annotations, and reporting requirements.

B. Procedures

Each agency, department or organization with responsibilities under this Plan will develop and maintain written procedures for carrying out their assigned tasks. Those local, jurisdictional standard operating procedures (SOPs) will be considered as supplements to this Plan.

C. Review

This Plan and all Annexes and procedures will be updated as the need for a change becomes apparent. Additionally, all portions of the Plan, including operating procedures will be thoroughly reviewed annually and appropriate changes made. The Region 15 Emergency Management Director will ensure that this review process is carried out on a timely basis.

D. Recertification

Provisions will be made for periodic recertification of this Plan by the governing bodies of Dundy County and the City of Benkelman. This would normally occur after any significant change in elected officials. The Emergency Management Director will ensure that this is accomplished.

E. Distribution

The Region 15 Emergency Management Director will ensure that this Plan and all formal changes are distributed on the local level in accordance with the Plan Distribution List on page xv and xvi. The Nebraska Emergency Management Agency will be responsible for distribution to other counties, organizations, state agencies, and the federal government. Plans and changes will be distributed with a control copy number and a distribution log will be maintained by the Region 15 Emergency Management Agency and by the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency to ensure that all individuals, agencies, and organizations have received current copies of the Plan.

X. REFERENCES

A. Nebraska State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP), dated 24 August, 2005

B. Nebraska State Emergency Alert System Operational Plan, February 2001, as revised

C. 2012 North American Emergency Response Guidebook

D. Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide, NRT-1, March 1987, updated 2001.

E. Nebraska Radiological Emergencies Response Handbook, April 1989

F. U.S. Department of the Interior Action Plan for the Red Willow for (high hazard) Dam, dated February 2004.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachments #	Item	Page
1	Functional Responsibility Charts	21

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY CHART

EXECUTIVE GROUP

P = primary responsibility, **S** = secondary responsibility

ANNEXES →		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	
FUNCTIONS → / **POSITIONS or AGENCIES, Others ↓**	**Continuity of Government**	**Direction and Control**	**Communications and Warning**	**Damage Assessment**	**Emergency Public Information**	**Evacuation**	**Fire-Hazmat Services**	**Health and Medical**	**Law Enforcement**	**Mass Care**	**Protective Shelters**	**Public Works**	**Resource Management**	**Plan Update, Maintenance**
Chairperson , County Board of Commissioners	**P**	**P**			**S**							**P**		**S**
Mayors of cities	**P**	**P**			**S**						**S**	**P**		**S**
Village Board Chairman	**P**	**P**			**S**						**S**	**P**		**S**
City Council Members	**S**	**S**										**S**		**S**
Village Board Members	**S**	**S**												**S**
County Commissioners	**S**	**S**												**S**

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY CHART

P = primary responsibility, **S** = secondary responsibility

ANNEXES →		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	
FUNCTIONS → / POSITIONS or AGENCIES, Others ↓	Continuity of Government	Direction and Control	Communications and Warning	Damage Assessment	Emergency Public Information	Evacuation	Fire-Hazmat Services	Health and Medical	Law Enforcement	Mass Care	Protective Shelters	Public Works	Resource Management	Plan Update, Maintenance
Region 15 Emergency Mgt. Coordinator	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Community Emergency Management Directors	S	S	S	S	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Public Information Officer		S			P									S
Communications and Warning Officer		S	P	S	S									S
Radiological Officer		S		S			S	S			S			S
Medical Coordinator								P		S	S			S
Public Health Coordinator				S				P		S	S			S
Damage Assessment Coordinator				P										

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY CHART

COUNTY OFFICIALS

P = primary responsibility, **S** = secondary responsibility

ANNEXES → / FUNCTIONS → / POSITIONS or AGENCIES, Others ↓		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	
	Continuity of Government	Direction and Control	Communications and Warning	Damage Assessment	Emergency Public Information	Evacuation	Fire-Hazmat Services	Health and Medical	Law Enforcement	Mass Care	Protective Shelters	Public Works	Resource Management	Plan Update, Maintenance
Dundy County Sheriff		P	P	S		S			P					S
County Attorney - Coroner	S	S			P			S						
County Assessor	S			P									S	S
County Clerk	P													S
County Treasurer	S												S	
Superintendent of Schools										S	S			
County Highway Superintendent			S			S			S		S	P	P	S
Extension Agent				S				S					S	
County Emergency Board (CEB)				P			S	S		S	S		S	
Building Inspector				S							S			
County Engineer				S							S			

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY CHART

CITY OFFICIALS

P = primary responsibility, **S** = secondary responsibility

ANNEXES → / FUNCTIONS → / POSITIONS or AGENCIES, Others ↓		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	
	Continuity of Government	Direction and Control	Communications and Warning	Damage Assessment	Emergency Public Information	Evacuation	Fire-Hazmat Services	Health and Medical	Law Enforcement	Mass Care	Protective Shelters	Public Works	Resource Management	Plan Update, Maintenance
Police Chief			S	S		S			P					S
Fire Chief				S			P	S	S			S		S
City Attorney	S	S												
City Clerk	S												P	
Director of Public Works		S		S		S			S			P	S	S
Utilities Commissioner		S		S								P	S	S
Building Inspector				S							S	S		
Electrical Inspector				S								S		
City Engineer				S							S	S		
Parks and Recreation Director				S								S		
Street Commissioner				S								S		
City Physician														
Superintendent of Schools						S				S	S		S	

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AGENCIES

FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY CHART

P = primary responsibility, **S** = secondary responsibility

ANNEXES		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	
FUNCTIONS → / POSITIONS or AGENCIES, Others ↓	Continuity of Government	Direction and Control	Communications and Warning	Damage Assessment	Emergency Public Information	Evacuation	Fire-Hazmat Services	Health and Medical	Law Enforcement	Mass Care	Protective Shelters	Public Works	Resource Management	Plan Update, Maintenance
Central Plains Chapter, Red Cross				S				S		P				S
State Fire Marshall				S			P				S	S	S	
Nebraska State Patrol						S			P					
McCook Office, NE Health and Human Services System								S		S				S
Frenchman Valley Mutual Aid Association							P							
Kinder-Morgan, Inc.				S								S		
Nebraska Public Power District				S								S		
West Central Nebraska Agency on Aging								S						
Southwest Public Power District				P								P		

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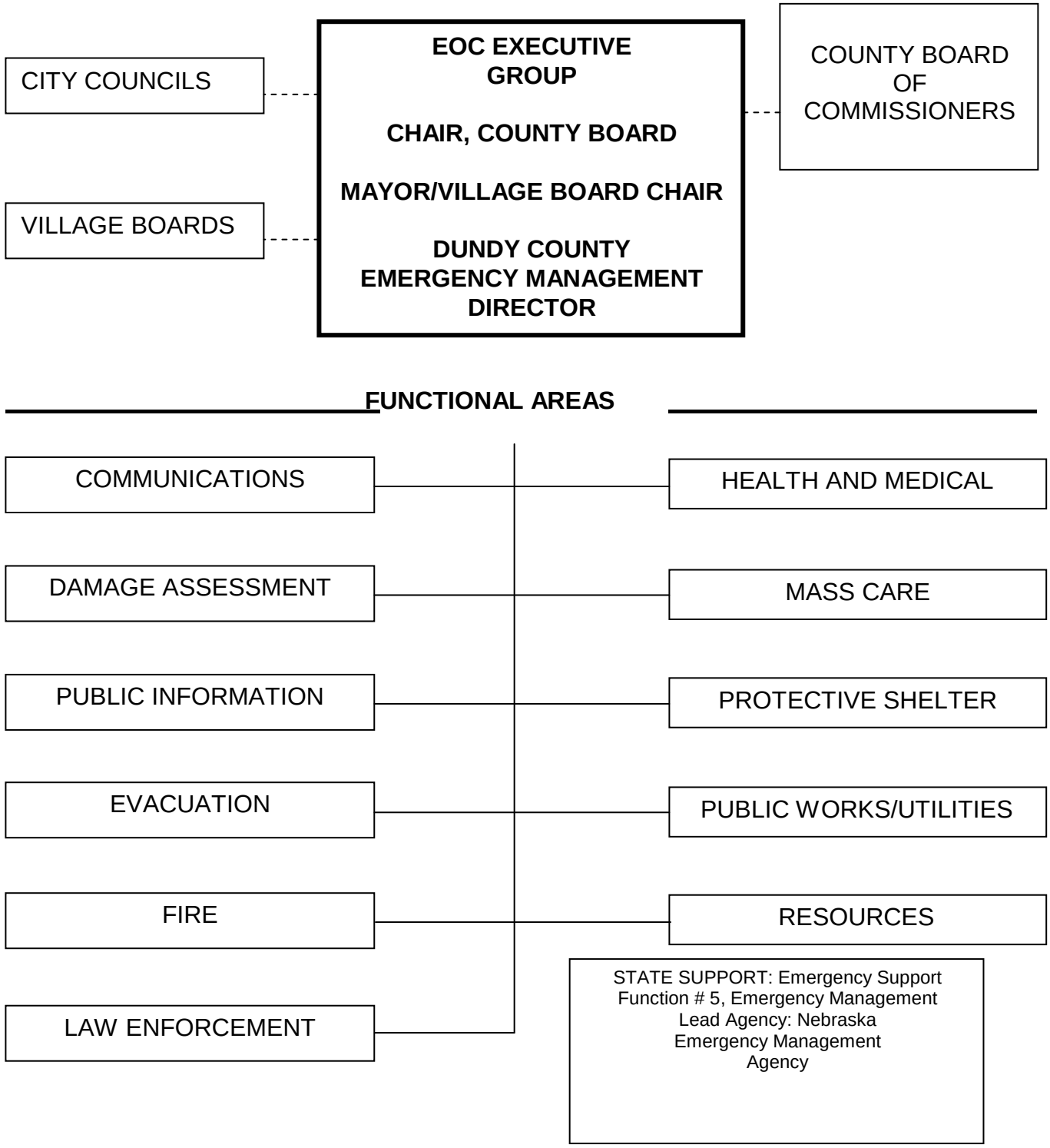
DIRECTION AND CONTROL

ORGANIZATION CHART



DIRECTION AND CONTROL

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to provide procedures for centralized and coordinated management of emergency response activities in order to best protect the residents and property in Dundy County.

II. SITUATION

A. The Dundy County Emergency Operating Center (EOC) is located in the Sheriff's Office of the Dundy County Courthouse at 112 7th Avenue West.

1. The EOC is considered to be an adequate tornado shelter. Maximum staffing for this facility is six (6) persons.

2. Adequate auxiliary power is provided by a diesel/natural gas generated supplied with two (2) days of fuel.

3. The EOC is not equipped with a NAWAS (National Warning System) Drop and relies on NAWAS information to be relayed from the NWS Office in Goodland to McCook PD to the Dundy County Dispatch. There is radio capability to communicate with law enforcement, and fire/EMS departments. Five (5) incoming telephone lines and six (6) outgoing lines with additional standby capability. This also includes internet connectivity.

4. The EOC is maintained in a fully operational mode. Access to the EOC can be controlled.

B. Alternate Emergency Operating Center

In the event the primary EOC is damaged or otherwise unavailable, the Dundy County EMS/EM building in Benkelman will be used as the alternate EOC. In the event both the EOC and alternate cannot be used, the Emergency Management, law enforcement or fire department vehicle will serve as a field communications command post and will function as the alternate EOC until a facility has been readied for this function. The location selected will be determined at the time, dependent on the situation.

C. Emergency Operating Centers for other jurisdictions are the:

1. Haigler Village Office

D. The Red Willow Communications trailer, Red Willow Western Rural Fire Communications truck, Region 15 Communications van, or the Southwest Nebraska Public Health Department, along with the State Mobile Command Post could support the above EOCs.

E. First Responders will use an Incident Command System which is in accordance with HSPD-5, the National Incident Management System. The nature or kind of disaster will determine which of the first responding emergency units will provide the initial Incident Commander. The Incident Command may be transferred to another agency as disaster priorities change. When the EOC is activated, field operations and the EOC must coordinate disaster operations for effective response and recovery.

III. ASSUMPTIONS AND PLANNING FACTORS

A. The Emergency Operations Centers would be available and prepared for emergency operations in a minimal amount of time.

B. Local Chief Executives will normally function from their EOC or be on call during EOC operations.

IV. ORGANIZATION/RESPONSIBILITIES

A. The Emergency Operation Center Staff, comprised of the Chief Executives of government, key officials, and the Emergency Manager administer the Direction and Control function.

B. The Chief Executives of government are responsible for their respective village, city, or county emergency operations including coordination of mutual aid and assuring the effective use of resources. The Chairman of the Dundy County Board of Commissioners is responsible for all county emergency operations outside of corporate city or village limits. The Executive Group is comprised of these Chief Executives within Dundy County. They are:

1. County - Chairperson, Board of Commissioners,

2. Cities - Mayors,

3. Villages - Chairpersons of Village Boards.

C. Staff, as designated in each functional Annex, are appointed or approved by the Chief Executives and become responsible for carrying

out emergency operations and advising the Executive Group on matters pertaining to their areas of responsibilities. See Attachments 1 and 2.

D. EOC supporting staff are those offices, both governmental, non-governmental and private, which do not have a primary operational responsibility but have the knowledge and professional expertise to assess a situation and provide advice and/or make recommendations to the Executive Group. The involvement of an office (or offices) will be dependent upon a number of variables, such as:

1. Geographical location of disaster,

2. Magnitude of disaster,

3. Type of advice/recommendation needed upon which to base executive decisions,

4. Capability of affected community to provide "expert" assessments and evaluations.

E. The Emergency Management Director's Direction and Control responsibilities during an emergency/disaster may include, but are not limited to:

1. Serving as the disaster operations advisor to the Executive Group,

2. Acting as the liaison to neighboring and higher levels of government, as required,

3. Developing the EOC operating procedures,

4. Assisting in staffing the EOC by organizing, recruiting, and training an Emergency Management EOC Staff which would support all jurisdictions in areas not normally a function of day-to-day government,

5. Managing the operations of the EOC,

6. Coordinating the implementation of mitigation efforts.

1G. Lines of Succession:

1. County Board of Supervisors/Commissioners:

a. Chairperson,

b. Vice Chairperson,

c. Most senior member through members of the Board in order of their seniority on the Board.

2. City Government:

a. Mayor,

b. President of City Council,

c. Acting President of the Council, as designated by the City Council (in an emergency session, if necessary).

3. Village Government:

a. Chairperson of Village Board,

b. Most senior member through members of the Board in order of seniority on the Board.

4. EOC Staff: as defined in each Annex to this Plan:

5. Dundy County Emergency Management

a. Region 15 Emergency Management Director

b. Deputy Emergency Management Director.

c. County Sheriff

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Activation of the Emergency Operating Center (EOC)

1. The Chairman of the County Board, the Mayor of Benkelman, the Board Chairman of Haigler and the Region 15 Emergency Management Director or Deputy Director has the authority to activate the Dundy County Emergency Operating Center (EOC). First responders may request that the EOC be activated, as a situation warrants.

2. Immediate requests for assistance from agencies and organizations

from the local Emergency Management will be channeled through the Dundy County Dispatch.

3. The decision to activate the Emergency Operating Center will be based upon the severity, of the emergency situation. The Emergency Manager will determine the level of staffing required based upon the situation and will alert appropriate personnel, agencies, and organizations.

   a. Increased operations activity and staffing will not normally be required when the emergency can be effectively handled by on-duty emergency response forces and there is no immediate threat to people or property.

   b. Activation and staffing should be a major consideration when there is a significant threat to the population that would require increased coordination between response agencies. All emergency support services will maintain a current notification roster to ensure a timely response.

   c. The Region 15 Emergency Management Director may activate the EOC on a limited staffing basis during severe weather watches and warnings.

4. The Incident Commander (IC) will establish a field command center. The IC will maintain close contact and coordination with the EOC.

5. The Emergency Management Director (EM) will notify the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency, (1-877-297-2368), when there is an emergency or disaster that includes multi-agency response and is beyond the normal day-to-day response activities. The Incident Status Report (Attachment 3) is used to report as much information as is known at the time. The information in bold letters is of immediate importance. The Emergency Management Director will report more information as it becomes available and at least once a day for the remainder of the incident.

6. The EOC may operate on a 24-hour basis during the emergency; shifts will be determined in eight or 12-hour increments. A member of the Executive Group will be present or on call during EOC operating hours.

B. EOC Operations

1. During disaster operations, the following may operate from the EOC; other officials may operate from their daily locations as defined in the functional Annexes:

   a. Executive Group (at the EOC or on call),

   b. Emergency Management Director,

   c. Communications Officer,

   d. Damage Assessment Coordinator,

   e. Public Information Officer,

   f. Medical Coordinator and/or Public Health Coordinator,

   g. Mass Care Coordinator,

   h. Resources Coordinator (may include Volunteer Coordinator),

   I. Social Services Coordinator,

   j. Radiological Officer (radiological emergency),

   k. LEPC Chair or representative,

   l. Veterinarian representative,

   m. Rumor control.

   n. Law Enforcement

2. Record keeping procedures in the EOC need to include:

   a. All radio communications at the EOC logged by the agency/organization receiving/transmitting the message,

   b. A detailed activity log of EOC operations maintained by the Emergency Management Director using local government administrative support.

   c. The Emergency Management Director or Communications Officer oversees all logs and the message/information flow system.

3. Periodic briefings at the EOC to update all personnel will be held, as the situation dictates.

4. The EOC contains updated maps of Dundy County and its cities and villages as well as status boards required for tracking significant events/actions.

5. EOC security is provided by the Dundy County Sheriff's Office.

C. EOC Coordination

1. Specific operations are detailed in the Annexes to this Plan. These disaster operations shall be performed in accordance with federal and state law and Dundy county resolutions which cover mutual aid, emergency expenditures, emergency worker's liability, Worker's Compensation, etc. The Executive Group will make necessary policy decisions in accordance with state and local laws.

2. To provide for the most efficient management of resources, coordination of emergency operations will be through the appropriate Staff.

3. Primary communications will be through normal systems. Additional communications capabilities are outlined in Annex B.

4. Incident Command in the field and officials at the EOC must maintain contact with each other to effectively coordinate disaster operations.

5. Emergency workers without standard identification cards and volunteers will be issued an identification card by the Region 15 Emergency Manager or designee, which will allow them access to areas necessary to perform their assigned tasks.

6. The EOC needs to be informed when staging areas are established in the field for the purpose of coordinating the use of outside support for disaster response

D. Local Emergency Declaration

In situations where response and recovery are within the capabilities of the local government, the Chief Executive of the jurisdiction may declare an emergency and issue directives to activate local resources required

to respond. (Example: A "Declaration of a Snow Emergency" could implement a parking ban on designated streets and activate the snow removal plan.)

E. Local Disaster Declaration

1. The Chief Executive may sign a Disaster Declaration when it appears that the response and recovery efforts will exceed the normal local capabilities. See Attachment 4.

2. Within the limitations stated in RRS 81-829.50, any order or declaration declaring, continuing, or terminating a disaster will be given prompt and general publicity through the Public Information Officer (Annex D).

3. A Disaster Declaration on official letterhead will be filed promptly with the Clerk of the affected jurisdiction and with the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency. The Emergency Management Director will e-mail or fax (if possible) the local Declaration, then mail the hard copy original to the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency. See Sample Disaster Declaration, Attachment 4 to this Annex.

4. The effect of a local Disaster Declaration will be to:

   a. Activate response and recovery aspects of all applicable local and/or inter-jurisdictional Emergency Management plans, and to

   b. Authorize the furnishing of aid and assistance from these plans.

5. A local Disaster Declaration is not an automatic request for state assistance.

F. Request for Assistance

1. Dundy County will first implement mutual aid agreements within the County and with neighboring communities.

2. If mutual aid resources are not sufficient, the Chief Executive or Incident Commander may request assistance from the state through Region 15 Emergency Management.

   a. A local Disaster Declaration must precede a request for State assistance (Attachment 4).

b. The County Board of Commissioners will make this request through the Region 15 Emergency Management Director to the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency. See Attachment 5 for guidelines.

c. The Nebraska Emergency Management Agency will review the request, evaluate the overall disaster situation, and recommend action to the Governor.

3. Local response agencies may request technical assistance and resource support directly from state agencies, such as the Nebraska State Patrol, the Department of Roads, the State Fire Marshal, the Department of Environmental Quality, and the Nebraska Health and Human Services System. The Region 15 Emergency Management Director will advise the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency of these requests.

VI. ADMINISTRATIVE AND LOGISTICS

A. Fiscal

1. Dundy County and its affected jurisdictions shall fund disaster related costs from local contingency funds to the fullest extent possible.

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

B. Call-Down Rosters and Review of Annex A

1. The Region 15 Emergency Management Director will ensure that call-down rosters for EOC Staff and County/City/Village Officials (Attachments 1 and 2) are current.

2. The Emergency Management Director will review this Annex annually.

VII. TRAINING AND EXERCISING

A. Training

1. The training program will be consistent with the five-year Homeland Security Exercise Plan. All training supported by the Homeland Security grant process must be ODP (Office of Domestic Preparedness) approved.

2. All personnel with responsibilities in this Plan should make every effort to attend training programs designed for city/village and county officials offered by the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency.

B. Exercising

1. All exercises and drills will be evaluated and any follow-up activities conducted in accordance with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP).

2. An exercise of Direction and Control aspects of this Plan involving both the Executive Group and EOC Staff should be held at least annually.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

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1	County Officials and EOC Staff	A-13
2	City/Village Officials and EOC Staff	A-16
3	Incident Status Report (OMS-1)	A-19
4	Sample Disaster Declaration	A-21
5	Emergency Disaster Checklist for Obtaining State/Federal Assistance	A-22
TAB A	City of Benkelman Operations Plan	A-23
TAB B	Village of Haigler Operations Plan	A-25

COUNTY OFFICIALS AND EOC STAFF

IF POSITIONS HAVE NOT BEEN APPOINTED ON THE EOC STAFF,

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE COUNTY

WILL ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR THAT FUNCTION

	NAME	BUSINESS	HOME	CELL
EXECUTIVE GROUP				
Chair, County Board	Scott Olson	297-3308		737-1255
	Scott Hogeland	423-5660		340-7635
	Jerry Fries	423-2872		737-1024
EMERGENCY OPERATING STAFF				
Region 15 Emergency Management Director	Patrick Gerdes	995-2250	995-8044	991-2996
Region 15 Emergency Management Deputy Director	Pam Reichert	423-2204	423-2780	882-6036
Region 15 Emergency Management Deputy Director	Art Johnsen	995-4961	995-5580	991-6151
Region 15 Emergency Management Deputy Director	Dennis Ocken	785-2420	325-6580	325-5278
Region 15 Emergency Management Deputy Director	Dan Rupp	367-4411	486-4541	367-7378
Region 15 Emergency Management Deputy Director	Kyle Clapp	278-2294	278-2719	340-7664
Region 15 Emergency Management Administrative Deputy Director	Jill Schmidt	995-2250		999-1275
Communications Officer	Raquel Ohrman (Kelly)	423-2393		340-4656

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS STAFF, CONTINUED

Damage Assessment Coordinator	Joaana Niblack	423-2821	423-5474
County Emergency Board	Linda Melchert	423-2402	340-7860
Public Information Officer	Gary Burke	423-5225 Office #2: 284-5560	
Medical Coordinator	Rita Jones, Admin	423-2204	882-6322
Public Health Coordinator	Heidi Wheeler ERC, SW Public Health	345-4323	340-3611

OPERATING STAFF

Mass Care Coordinator American Red Cross Mid-plains Chapter	Kyle Shepherd	532-8888	
Public Works / Utilities Coordinator	Southwest Public Power	888-382-3790	
Volunteer Coordinator American Red Cross Mid-plains Chapter	,Kyle Shepherd	532-8888	
Salvation Army	Terry Scovill	532-2038	530-4111
Area Agency on Aging	Sandy Miller	800-662-2961	
Local Emergency Planning Committee	Roger Powell	268-5088	962-6758
County Attorney	Gary Burke	423-5225 Office #2: 284-5560	
County Clerk	Tony Lutz	423-2058	423-2702
County Treasurer	Penny Denny	423-2346 423-5261	
County Roads	Mike Edwards		882-1287

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Dundy County Sheriff	Justin Nichols	423-2393	737-1560
Nebraska State Patrol	North Platte	535-8047	
Game and Parks	North Platte Office	535-8025	
Civil Air Patrol	NE wing HQ	402-309-7665	

COUNTY UTILITY SERVICE PROVIDERS

Electricity	Southwest Public Power, Palisade, NE	800-379-7977
Natural Gas	Source Gas	800-563-0012
Phone/cable/internet	BW Telecom	423-2300

PUBLIC WORKS/UTILITES

Public Works/Utilities Director	James Summers	423-2540 plant, 423-2466		414-1723
Water/Sewage/Waste	Jerry Mathews	423-2466	423-2419	
Parks and Recreation	James Summers	423-2540		414-1723
Building and Zoning	Diane Rosenfelt	423-2540	423-5322	882-0167

PUBLIC WORKS/UTILITIES
OPERATING STAFF Continued

City engineer	Miller and Associates	345-3710

PRIVATE UTILITY SERVICE PROVIDERS

Natural Gas	Source Gas	800-563-0012
Phone/Cable/Internet	BW Telecom	308-423-2000

VILLAGE OFFICIALS AND EOC STAFF

IF POSITIONS HAVE NOT BEEN APPOINTED ON THE EOC STAFF,

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE COUNTY

WILL ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR THAT FUNCTION

	NAME	BUSINESS	HOME	CELL
CITY OF HAIGLER OFFICIALS				
Mayor	Keith Haskel		297-3272	
Village Board Members	Rick Starks		297-3263	883-1961
	JoAnn Tafoya		297-3615	
	Mark Kamia		297-3381	
	Joe Brunswig		297-3476	
City Attorney	Richard Glidden	423-2734	423-2733	
City Clerk/Treasurer	Myrna Mulligan	297-3401	297-3338	
Fire Chief	Jeff Olson		297-3689	883-1959
EMS Captain	Rick Starks		297-3263	883-1961
Law Enforcement	Dundy Co Sheriff Sheriff Justin Nichols	423-2393	737-1560	

VILLAGE MAINTENANCE			
Public Works Director	Marlin Crouse	297-3414	297-3457
Village Engineer	Miller & Associates	345-3710	
Building and Zoning	_____		

PRIVATE UTILITY SERVICE PROVIDERS

Natural Gas	Source Gas	800-563-0012
Phone/Cable/Internet	BW Telecom	423-2000
Electrical	Southwest Public Power	800-379-7977

VILLAGE OF HAIGLER EOC STAFF

Emergency Management Director	Patrick Gerdes	995-2250	995-8044	991-2996
Emergency Manag. Deputy Director	Pam Reichert	423-2204	423-2780	882-6036
Public Information	Gary Burke	423-5225	Office #2 284-5560	
Damage Assessment Coordinator	Joanna Niblack	423-2821	423-5474	
Mass Care Coordinator	Kyle Shepherd Mid-Plains Chapter American Red Cross	532-8888		
Southwest Public Health Coordinator	Heidi Wheeler	345-4223	882-8346	340-3611
School Superintendent	Jim Kent	423-2738		340-4069
Resource Coordination	Marlin Crouse	297-3414	297-3457	
Volunteer Organizations	Kris Jardine Lutheran Church		297-3346	970-630-4845
	George Peterson Methodist Church		297-3459	

CITY OFFICIALS AND EOC STAFF

IF POSITIONS HAVE NOT BEEN APPOINTED ON THE EOC STAFF,

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE COUNTY

WILL ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR THAT FUNCTION

	NAME	BUSINESS	HOME	CELL
CITY OF BENKELMAN OFFICIALS				
Mayor	Harry Whittington	423-2540		340-2018
City Council President	Tammi Buffington		423-2532	423-2005
City Council Members	Tim Swensen		423-2922	
	Judy Clark		737-8002	
	Vacant			
City Attorney	Richard Glidden	423-2734	423-2733	
City Clerk/Treasurer	Dianne Rosenfelt	423-2540		737-1560
Fire Chief	Relgene Zimbelman		423-2600	882-8618
EMS Captain	Pam Reichert	423-2204	423-2780	882-6036
PUBLIC WORKS/UTILITES				
Public Works/Utilities Director	James Summers	423-2540 plant, 423-2466		414-1723
Water/Sewage/Waste	Jerry Mathews	423-2466	423-2419	
Parks and Recreation	James Summers	423-2540		414-1723
Building and Zoning	Diane Rosenfelt	423-2540	423-5322	882-0167
City engineer	Miller and Associates	345-3710		
PRIVATE UTILITY SERVICE PROVIDERS				
Natural Gas	Source Gas		800-563-0012	
Phone/Cable/Internet	BW Telecom		308-423-2000	

Incident Status Report

Instructions: As soon as possible fill in as much information as you currently know. Other information can be gathered as it becomes available. Please fill all of the information areas, put unknown in areas where you have no information and none where there is no damage or impact. Fill out form online at: http://www.nema.ne.gov/incident-status-report.html

General Information
Incident:
Incident Description:
Incident Date:
Report Date/Time:
Jurisdiction:
Name:
Email Address of Reporting:
Callback Number:
Incident Commander:
EOC Activated? Yes___ No___
Disaster Declaration? Yes___ No___

Local Actions
Evacuation Ordered? Yes___ No___
Size of the Area:
Law Enforcement Deployed? Yes___ No___
Fire Fighters Deployed? Yes___ No___
Rescue Workers Deployed? Yes___ No___
Public Works Deployed Yes___ No___
Mutual Aid Departments on the scene:
Private Utilities:

Disaster Impacts
Number of...
Fatalities:
Injuries:
Missing Persons:
Number of Shelters Open:
Number of People Sheltered:
Anticipated Total Number of Persons:
Special Needs Citizens Identified and Cared For:
Yes___ No___
Comfort locations for Emergency Workers established
Yes___ No___
Number of structures damaged:
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.

Homes
Minor:
Major:
Destroyed:
% Insured:
Public Buildings
Minor:
Major:
Destroyed:
% Insured:

Business/Industry Buildings
Minor:
Major:
Destroyed:
% Insured:
Immediate Needs:

Status of Services:
Status of Electric Utility Service:
Status of Telephone Service:
Status of Schools:
Status of Government Offices:

Impact on Critical Facilities
Hospitals:
Water Treatment Plants:
WasteWater Plants:
Lift Stations:
Natural Gas:
Correctional Facilities:
Other Impacted Critical Facilities:
Extent of Damage to Streets:
Extent of Damage to Roads:
Extent of Damage to Bridges:

Anticipated Future Needs: (including personnel, equipment, mass care, etc.)

The NEMA duty officer will acknowledge receipt of Incident Status Reports with a return email that includes a copy of the submitted form.

SAMPLE LOCAL DISASTER DECLARATION

A Disaster Declaration must be issued prior to requesting state or federal assistance.

A Disaster Declaration for a city or village should be transmitted through the County Emergency Management Director.
The County Board should also declare a disaster using this same form.

The following is a sample of the language that should be retyped onto the jurisdiction's official letterhead before submitting it to the State EOC.

Dundy

Dundy County (or affected city/village) has suffered from a _____ (i.e., disastrous tornado strike) that occurred on _____ (include date(s) and time) causing severe damage to public and private property, disruption of utility service, and endangerment of health and safety of the citizens of Dundy County (or city/village) within the disaster area

Therefore, the Chair of the Dundy County Board of Commissioners (or the Mayor/Board Chair of _____) has declared a state of emergency authorized under Nebraska State Statute R.R.S. 81-829.50 on behalf of Dundy County (or city/village), and will execute for and on behalf of Dundy County (or city/village), the expenditure of emergency funds from all available sources, the invoking of mutual aid agreements, and the applying to the State of Nebraska for assistance from the Governor's Emergency Fund and any other resources he/she deems necessary in the fulfillment of his/her duties.

_____
Chair, Dundy County
Board of Commissioners
(or Mayor/Board Chair of affected jurisdiction
or by appointed authorized representative)

WITNESS my hand and the seal of my office
this _____ day of _____,
20___.

_____
County (or City/Village) Clerk

_____
Date

EMERGENCY/DISASTER CHECKLIST FOR OBTAINING STATE/FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

1. Has an initial assessment of damages and resources needed been made? YES NO

   If NO,Damage Assessment instructions are in Annex C.

2. Are the emergency/disaster response and/or recovery requirements beyond your jurisdiction's capabilities? YES NO

3. Have you requested mutual aid? YES NO

   If NO, mutual aid resources are listed in the Annexes appropriate to the functional area. i.e. for fire, refer to Fire Services - Annex F; medical - Annex G; law enforcement - Annex H.

4. Has a Local Disaster Declaration been signed by the Chief Executive? YES NO

   If NO, see Sample Local Disaster Declaration on preceding page.

5. Do you need assistance in obtaining some resources? YES NO

6. Do you anticipate needing financial assistance from the State or Federal Government? YES NO

7. Are you maintaining financial records on the expenditures of local resources during the disaster? See Annex L. Financial expenditures must be documented under the Governor's Emergency Fund Procedures or to prove local share under a Presidential Disaster Declaration. YES NO

8. Have you determined what assistance you need and how that assistance will be utilized? YES NO

   If NO, go to #9.

9. Do you need State or Federal assistance to complete the damage assessment process? YES NO

10. Have you notified the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency? YES NO

If NO, notify as follows:

Call NEMA at: 1-877-297-2368 (toll free) or the McCook NAWAS Warning Point at 308-345-3450 or via 39.90

CITY OF BENKELMAN

OPERATIONS PLAN

FOR DISASTER RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

2013

CITY OF BENKELMAN
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

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EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN FOR THE CITY OF BENKELMAN

I. PURPOSE

A. The Emergency Preparedness Mission for the city of Benkelman is to ensure the coordination of city departments and personnel to effectively respond to and recover from a natural or manmade disaster so that the maximum number of people and the greatest amount of property in jeopardy from a disaster can be saved and order restored as soon as possible.

B. This plan identifies the primary disaster responsibilities of city departments and personnel employed by the city. This plan is intended to supplement the Dundy County Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP); functions found in this plan are also discussed in the LEOP.

C. It is in the best interest of the city of Benkelman that the named key officials meet at least once a year and after each disaster to review the Plan with the County Emergency Manager to determine that the Plan is current and reflects the roles and responsibilities as defined by statues, resolutions and field operations.

II. PLANNING FACTORS

A. All-Hazards Approach

This Plan uses an "all-hazards" approach that provides general direction for responding to any type of disaster across a full spectrum of hazards. Benkelman is susceptible to a number of hazards.

B. Vulnerable Populations

There are populations at risk in Benkelman. These will require special considerations in warning, evacuation, and other areas of disaster response.

C. Primary Responsibility for Disaster Response and Recovery

1. The responsibility for the welfare of the residents during a

disaster rests with the Mayor and the City Council. The elected officers of the jurisdiction shall be responsible for ensuring that emergency management services are provided to their citizens and for coordinating emergency operations in their respective jurisdictions, as well as making executive decisions necessary to provide an effective response and recovery to the disaster.

2. In the absence of the Mayor, the established line of succession is:

   a. President of the City Council

   b. Senior member of the City Council

   c. An official as appointed/elected by the City Council (special election as necessary).

III. BASIC DISASTER

OPERATIONS A.

Operations - Warning

Phase

1. When alerted of a disaster situation, the Communications Center at the Dundy County Sheriff's Office will begin notification of those on their emergency notification list.

2. The public may have already been warned by sirens or through the electronic media; if not, the dispatcher will sound the sirens as needed.

B. Operations - Actual Disaster

1. The first priority after a disaster has struck is lifesaving activities and the subsequent preservation of property. First Responders will proceed to the scene of the disaster or staging area as soon as possible. Initial requests for Field Operations assistance will be channeled through the Communications Center.

2. After the initial response, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will likely be activated to provide a site for local officials and other designated personnel to implement direction and provide coordination and support of Field Operations.

3. Other agencies and groups not defined as First Responders may be asked to provide additional disaster services as the city begins the process of recovery.

4. All responders in the field and officials at the EOC must maintain contact with each other to effectively coordinate response/recovery from the demands of the emergency.

5. All responding departments, agencies and jurisdictions will follow the National Incident Management System (NIMS) protocols when conducting either individual or joint disaster response and recovery activities. This includes but is not limited to establishing unified or area incident command systems, the use of staging areas as needed, implementing multi-agency coordination systems and resource management including the identification and listing of all department, agency and jurisdiction disaster response resources (equipment, trained personnel, supplies, facilities) using the NIMS resource identification process.

C. Operations - Departmental Responsibilities

The City has defined responsibilities for providing assistance to individuals suffering injury and/or loss and for providing government emergency services after a disaster. Disaster operations can encompass three areas:

1. Field Operations

a. First Responders will provide the initial response to a disaster.

b. These First Responders will use the National Incident Management System by establishing Incident Command. A member of one of the First Responder emergency units will provide the initial Incident Commander. This will be determined by the nature of the disaster. Incident Command may be transferred to another agency as disaster priorities change.

c. Because of the scope of the disaster, First Responders may incur additional responsibilities as defined in Section IV

of this plan.

d. When the EOC is activated, field operations will coordinate with the EOC; although the EOC will not dictate field actions, final authority for major decisions in response/recovery operations is the responsibility of the elected officials at the EOC.

2. Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The Emergency Operations Center will be activated to coordinate disaster response and recovery with the site Incident Commander.

a. Staffing will be determined by the severity of the situation.

b. The EOC is located at the Dundy County Courthouse 112 7th Avenue West. This location provides communications capability, auxiliary power, and ample space with support equipment for disaster operations.

3. Additional Disaster Services

Other agencies and groups may be asked for assistance after the initial response to the disaster. The Incident Command or the EOC Staff may request these services.

D. Field Operations: Incident Command and the EOC

Both the field responders and the EOC staff must interface during disaster operations so response efforts are channeled for the quickest, most effective recovery for the city. The use of the NIMS will help standardize communications and enhance coordination between incidents, initial responders, mutual aid, CEOs and supporting organizations.

1. Communications Capabilities: When the Incident Commander establishes a command post, the EOC will maintain contact with the Incident Command.

2. EOC Briefings: Response and recovery efforts will be planned (Incident Action Plan) at daily EOC briefings. Each City Department or agency working the disaster may be required to send a representative to report activities, accomplishments,

needed support and supplies and the next operational priority in their area.

3. Security of the Disaster Area

a. Security may be needed at all the highway points leading into Benkelman. The Nebraska State Patrol can help with security.

b. Local resources will be used first for roadblocks and barricades; then other village/county/state roads departments may be asked to help. The Incident Commander or Law Enforcement will contact the Communications Center to request additional resources from these agencies.

c. Identification cards for access to the disaster area will be issued in Benkelman and the County. ID cards are needed for local officials, volunteers, the media, and even residents when the disaster area has been secured. The Region 15 Emergency Management Director will distribute identification cards from the EOC or at the disaster access points.

E. Operations - Administration

Under the direction of the Mayor, the City Clerk will purchase or rent needed supplies, materials, and equipment or hire temporary help for disaster operations. All agreements and contracts on a temporary basis will be recorded in the City Clerk's Office. Contracting for permanent repairs and/or new construction of public facilities will follow established, routine procedures. All labor, equipment, and material expenditures, including donated supplies, equipment, professional and volunteer services, for the disaster will be submitted to and documented by the City Clerk.

IV. INCIDENT COMMAND/FIELD OPERATIONS - FIRST RESPONDERS

A. Primary Field Operational Control for the Disaster

1. All City Departments will become familiar with an Incident

Command System per HSPD-5, NIMS. This Incident Command s ystem will be used to ensure one point of contact for field coordination.

2. The Incident Commander may select staging area(s) if needed. The Incident Commander will inform the EOC of the location(s) of the staging area(s).

B. Responsibilities List for Field Operations

1. In preparing this plan, city officials have assigned responsibilities for disaster response and recovery. These responsibilities address an "all- hazards" approach; therefore, all activities listed for each department may not need to be applied to every disaster. However, the list is not all- inclusive; at the direction of either the Department Supervisor or the Mayor, city personnel may be requested to perform other disaster duties.

2. The task assignments for each City Department are written in general terms and purposely do not tell supervisors how to do their jobs. Each Department should develop guidelines (SOPs) for their specific operations in a disaster situation.

C. Police Department - Police Chief (LEOP - Annex H)

1. Among the First Responders to the disaster scene.

2. Implements the appropriate National Incident Management System.

3. Assesses communications capability as a priority action.

4. Notifies off-duty Police Department personnel and, if required, other law enforcement agencies for assistance. Approximately 2 persons could be available from the Dundy County Sheriff's Office, Nebraska State Patrol, Game and Parks Commission.

5. If needed, in conjunction with the Fire Department, warns residents and businesses by public address systems, high speed notification, knocking on doors, or other means.

6. Conducts any evacuation as required; including coordination with Emergency Management to select the best evacuation

routes to the selected shelter. See Annex E for evacuation planning and operations guidelines.

7. Implements established procedures for roadblock locations to isolate Benkelman if entry control is necessary.

8. Warns the public to evacuate by public address system, high speed notification, or door-to-door if time does not allow emergency information to be released through the Public Information Officer; the Fire Department may assist in contacting those affected. See Annexes B and D for communications capabilities and strategies.

9. Coordinates with the EOC and Incident Command for transportation of special needs evacuees.

10. Coordinates with the EOC and Incident Command in selecting assembly points and exercises surveillance over the assembly points being used for loading buses used for evacuation.

11. Assesses and determines the immediate needs for cleared routes to the hospital and coordinates with the EOC and Incident Command.

12. Coordinates traffic control and crowd control in and around the disaster area.

13. Coordinates with the Street Department for barricades, signs, and flags at control points as established by the Police Department. This will also be coordinated with the EOC and Incident Command.

14. Conducts search and rescue operations with Fire Department personnel.

15. Assesses the need for other City Departments to respond, contacts the Superintendents of Departments and reports this to the EOC.

16. May request opening the EOC for assistance in coordinating disaster response.

17. If the Courthouse is damaged, the alternate location for operations can be the Benkelman City Municipal Building.

18. May initially advise the EOC of area affected and gives general damage information.

19. Refers inquiries from the general public regarding the disaster or the whereabouts of an individual to the EOC.

20. Sends a representative to the briefings at the EOC; informs the EOC/City Administrator/Mayor/Incident Commander of any problems.

21. Secures the disaster area:

    a. To include critical public facilities and residences

    b. Checks volunteer ID cards

    c. Checks permanent ID cards of City personnel

    d. Controls EOC security from any interference with emergency operations

22. Prevents looting in disaster area.

23. Prevents re-entry into damaged or contaminated buildings.

24. Provides security at shelters, if needed.

25. Provides security for visiting dignitaries.

26. Notifies the EOC of possible flooding problems.

27. Picks up stray animals or implements other animal control measures using volunteers, veterinarians or animal control officers. See Annex H

28. Provides volunteer inmate labor.

29. Deputizes additional personnel, as required.

30. Continues with police responsibilities and services in unaffected areas.

31. Designates and maintains the lines of succession in the absence of

the Police Chief.

D. Communications Center - Police Department (LEOP - Annex B)

1. Maintains a current call-down roster of phones and pagers for key city personnel and others such as the hospital, care centers, schools, and businesses.

2. Provides warning through sirens; if the endangered area is isolated, telephones residents and/or businesses.

3. Monitors and disseminates further watches and/or warnings or advisories.

4. After the initial request for first response, makes the necessary notifications to include notifying the Mayor and Emergency Management Director.

5. Coordinates emergency radio traffic.

6. May request additional assistance through the EOC. E.

Fire Department - Fire Chief (LEOP - Annex F)

1. Among the First Responders to disaster scene.

2. Assumes the operational control for fire suppression and explosions.

3. If properly trained, serve as a hazardous materials responder; provides measures to minimize dangers from hazardous materials.

4. Provides radiological monitoring at radiological accidents, including the necessary coordination with Nebraska Health and Human Services System Regulation and Licensure and the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency.

5. Implements the Incident Command System per NIMS.

6. May request opening the EOC for assistance in coordinating and supporting disaster response.

7. Coordinates with Police Department in search and rescue operations.

8. Assists the Police Department in evacuation efforts.

9. Assists the Police Department in warning by public address system or door-to-door.

10. Assists the Police Department in crowd control/security of the disaster area.

11. Assesses need for other City Departments to respond and contacts the Department Superintendent(s); reports this to the EOC.

12. Implements mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, as needed.

13. Coordinates the staging area with the EOC and Incident Command.

14. Provides back-up equipment for water pumping.

15. Assists in safety inspections to assure the integrity of a structure before permitting re-occupancy.

16. Sends a representative to briefings at the EOC; informs the Mayor/Incident Commander of any problems.

17. Refers inquiries from the general public regarding the disaster or the whereabouts of an individual, to the EOC.

18. Continues fire suppression operations.

19. Establishes and maintains the lines of succession in the absence of the Fire Chief.

F. Emergency Medical Services - Rescue Chief (LEOP - Annex G)

1. May be among the First Responders at the disaster scene.

2. Implements the Incident Command System per NIMS.

3. Conducts triage operations, if needed.

4. Operates emergency medical units to provide emergency treatment to injured personnel at the scene.

5. Transports injured to the hospital; checks with Police

Department for open routes to hospital.

6. Implements mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions as necessary, allowing hospital staff to stay at their facility to receive injured.

7. Sends a representative to briefings at the EOC and informs the EOC//Mayor/Incident Commander of any problems.

8. Continues emergency medical services for the remainder of the City.

9. Establishes and maintains the lines of succession.

G. Public Works/Utilities (LEOP - Annex K)

The Public Works/Utilities Department includes these departments: Street, City Electric, Water/Waste Water, Parks and Recreation. If a staging area for the Public Works/Utilities function is established, it will be coordinated with the EOC and Incident Command.

1. Street Department - Superintendent

a. The call to respond to the disaster will initially come from dispatch at the Dundy County Communications Center. The Superintendent will coordinate with the Mayor/ Incident Commander on disaster work assignments.

b. The first priority after a disaster is to clear debris from the routes needed for First Responders; then clearing the arterials and collectors.

c. Assesses the damage to streets and reports the damage to the EOC; systematically clears the streets as prioritized at the EOC briefings with input from the Mayor/Incident Commander, Police Department, and other affected City Departments.

d. Closes streets, if requested by Police Department/Incident Commander, by transporting and erecting barricades, signs, and flags at control points established by the Police Department.

e. Posts traffic directional signs, as needed, particularly for evacuation.

f. Clears debris from public areas, but only from private property as is necessary for the rescue or safety of the occupants.

g. Performs priority repairs to streets.

h. Repairs storm sewers.

i. Provides emergency repair and maintenance of vehicles and equipment during disaster operations.

j. During flooding conditions, coordinates sandbagging operations for public buildings/entities.

k. Assists the Mayor in meeting requirements for the disposal of disaster debris. Responsibilities for landfill operations are listed under Mayor.

l. Establishes additional temporary tree burning areas, as needed.

m. If not being utilized, furnishes heavy equipment and personnel to other City Departments.

n. Sends a representative to the briefings at the EOC; informs the EOC Mayor/Incident Commander of any problems.

o. Maintains records of all overtime, operational expenses, repair costs, in-stock supplies used; supplies, equipment and labor procured during the response and recovery.

2. <u>City Electric Department - Superintendent</u>

a. All department employees will report to their normal Street and/or Electric Shop for vehicles, mobile communications and assignments. If their work reporting stations are un-accessible, they will receive further information during the notification or recall process.

b. The first qualified employee reporting will survey the sub-stations; survey overall damage to see if outside assistance will be required and will alert the Superintendent if mutual aid is needed. This will also be reported to the EOC.

c. De-energizes downed power lines.

d. Restores service as prioritized.

e. Coordinates with the Mayor and Incident Command and supplier in finding a temporary source of electricity should the city need it to restore utility service.

f. Keep the City Mayor and Incident Command and supplier informed of the current situation and when service may be restored.

g. Sends representative to briefings at the EOC; inform the Mayor/Incident Commander of any problems.

h. Safety inspects the electric systems on damaged public buildings; coordinates with the building inspector on these inspections.

i. Provides emergency lighting where needed for disaster operations.

j. Coordinates the use of emergency power generators with the EOC and Incident Command.

k. If not being utilized, furnishes heavy equipment and personnel to other City Departments.

3. Water and Wastewater Department - Superintendent

Water Division

a. Can assess each house individually.

b. Maintain water pressure and uncontaminated water supply.

c. Where possible, ensures an adequate water supply to the fire hydrants in case of major fire.

d. Is prepared to isolate the water system where there is a possibility of contamination from a hazardous materials spill.

e. Repairs the water tower and/or mains, as prioritized; isolates ruptured or damaged mains until repairs can be made.

f. Coordinates water testing with the State Health and Human Services System.

g. Provides potable emergency water supply.

1) Locates suitable containers; fills with uncontaminated, potable water.

2) Distributes water to locations as coordinated by the EOC; is aware of prioritized facilities needing water such as the hospital or care facilities.

h. Safety inspects the

Wastewater Division

a. Maintains the sanitary sewer operations.

b. Is prepared to isolate in-flow if the incident involves a hazardous materials spill into the waste system.

c. Safety inspects the wastewater system if damaged from the disaster.

d. Contracts for portable toilets and for their maintenance.

Both Water and Wastewater Divisions

a. If not being utilized, may be required to furnish equipment and personnel to other City Departments, such as vehicles to Police Department.

b. Sends one person to EOC briefings to represent both Divisions; informs the EOC/City Administrator/Mayor/Incident Commander of any problems.

4. Landfill Operation

The Mayor will primarily be responsible for coordinating disposal of disaster debris and will work with the Street Department in accomplishing this function. The following may be some of the requirements for disaster operations:

a. Meet the demand for greater disposal operations by:

1) Requesting an extension of hours as needed for debris disposal.

2) Requesting signs or guides in the landfill area to organize disposal efforts.

b. Obtain permission for normally unauthorized items (to the extent possible) at the landfill; find alternatives for disposal of unauthorized items.

c. Maintain a "salvage depot" for recovered, unclaimed damaged property which is removed from public or private property.

d. In coordination with other affected City Departments, the EOC, and Incident Commander establishes temporary site(s) for debris disposal/storage.

e. Will establish an additional temporary tree-burning area, if the one "permitted" burn site in Dundy County is not adequate.

V. EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER

A. Mayor/City Council (LEOP - Annex A)

Responsibilities of the Mayor and City Council during disaster operations may include, but are not limited to:

1. Respond to the disaster.

2. Exercising emergency powers; provide policy decisions.

3. Signing the Disaster Declaration.

4. Exercising the final authority on subjects such as:

   a. Curfews

   b. Price restrictions

   c. Standards for contractors, craftsmen

   d. Temporary waivers for land use

   e. Other related legal responsibilities

f. Evacuation decisions

5. Approving emergency legislation for the city.

6. Activating the EOC; notifying the Emergency Manager

7. Emergency Public Information (LEOP - Annex D)

a. The Mayor will ensure that the public is given timely and accurate information through the Public Information Officer (PIO).

b. The Mayor will designate a PIO at the time of the disaster if one is not appointed.

c. The PIO will establish an Information Center to:

1) Release emergency directions and information to radio, television and newspaper.

2) Work with outside media sources, providing timely, accurate information at scheduled media briefings or as the situation dictates.

3) Maintains liaison with the EOC and the Incident Commander to stay abreast of current information.

4) Serves as the source through which the media will gain access to public officials, if required.

5) Provides current and accurate information to the general public making inquiries.

B. <u>The Mayor assumes the following duties if there is no City Administrator</u>

The Mayor is the administrative head of the city government who has final authority for all City Departments. The Mayor and Council will coordinate with the Emergency Management Director in providing unified management of the direction and control functions for disaster response and recovery and for support of the Incident Command. The responsibilities of the Mayor include, but are not limited to:

1. Coordinating with the City Council members, the Emergency Management Director and the Incident Commander

during disaster operations.

2. The Mayor will be alerted of a disaster situation by the dispatcher or Emergency Management Director.

3. Activating the EOC

4. Reporting to the EOC to monitor the disaster incident through situation reports and data coming into the EOC; visiting the various areas of the disaster, as necessary.

5. In conjunction with the Emergency Management Director, determine EOC staffing.

6. Providing over-all coordination of all City Departments and purchasing for handling the disaster effort.

7. In conjunction with needs of Field Operations and Emergency Management:

   a. Recruiting any city personnel not involved in disaster response that could assist in emergency duties.

   b. Forming a clerical pool and provide any other support personnel needed to staff the EOC - may include recording disaster events, maintaining status boards, typing, answering inquiries, telephoning, etc.

8. Maintaining current inventory and resource list of emergency equipment and supplies.

9. Coordinating citywide resources that may be used in disaster response/recovery.

10. Coordinating with the City Attorney on any legal emergency matters.

11. Responding to official inquiries.

12. If a number of public buildings and/or streets have been affected by the disaster, assisting in prioritizing the return to service.

13. Coordinating with the Building Inspector in recovery and rebuilding efforts.

14. Ensuring the Building Inspector, acting as Damage Assessment coordinator, has designated someone to document damage through photographs should there later be an application for state or federal assistance.

15. Designating appropriate staff to photograph debris piles before disposal.

16. In conjunction with the Clerk, ensuring that the City Clerk documents expenses for the disaster including the donation of supplies, equipment, services and volunteer labor.

17. Assisting the Emergency Management Director in determining the location(s) for the distribution of potable water and requesting the Water Department to provide potable water to the public; then through the Public Information Officer, notifying the public of the availability and location(s) of water.

18. Working with the Emergency Management Director in providing liaison with local contractors, businesses, and industries to obtain the needed heavy equipment and operators, supplies, or specialized personnel as required in the disaster situation.

19. Advising disaster victims of temporary emergency housing.

20. Establishing a point of contact for cash donations from the community for disaster victims/efforts and establishing guidelines in distributing the money. Also maintain an accepted, standardized accounting system to track appropriate financial donations.

21. Maintaining a "salvage depot" for unclaimed items.

C. Emergency Management Director

The Region 15 Emergency Management Director will act as a disaster operations advisor to the Mayor and City Council. In performing the direction and control function for coordinating disaster operations, the Emergency Management Director will work closely with the Mayor. Disaster operations duties for the Emergency management Director may include, but are not limited to:

1. Being responsible for readiness of the EOC to include an adequate communications system, status/ICS boards, maps, office supplies and equipment, printed logs and forms, alternate power or an alternate location.

2. Activating the EOC (normally called by the Dispatcher from the Dundy County Sheriff's Department); assumes overall operational management and coordination for the support of emergency functions of the disaster response and recovery.

3. In conjunction with the Mayor, determining who is needed on the EOC Staff.

4. Maintaining a current call-down list of EOC Staff with an established procedure for calling in the Staff.

5. Coordinating additional communications support, such as amateur radio operators, staff to take calls for "rumor control", etc.

6. Tracking and recording disaster events on a status board or flip chart; plotting areas of destruction on maps; staff from the City Clerk may be assigned this function.

7. Conducting EOC briefing(s) to coordinate disaster response/recovery efforts; determine with executives how often Briefings are needed.

8. Coordinating with the City Departments as well as local businesses, private groups, volunteers, and adjacent jurisdictions called for mutual aid and with Dundy County government if the situation dictates.

9. Requesting the Public Information Officer to provide emergency information to the public concerning an evacuation.

10. Coordinating transportation that may be required for evacuation.

11. Advising in the selection of assembly points for transportation.

12. Coordinating shelter operations with the American Red Cross.

13. Recommending that the Mayor/Council declare an emergency; preparing the Disaster Declaration for the signature of the Mayor and

the witness of the Clerk.

14. Coordinating with the City Attorney on any legal emergency matters.

15. Coordinating with the ARC/Social Services/Area Agency on Aging on disaster needs of individuals to provide necessary outreach services and assistance in recovery.

16. Coordinating staging areas with Field Operations.

17. Disseminating Identification cards for:

    a. Emergency workers

    b. Volunteers

    c. Disaster area residents

    d. Appointed/elected officials

18. Coordinating with the Mayor in determining potable water distribution locations; assuring that the public is notified concerning the availability and location of water.

19. Working with the Mayor in providing liaison with local contractors, businesses and industry to obtain the needed heavy equipment and operators, supplies, or specialized personnel as required.

20. Making formal requests to the next higher levels of government for assistance if the disaster response is beyond the capability of the City.

21. Providing training opportunities for personnel who will respond to a disaster.

22. Reviewing and updating this Plan for the City of Benkelman, annually.

D. <u>City Attorney</u>

1. Reviews the Nebraska Emergency Management Act and provides emergency legal counsel to city officials on subjects such as:

    a. Curfews

b. Price restrictions

c. Standards for contractors, craftsmen to ensure disaster victims are not further victims of unscrupulous practices

d. Temporary waivers for land use

e. Other related legal duties

2. Drafts emergency legislation for the city.

3. Provides assistance in negotiating contracts for emergency services.

E. Building Inspector (Benkelman has no building inspector) (LEOP - Annex C)

1. Coordinates the damage assessment of:

   a. Public entities

   b. Homes

   c. Businesses

2. Compiles information to define the property appraisals/values and insurance coverage as well as damage sustained.

3. Works with the American Red Cross damage assessment team to assure all homes have been surveyed for damage.

4. In conjunction with the Mayor, assures someone is designated to photograph and record public and private damage should there be an application for state or federal assistance.

5. Compiles all damage assessment reports into a summary document for use by the EOC Staff.

6. Assures that safety inspections are conducted for public and private buildings and issues temporary occupancy permits for temporary housing.

7. Prepares demolition orders for all unsafe structures and provides assistance in the coordination of the demolition work.

8. Assures that rebuilding is in compliance with the City's master development plan.

9. Coordinates first with local contractors/lumber yards to restore damaged public facilities.

10. Coordinates with the City Administrator in establishing a point of contact for insurance adjusters and the influx of builders and repairmen.

11. With the approval of the City Administrator, contracts for needed structural engineering services.
12. Coordinates, as necessary, with the City Electric Superintendent on the safety inspections of the electric systems on damaged public buildings.

13. Ensures that all incoming contractors register through the Building Inspector's office.

F. City Clerk

1. Witnesses the Disaster Declaration

2. Tracks and documents all expenses for the disaster operations from each City Department to include:

   a. Labor (regular and overtime, temporary help)

   b. Equipment usage, rentals, repairs due to the disaster.

   c. Materials (to include parts and supplies used from the City's inventory)

   d. Accounts for the reception and disbursements of all appropriate financial aid, equipment, supplies and volunteer labor.

3. Coordinates with the Purchasing Officer in assigning (at the time of the disaster) an account number for emergency expenditures.

4. Provides financial statistics and summaries for the cost of the disaster, when requested.

5. In conjunction with the Mayor, prepares the necessary documentation required for state and federal disaster assistance applications.

6. In initial disaster response, may assist at the Communications Center.

7. Provides staff for the EOC to track and record disaster events.

8. Work as or closely with the Volunteer Coordinator in Dundy County. Procedures are outlined in Attachment 3 to Annex L.

NOTE :(*It is suggested that in major events, another person be assigned the responsibility for volunteer coordination and work closely with the Clerk, as the Clerk has other specialized financial and other civil responsibilities during an event*

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VILLAGE OF HAIGLER

OPERATIONS PLAN

FOR DISASTER RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

2013

VILLAGE OF HAIGLER
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

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VILLAGE OF HAIGLER
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

This plan is for the elected and appointed officials in the Village of Haigler as well as to the first responders and any support groups. This Plan identifies their roles and responsibilities in disaster response and recovery.

Each Annex in the Dundy County Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP) details and supports this jurisdiction's Plan. For example: general procedures for disaster response to fires and hazardous materials are defined in Annex F. The additional information in this plan under Field Operations for the Fire Department gives further specific guidelines for the Village.

It is in the best interest of the Village of Haigler, that the named key officials meet at least once a year and after each disaster to review the Plan with the County Emergency Manager to determine that the Plan is current and reflects the roles and responsibilities as defined by statues, resolutions and field operations.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR DISASTER OPERATIONS

The responsibility for the welfare of the residents during a disaster rests with the Village Board Chairperson and the Village Board. The Village Board Chairperson will be responsible for the coordination of disaster operations. The elected officers of the jurisdiction shall be responsible for ensuring that emergency management services are provided to their citizens and for coordinating emergency operations in their respective jurisdictions, as well as making executive decisions necessary to provide an effective response and recovery to the disaster.

OVERVIEW OF DISASTER OPERATIONS

Warnings whenever possible, the public will be alerted to threats or potential disasters. (Annexes B, D).

Field Operations: In a disaster, lifesaving activities and the preservation of property are the priorities of the elected officials and the first responders

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): An EOC will likely be opened at the Haigler Fire Hall to provide officials a site for coordination and support of the disaster operations. Area and local support agencies will generally work from the EOC.

Incident Command: First Responders will use the National Incident Management System (NIMS) by establishing Incident Command. EOC staff, to include the chief elected officials, will also follow NIMS protocols.

I. WARNINGS (Annex B)

A. Severe Weather Spotting Program: The National Weather Service in Goodland will usually ask the County Communications Center to activate spotters when severe weather is a possibility. The County Communications Center notifies Law Enforcement and will page out the request to weather spotters in each individual town. Spotters are primarily from Law Enforcement, Emergency Management, and Fire/EMS Departments and are equipped with radios. There are no designated spotting locations in and around Dundy County. Spotters radio their reports to the fire station or to the County Communications Center. The Communications Center will, in turn, advise the Emergency Management Officials as well as the National Weather Service when conditions persist.

B. Citizens may also be alerted of danger by outdoor sirens, high speed notifications or public address systems on emergency vehicles. If necessary, warnings may be given door- to-door if time allows.

C. Emergency information can be broadcast over radio station Goodland 102.5
FM, television station KBSL-TV Channel 10 in Goodland, and KHGI-TV, Channel 6 from Kearney.

II. INCIDENT COMMAND and FIELD RESPONSE (Annex A)

A. The first emergency responder to arrive at the scene will become the initial Incident Commander and expand/transfer the incident Command as the situation warrants; following NIMS protocols.

B. Emergency communications and warnings for Haigler and the County are handled through the County Communications Center in the Sheriff's Office located in County Courthouse in Benkelman. The Communications Center will give emergency information via pagers and radios to the first responder agencies, including Law Enforcement, the individual Fire Departments, EMS and the Region 15 Emergency Management personnel. A detailed listing of frequencies used in the County is in Attachment 2, Annex B.

C. The site(s) Incident Command must let the EOC know what is needed for disaster operations!

D. The Incident Commander will request mutual aid through the Communications Center.

III. LAW ENFORCEMENT (Annex H)

A. Law Enforcement personnel can communicate by radio with the Communications Center, the Incident Command Post, the EOC and the Fire
& EMS Departments.

B. The first emergency responder to arrive at the scene will become the Incident Commander and expand/transfer the Incident Command as the situation warrants; following NIMS protocols.

C. Evacuation

1. People will be notified in the event that evacuation is necessary. The Village Board Chairperson can order an evacuation. The Incident Commander at the scene will, if time allows, consult with the Village Board Chairperson in situations requiring immediate evacuation. If the impacted area has a critical threat or is life-threatening to the population or environment, the Incident Commander may order an evacuation.

2. If residents need transportation during the evacuation, they may call the Communications Center who will relay the request to the Dundy County Emergency Manager or the Emergency Operations Center. If the EOC has not yet been opened, the Communications Center will call the Incident Commander. Transportation resources are listed in Annex L of the County LEOP. In the field, if the Incident Commander sees the need for transportation during evacuation, he will notify the EOC for coordination and support.

D. Law enforcement will work with other First Responders in search and rescue.

E. Security of the Disaster Area.

1. Security may be needed at all the highway points leading into Haigler. The Nebraska State Patrol can help with security.

a. Roadblocks and barricades: Local resources will be used first then other village/county/state roads departments may be asked to help. The Incident Commander or Law Enforcement will contact the Communications Center to request additional resources from these agencies.

b. Identification cards for access to the disaster area will be issued in Haigler and the County. Local officials, volunteers, the media, and even residents may need ID cards after when the disaster area has been secured. The Region 15 Emergency Management Director will distribute identification cards from the EOC or at the disaster access points.

IV. FIRE DEPARTMENT (Annex F)

A. Fire Department personnel can communicate by radio with the Communications Center, the Incident Command, the EOC, Law Enforcement the Sheriff's Department and EMS as well as with each other.

B. The first emergency responder to arrive at the scene will become the Incident Commander and expand/transfer the Incident Command as the situation warrants; following NIMS protocols.

C. The Fire Department will coordinate with other First Responders in search and rescue.

D. Hazardous Materials Response (Annex F, Appendix 1)

1. The Incident Commander will notify the Communications Center if assistance is needed in responding to a hazardous materials incident. The Communications Center will call for a State Emergency Response Team (SERT) through the NE State Patrol (402) 471-4545.

2. The Incident Commander will determine if the incident poses a threat to people and/or property and will determine if an evacuation is necessary.

3. Hazardous materials, including radiological, in Dundy County are listed in
Annex F, Appendix 1, Attachment 1.

V. EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (EMS) (Annex G)

A. EMS personnel can communicate by radio with the Communications Center, the Incident Command, the EOC, Law Enforcement, Fire Departments, and with each other.

B. The first emergency responder to arrive at the scene will become the Incident Commander and expand/transfer the Incident Command as the situation warrants; following NIMS protocols.

C. EMS will work with other First Responders in search and rescue.

D. One person will be dedicated to radio communications; another may be needed to set up triage.

E. After triage, victims can be transported to the nearest receiving hospital(s).

VI. PUBLIC WORKS/UTILITIES (Annex K, Annex C)

A. The Public Works/Utilities Supervisor will maintain communication and coordination of activities with the Executive Board, the Incident Command and the EOC during the initial response through the final restoration of services.

B. Utilities will provide personnel for emergency repairs.

C. Village street maintenance crews will clear emergency routes for the initial disaster response and will begin debris removal. The County Road Department may be contacted for additional help

D. The Village Board Chairperson will authorize a tree dump; arrangements can be made to discard debris at a later time.

E. The primary list of heavy equipment and resources for disaster operations is in Annex L, Attachment 2.

VII. EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC) (Annex A)

A. THE EOC NEEDS TO BE THE ONE POINT OF CONTACT IN COORDINATING AND SUPPORTINBG THE INCIDENT COMMAND DURING DISASTER RESPONSE AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS. Not only will the Incident Commander work with the EOC, but also regular briefings will be held for Command, General and EOC Staff. The Chief Elected Official will schedule these meetings.

B. Direction and coordination of the disaster response and recovery support operations will be administered from the EOC.

C. The Village Board Chairperson has the primary responsibility and authority, by law, for disaster operations coordination. The Village Board Chairperson line of succession is to the President of the Village Board.

D. The Emergency Operating Center (EOC) will be set up in the Haigler Fire Hall, if not damaged and is available at the time of the disaster. There is auxiliary power at the EOC. A generator is available for use from the Fire Department.

E. The Region 15 Emergency Management Director will work under the Village Board Chairperson direction in carrying out disaster coordination and support duties. Other staff that may be called upon to work in the EOC are the:

1. Communications dispatch (2-3 people),

2. Public Information Officer,

3. Representatives from Law Enforcement, Fire, EMS, and Utilities,

4. Village Clerk,

5. Village Board Member(s).

6. Representatives from support agencies as needed.

F. The Region 15 Emergency Management Director and/or the Village Board Chair can open the Emergency Operating Center. The Director will inform the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) in Lincoln that the EOC has been opened.

G. The Region 15 Emergency Management Director will call in personnel to work the disaster. The Emergency Management Director will coordinate and work with all responding agencies.

H. A telephone list of officials and personnel is found in Annex A, Attachments 1 and 2 of the county LEOP.

I. The Village Board Chairperson will declare a Disaster when assistance is needed beyond the capability of Haigler to respond (Annex A, Attachment 3). Additional assistance will be requested from surrounding towns, from the County and from mutual aid groups. The Region 15 Emergency Management Director will send a copy of the Disaster

Declaration to NEMA as soon as practical.

VIII. COMMUNICATIONS AT THE EOC (Annex B)

Coordination between the EOC and the Incident Command Post and the first responders is essential. The communications capability at the EOC includes mobile and fixed radios, landline and wireless telephone, Internet, and messengers. Additional communications assistance may be available from the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency and/or the Nebraska State Patrol Mobile Command Post.

IX. EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION (Annex D)

A. The Village Board Chairperson, the Incident Commander, Public Information Officer or the Region 15 Emergency Management Director serving as an alternate, will release official public information. This Public Information Officer will work at the EOC, coordinating with the Village Board Chairperson, Emergency Management, and the Incident Commander.

B. The Chief Elected Official must approve the public information being released.

C. Official information or instructions to the public will be broadcast over radio stations KLOE, KIOD and television station KBSL.

D. If needed, the Public Information Officer will conduct briefings with the media to update them on the latest disaster events.

E. A telephone line may be set up to receive calls from the public concerning the disaster. The Public Information Officer will be responsible for this "rumor control" line.

F. Emergency information could also be released through the Nebraska Emergency Alert System (EAS). Dundy County is in Area 5 of the EAS network (Annex B).

X. SHELTERING (Annex I)

A. The Region 15 Emergency Management Director will call the American Red Cross (ARC) when sheltering is needed. The MidPlains Chapter of the American Red Cross will open shelters under the

direction of the Region 15 Emergency Management Director.

B. Emergency Management will alert the Field Incident Commander and the Public Information Officer which shelters have been opened and which streets are cleared to the shelters.

C. A list of shelters in Haigler is in Attachment 1 to Annex I.

XI. RESOURCES (Annex L)

A. The Chief Elected Official is responsible for obtaining additional resources needed to respond to the disaster. The First Responders in the field may make resource requests to the EOC.

B. The County Road Department (and/or the Region15 Emergency Manager) maintains a list of heavy equipment, transportation resources, generators, and specialized teams or services that can be used in disaster operations. A list of these resources for all of the County is in Attachments 1 and 2 to Annex L.

C. The Chief Elected Official may appoint a Volunteer Coordinator in Haigler. Procedures are outlined in Attachment 3 to Annex L.

(*It is suggested that in major events, another person be assigned the responsibility for volunteer coordination and work closely with the Clerk, as the Clerk has other specialized financial and other civil responsibilities during an event)*

XII. DAMAGE ASSESSMENT (Annex C)

A. The Dundy County Assessor will serve as the Damage Assessment Coordinator who will compile and report to the EOC all of the damage information gathered. The Incident Status Report (OMS-1) form can be found in the county LEOP in Annex A, Attachment 3.

B. Damage assessment starts as soon as lifesaving efforts are completed.

C. Damage Assessment for the following areas will be completed by:

1. Public Facilities: Public Works,

2. Residences: Insurance Adjusters, Insurance Agents,

3. Businesses: Insurance Adjusters, Insurance Agents.

XIII. HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (Annex G)

The coordination of all public welfare and human needs after a disaster will be provided from such organizations as the West Central, Nebraska Area Agency on Aging, the MidPlains Chapter of the American Red Cross and other social service and community organizations.

XIV. PUBLIC HEALTH (Annex G)

Emergency Management along with the EMS Chief will be responsible for addressing public health issues, including counseling services.

XV. FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

The Haigler Village Clerk will be responsible for tracking all disaster expenses including overtime for paid personnel, supplies used, emergency purchases/rentals/contracts. Also an accounting system will track all donations of supplies, material, equipment, mutual aid support and volunteer labor for the duration of the event.

XVI. WHEN THE DISASTER IS BEYOND LOCAL CAPABILITIES

A. When local resources are not sufficient for the disaster response needs, the Chief Executive may request assistance from Dundy County and from the Region 15 Emergency Management Agency. If, in the determination of county officials, county resources and mutual aid are not adequate to cope with the situation, assistance may be requested from the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency by calling toll free 1-877-297-2368.

B. A telephone list for officials, first responders, and support groups is found in Annex A, Attachments 1 and 2.

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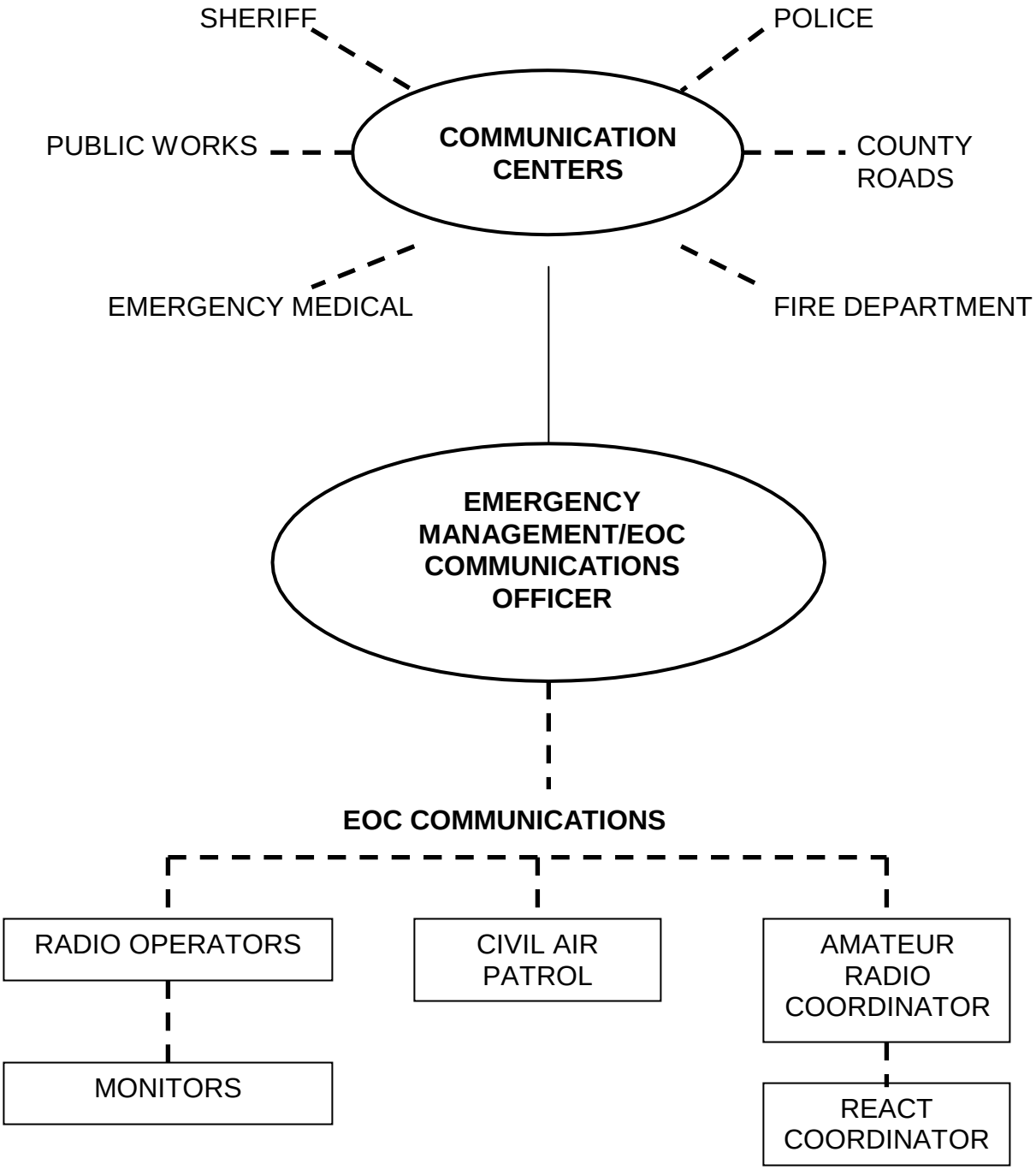
COMMUNICATIONS AND WARNING



STATE SUPPORT: ESF #2-
Communications
Lead Agency:
Dept. of Administrative Services, Division of Communications

COMMUNICATIONS AND WARNING

I. PURPOSE

This Annex provides information and guidance concerning available Communications and warning systems within Dundy County. The communications and warning systems are discussed, and procedures for their use during emergency operations are outlined.

II. SITUATION

A countywide communications center is located in the Dundy County Sheriff's Office at the Courthouse in Benkelman. The Dundy County Communications Center is staffed on a 24-hour basis. Sufficient communications and warning equipment is available to provide communications necessary for most emergency situations. In disasters, augmentation may be required.

A. Hazards vary in predictability and speed of onset; therefore, time available for warning may vary from ample to none.

B. The County has several facilities such as the Dundy County Hospital, Hester Memorial Nursing Home, Benkelman Ball Park and Dundy County Fair Grounds, and Rock Creek Recreational Area requiring specific warning that a hazard exists. Emergency response vehicles may be needed to help warn these facilities.

C. Agreements exist between the United States, Russia, and other countries to reduce the risk of nuclear war because of an accidental, unauthorized, or other unexplained incident involving a nuclear weapon. The National Warning System (NAWAS) would broadcast any warnings if such an unlikely incident threatened the United States.

III. ASSUMPTIONS AND PLANNING FACTORS

A. Communications and warning are vital to the effective and efficient preparedness, response and recovery activities during emergency operations.

B. Some people that are directly threatened by a hazard may ignore, not hear, or not understand the warnings issued.

C. Volunteer radio groups such as REACT, Civil Air Patrol, and local/regional amateur radio clubs may respond to the County EOC upon notification of a disaster.

IV. ORGANIZATION/RESPONSIBILITIES

The communications and warning function is directed and coordinated by the Dundy County Sheriff. The Communications Officer will be responsible for the supervision of all activities within the center.

A. The Communications Officer is responsible for the supervision of all activities within their respective communications center to include a current roster of personnel to ensure recall on Short notice.

B. Emergency Management Communications assists jurisdictions by recruiting and coordinating amateur, REACT/CB, Civil Air Patrol, and Business Band radio operators and their equipment.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Communications

1. The Emergency Operation Center (EOC)

a. The EOC is equipped with adequate communications equipment to transmit and receive pertinent information. See Attachment 3 for communications capabilities.

b. In the event of commercial power failure, a generator will provide power for essential equipment in both the EOC and communications center.

c. There are 2 lines in and 6 lines out installed and readily available telephone lines in the EOC as well as wireless internet.

1) Cellular phones will quickly fail due to system overload or loss of one or more cellular towers in or near the county. Prior arrangements with the cellular provider(s) may enable the use of selected cellular phones.

2) The Executive Group and/or the Communications Coordinator shall establish the priority of service restoration, both cellular and non-cellular.

2. Dundy County Sheriff's Office

   a. The Sheriff's Office is located at 701 Chief Street in the Courthouse in Benkelman. The frequencies used on a daily basis are listed in Attachment 3.

   b. The Sheriff's Office is equipped with auxiliary power to continue operations should a power outage occur.

3. Nebraska State Patrol

   a. The Nebraska State Patrol Troop headquarters is located in McCook, NE, and provides service to Dundy County. The frequencies used on a daily basis are listed in Attachment 3.

   b. The Nebraska State Mobile Command Post can provide communications resources with an emphasis on law enforcement operations. By using programmable equipment it will be capable of transmitting and receiving on any frequency within the following ranges:

      1) VHF Low Band 29.7 to 50.0 MHz.

      2) VHF High Band 148.0 to 174.0 MHz.

      3) UHF 450.0 to 470.0 MHz.

4. Local and Area Hospitals

   a. The Dundy County Hospital has sufficient dedicated electronic communications equipment for day-to- day medical surge activity. The equipment includes: four two-way radios (for communications within the facility); two portable handheld radios and two base stations with Fire-EMS frequency, cell phones, a satellite phone, wireless internet, Health Alert Network and Telehealth Network.

   b. The medical communications system includes plans for continuity of operations (COOP) in the event of power outages, disruption or lack of access to the facility (storm damaged) and after hours. The system designated the protocols and SOPs for Incident Management, EMS and other first response, coordination with the EOC, and region inter-connectivity during a disaster. The communications systems also includes a plan for implementing a Joint Information Center with the EOC,

elected officials, field responders, support agencies and regional health care facilities.

5. Other Jurisdictions

Communication capabilities exist in other jurisdictions within the County and are listed in Attachment 3. Regional capabilities are also listed.

6. Amateur Radio

An area Amateur Radio Club may support the County by providing additional communications to support the Emergency Management response and recovery operations. Amateur radio operators will relocate with their equipment to the designated operating location.

7. REACT (or CB Club)

During a disaster, an area REACT may provide emergency communication support to the County.

8. Civil Air Patrol

During a disaster, members of the Lee Bird Composite Squadron and the Nebraska Wing of the Civil Air Patrol can support the County disaster relief operations with VHF and UHF frequency radio, as well as assist with damage assessment, disaster welfare inquiries and aerial reconnaissance/damage assessment.

9. Communication Systems Maintenance, Testing and Protection

a. Local provisions are in place to provide professional maintenance and repair and that periodic operational tests of the communications systems, including the warning system, are made with immediate corrective actions for any problems identified.

b. Standard lightning protection techniques are used during severe weather.

c. Wind can damage antennas, but with sufficient planning, alternate or temporary antennas can be utilized.

B. Warning

1. The National Warning System (NAWAS) is a Federal system of high priority, dedicated communications.

   a. The Nebraska NAWAS System is that part of the National Warning System within the State.

   b. The Nebraska Emergency Management Agency Communications Officer is responsible for the operation of the Nebraska system. The telephone company performs maintenance.

   c. The State Warning Point is at the Nebraska State Patrol Headquarters, and the State Emergency Operating Center (NEMA) is designated as the Alternate State Warning Point.

   d. Although warning information can originate from several sources, all relevant warning information is passed via the NAWAS system to all warning points within the State. This system is outlined on Attachment 5, the Nebraska Emergency Management Warning Network.

2. Notification of Officials

   a. The Sheriff's Office Dispatcher will alert city/county officials, the County Emergency Management Director and others on the County EOC staff immediately after initiating public warning (Attachment 1). Refer to the tornado watch/warning procedures (Annex J).

   b. Pagers are utilized to provide warning to various governmental and non-governmental agencies (Attachment 2). Pagers are activated by the Dispatcher.

3. Warning the Public

   a. The Communication Center will provide warning to the public by activating all fixed sirens in the County, either simultaneously or individually.

   b. The authority to activate the sirens in Benkelman rests with the Sheriff, Emergency Management or Dispatcher. When a call

from the public comes in, Dispatch activates the pagers then activates the siren. The Haigler Fire Chief activates the siren in Haigler.

c. Warning to the public may also be provided by loudspeakers or sirens on emergency vehicles or by immediate broadcast via Radio Station KIOD 105.3 FM in McCook, Radio Station KLOE 102.5
FM/730 AM in Goodland, KS, Television Station KBSL Channel 10 in
Goodland, KS, and the BWTelcom cable system.

4. Tornado Watch:

Dundy County has an established tornado-spotting program with assistance from rural spotters, Emergency Management, and Law enforcement personnel. Reports from REACT and amateur spotters are made to the Communication Center who in turn contacts the local responders via radio and pagers. Reports from the public, rural spotters and law enforcement personnel are made directly to their respective agency. In the event phone lines to the Communication Center are busy, the alternate agency to notify is the County Sheriff.

5. Flood Watch/Warning

a. Emergency Preparedness Plans for the Bonny Dam in Yuma County Colorado have been developed by the Bureau of Reclamation. These plans include Notification Lists whereby the Dundy County Communications officer will contact residents in the area and agencies involved should a hazardous situation occur (reference Annex E, Appendix 1 for operational procedures).

b. The National Weather Service (NWS) monitors conditions that may lead to flooding, i.e., ice dams, rainfall, and snow melt. NWS may also contact observers such as the Emergency Management Director/Deputy, or the Dundy County Sheriff's Office to make local assessments of river or stream conditions or to report data from the non-automated river gauges.

c. The public is notified via Radio Stations: KIOD 105.3 FM in McCook, KLOE 730 AM/KKCI 102.5 FM in Goodland; and Television Station KBSL Channel 10 in Goodland, KS and BWTelcom cable system.

6. Hazardous Materials Incidents

   a. The owner of a facility is required to notify the State Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) upon discovery of a release of a hazardous substance of reportable quantity (RQ) or greater, according to DEQ Regulation Title 126. A fixed facility that has a release of an extremely hazardous chemical above the 302(a) reportable quantity (RQ) of SARA Title III requires notification under section 102(a) of CERCLA. They shall notify, immediately after the release, the Emergency Management Director/Deputy, the Community Emergency Coordinator (CEC) identified in Annex F, IV, B, of any area likely to be affected by the release and the State Emergency Response Commission of any state likely to be affected by the release. This notification will be by the most expedient means possible (see Annex F, Appendix 1, Attachment 2, "Hazardous Materials Incident Notification").

   b. A transportation incident of a substance subject to 302(a) requirements shall satisfy notification requirements by dialing 911 or, in the absence of a 911 system, calling the operator.

   c. The notification requirements under section 304(b) will be met by using the "Hazardous Materials Incident Report", Annex F, Appendix 1, Attachment 2. Report as much information that is known at the time of notification.

   d. The public is notified by radio, television and cable. The Nebraska Emergency Alert System (EAS) will be used for notifying the public with instructions to shelter in place. Shelter in Place brochures are also distributed to the public.

7. The Nebraska Emergency Alert System provides disaster information and instruction to the public through radio and television. Local officials have the authority to request activation of the Nebraska EAS web/network by contacting their Local Station (LP-1 or LP as listed in the Nebraska Plan EAS) to provide information to the people in that operational area (Attachment 4).

8. Warnings and emergency information can be broadcast by BWTelcom cable TV in Benkelman and Haigler. NOAA has override access to the system and can initiate messages from the National Weather Service in case of severe weather. Local information Channel 11 on BWTelcom cable TV may be used for emergency information within Benkelman and Haigler city limits.

9. By law, the Nebraska Education Television Network will provide text decoded emergency information that includes severe weather warnings and reports from the National Weather Service. Many commercial television stations will also broadcast emergency public information text.

10. Dundy County has access to a High Speed Notification System that may be used for Notifications as well.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. Records

The Executive Group will ensure that adequate records of all local government agencies communications expenses; (Law, Fire, EMS, Public Works, Roads, etc.) are maintained.

B. Plan Maintenance

The Communications Officer(s) will be responsible for assisting the Emergency Management Director in the maintenance and improvement of this Annex. The Annex will be reviewed, updated, and modified as necessary, but not less than annually.

VII. TRAINING AND EXERCISING

A. Training

1. Each agency or organization assigning personnel to the EOC for communications and warning purposes is responsible for ensuring that those individuals are adequately trained to use the equipment, are familiar with the procedures of the EOC, and understand the unique operating procedures.

2. The training program will be consistent with the five-year Homeland Security Exercise Plan. All training supported by the Homeland Security grant process must be ODP (Office of Domestic Preparedness) approved.

B. Exercising

All exercises and drills will be evaluated and any follow-up activities conducted in accordance with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP).

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment #	Item	Page
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2	Pager Distribution List	B-12
3	County Communication Capabilities	B-13
4	Nebraska EAS Operational Areas	B-15
5	National Weather Services Offices and Contacts	B-16
6	NAWAS Network (Directions and Map)	B-17

NOTIFICATION CHART

NAWAS WARNING POINT MCCOOK POLICE DEPARTMENT

NAWAS FANOUT 39.9

DUNDY COUNTY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER
SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT/EOC

MEDIA	GOVERNMENTAL	FIRE DEPARTMENTS	NON-GOVERNMENTAL
BWTELCOM Cable	Dundy County Sheriff's Office	Benkelman VFD/EMS	Dundy County/Stratton Schools
KIOD AM/FM McCook	Region 15 Emergency Management	Haigler VFD/EMS	
KLOE AM/FM Goodland	Dundy County Board Members		Dundy County Hospital
KSNK-TV Channel 8 McCook	Mayor of Benkelman		Hester Memorial Nursing home
KBSL-TV Channel 10 Goodland	Village of Haigler Board Chairman		Rock Creek Recreational Area
Benkelman Post Newspaper			

PAGER DISTRIBUTION LIST

NAME or TITLE or POSITION	HOW ACTIVATED?
Benkelman Fire Department	Dispatcher places phone call to BWTelcom Paging System which relays message to pagers
Benkelman EMS	Dispatcher places phone call to BWTelcom Paging System which relays message to pagers
Haigler EMS	Dispatcher places phone call to BWTelcom Paging System which relays message to pagers

DUNDY COUNTY COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES

AGENCY/ADDRESS	FREQUENCY/ CAPABILITY	FUNCTION
Dundy County Communications Center Dundy County Courthouse	39.90 T/R	Law Enforcement
Dundy County Sheriff's Office	151.220 TX	Law Enforcement
	159.300 RX	Law Enforcement
PAC RT (Mobile Repeaters)	458.350 TX/RX	Law Enforcement
VLAW31	155.475 TX/RX	Law Enforcement
VCALL10	155.7525 TX/RX	Interoperability
VTAC11	151.1375 TX/RX	Interoperability
VTAC12	154.4525 TX/RX	Interoperability
VTAC13	158.7375 TX/RX	Interoperability
VTAC14	159.4725 TX/RX	Interoperability
Dundy County VFD/EMS	151.310 TX	Fire and Rescue
	159.405 RX	Fire and Rescue
Haigler VFD	158.955 TX	Fire and Rescue
	154.370 RX	Fire and Rescue
Dundy County Roads Dept	159.075 TX	Roads Department
	156.240 RX	
Dundy County Hospital	151.31 TX	Medical
	159.405 RX	Medical
Dundy County/Stratton Schools	155.22 TX	
	155.2	
	2 RX	
City of Benkelman	153.470 TX	
	156.70	
	0 RX	

Dundy County Senior Services and Handi-Bus	159.075 TX 156.240 RX

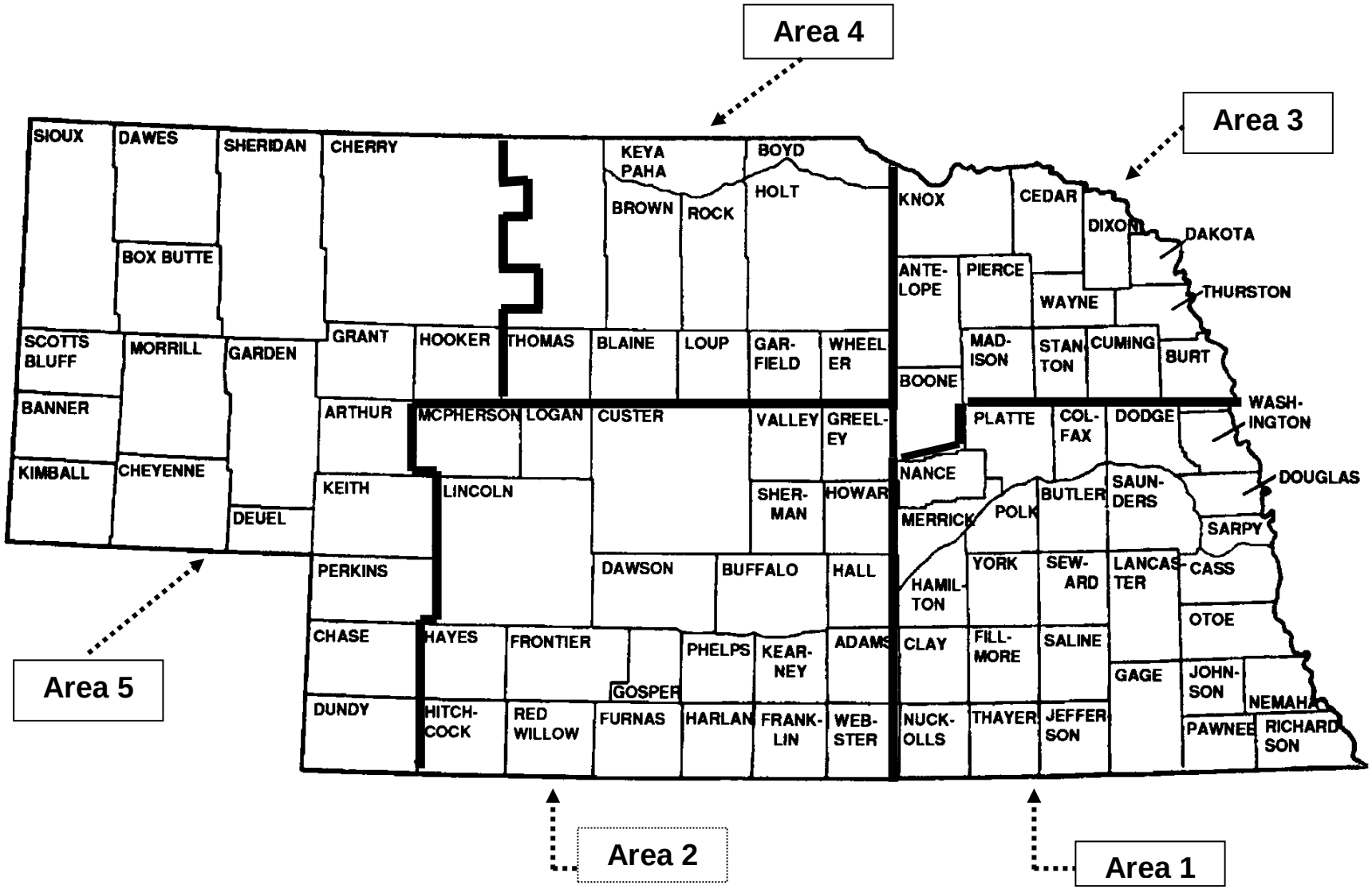
REGIONAL CAPABILITIES:

Dundy County is also able to interconnect with (list other surrounding jurisdictions with which the county can establish and maintain communications)

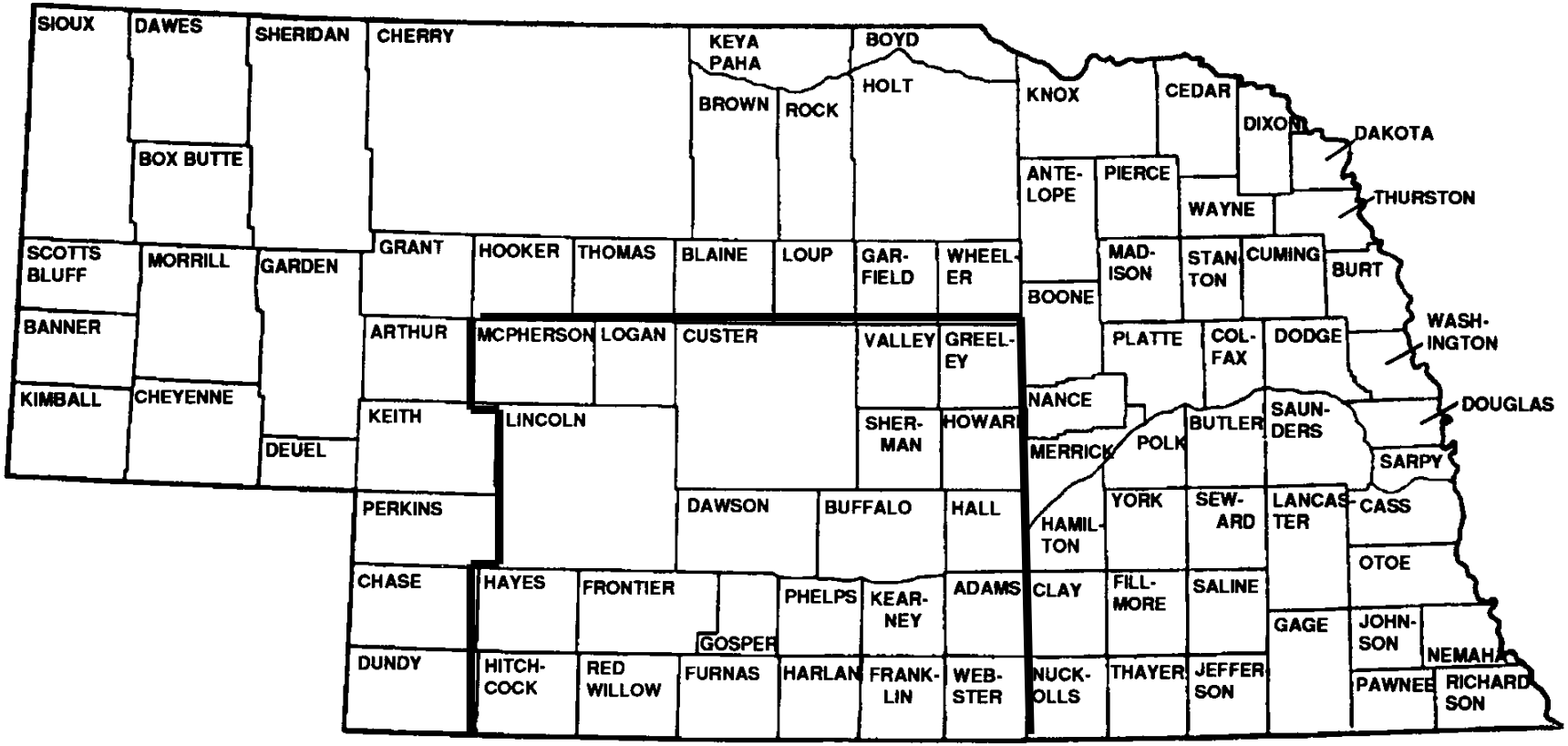
County:

Agencies:	Frequencies/Capabilities	Point of Contact
Cheyenne County KS Sheriff	155.85 Mutual Aid Agreement	Cheyenne Co. Sheriff
Hitchcock County NE Sheriff	39.90 T/R	Hitchcock Co. Sheriff
Chase County NE Sheriff	39.90	Chase Co. Sheriff

Nebraska Emergency Alert System (EAS) Operational Areas



Nebraska Emergency Alert System Operational Area 2



Local Stations (LP-1) in Area 2

Broken Bow KCNI-am 1280
Broken Bow KNJP-fm 92.1
Grand Island KRGI-am/fm 1430/96.5
Grand Island KGIN-TV Channel 11
Hastings KHAS-am 1230
Hastings KROR-fm 101.5
Hastings KHAS-TV Channel 5
Kearney KGFW-am 1340
Kearney KQKY-fm 105.9
Kearney KHGI-TV Channel 13
Lexington KRVN-am/fm 880/93.1
McCook KBRL-am 1300
McCook KIOD-fm 105.3
McCook KSNK-TV Channel 8
North Platte KODY-am 1240
North Platte KJLT-fm 94.9
North Platte KNOP-TV Channel 2

National Warning System (NAWAS) Emergency Management Warning Procedures

Tests:

The State Warning Point for NAWAS is at the Nebraska State Patrol Headquarters, Lincoln. A daily operational test, using a dedicated telephone line, is sent to each Nebraska Warning Point (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".

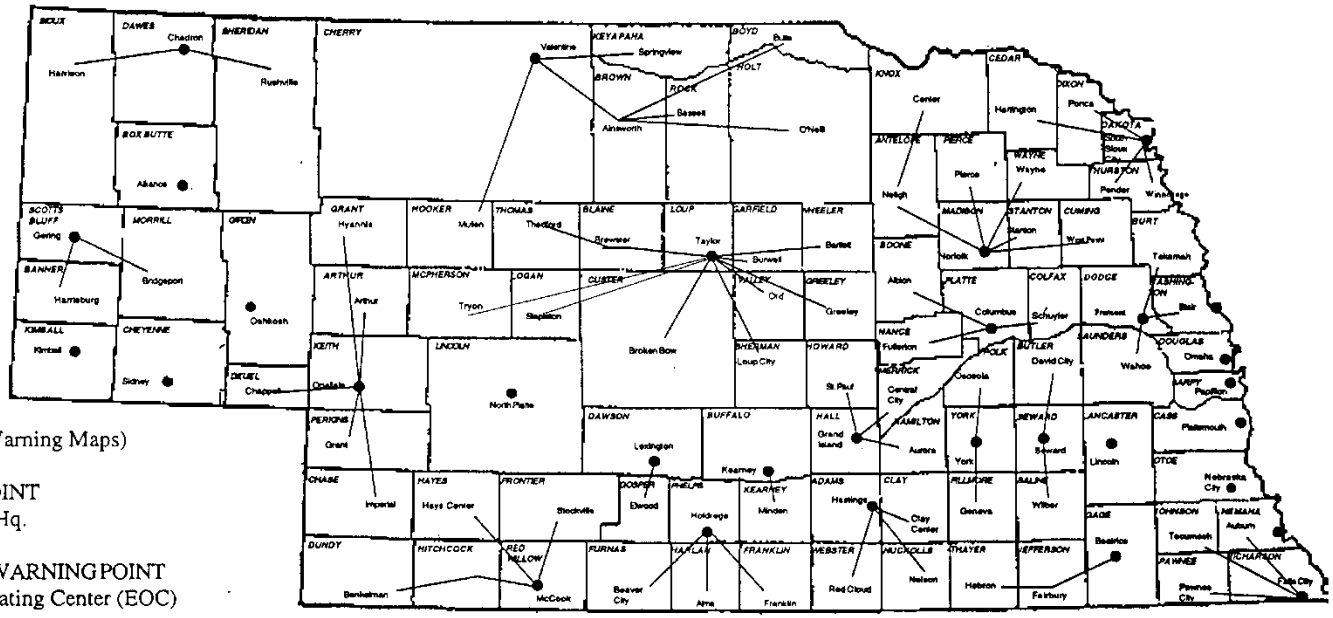
Warning:

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 county Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP). The goal is to provide warning in adequate time for protective action to be taken by those potentially affected.

Nebraska Emergency Management Warning Network



February 1999
(Supersedes previous Warning Maps)

STATE WARNING POINT
Nebraska State Patrol Hq.
Lincoln, Nebraska
ALTERNATE STATE WARNING POINT
State Emergency Operating Center (EOC)
Lincoln, Nebraska

- NAWAS - (National Warning System)
  Special Telephone Lines

Each Warning Point can ascertain its area of warning responsibility by following the arrows from a Warning Point

Warning Points will relay the warning or test to its respective counties.

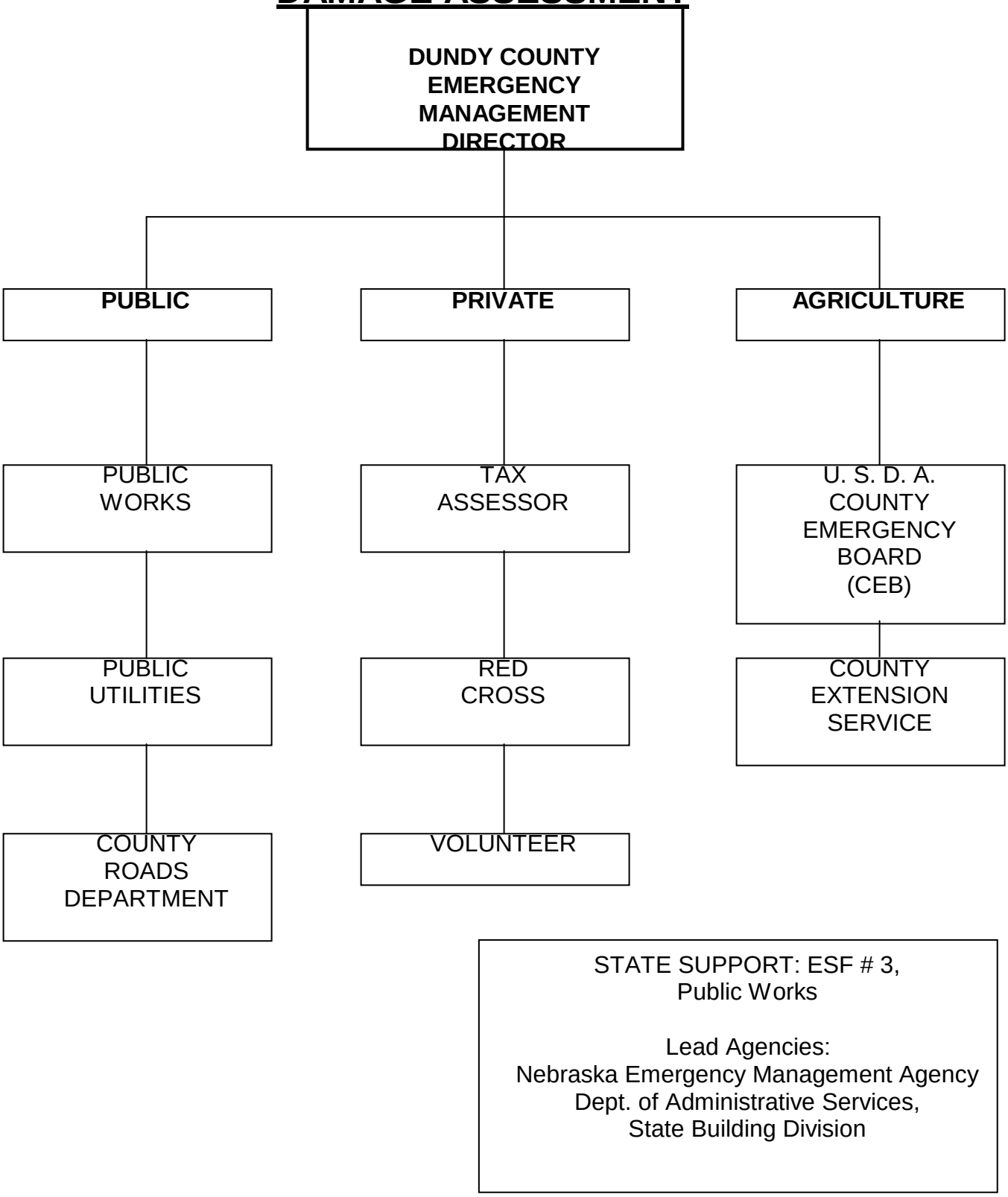
All persons involved in the Nebraska Warning System should be aware that the Emergency Management FAN-OUT TESTS are termed,
"Test, Ten-One-Zero-One".

NEBRASKA NAWAS SERVICE POINTS

*Alliance, Police Department
*Beatrice, Police Department
*Chadron, Police Department
*Cheyenne County, Sheriff's Office
Cheyenne, Wyoming Weather
*Columbus, Police Department
Cooper Nuclear Power Station
*Dakota County, Emergency Management Agency
Ft. Calhoun Nuclear Power Station
*Fremont, Police Department
Fremont EOC
*Garden County, Sheriff's Office
Goodland, Kansas Weather
*Grand Island 911 Center
Grand Island EOC
*Hastings, Emergency Center
Hastings EOC
Hastings Weather
*Holdrege, Police Department
*Kearney Buffalo Co. CommCenter
Kearney EOC
*Kimball Consolidated Comm Ctr
Kimball EOC
*Lexington, Police Department
*Lincoln Emergency Communications
Lincoln EOC
*McCook, Police Department
Nebraska Public Power, Doniphan
*Norfolk, Police Department
*North Platte, Police Department
North Platte Weather Service
*Ogallala, Police Department
*Omaha Commo, Div., Public Safety Dept.
Omaha/Valley Weather Service
*Otoe County, Sheriff's Office
Otoe County EOC
*Papillion, Sarpy Co Sheriff's Office
*Plattsmouth, Sheriff's Office
*Richardson County, Sheriff's Office
Richardson County EOC
*Scotts Bluff County Consolidated Communications Center
*Seward, Sheriff's Office
Sioux Falls Weather, South Dakota
*Taylor, Reg 26 Communications Center
*Valentine, Cherry Co Sheriff's Office
*York, Sheriff's Office
York EOC

24 Hour Active Warning Points

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT



DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

I. PURPOSE

This Annex describes damage assessment procedures necessary to gather data and evaluate information to determine the extent of damage and the impact on the community resulting from a disaster.

II. SITUATION

Dundy County is susceptible to disasters that could cause extensive damage to public and private property. In the event of a disaster, planned damage assessment procedures are essential for effective response and recovery operations.

III. ASSUMPTIONS

A. The prompt and accurate assessment of damage to public and private property following a disaster is of vital concern to local officials.

B. A rapid response has a direct bearing on disaster recovery.

C. For any emergency involving radiological materials, the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services has sole responsibility for making technical assessments. However, it is conceivable that the Department could request some assistance from local radiological staff during an emergency.

D. The State Department of Environmental Quality is responsible for decisions on the scope of clean up operations from a hazardous materials incident.

IV. ORGANIZATION/RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Incident Assessment

The County Emergency Manager will coordinate the gathering of damage assessment information necessary to complete the Incident Status Report, Annex A, Attachment 3, and for keeping the information updated during the course of the incident. Other responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Establishing a point of contact with officials of the affected jurisdictions and determine the approximate area affected.

2. Gathering information about the extent of damage, as quickly as it is available, from both public and private sources.

3. Providing updated information gathered from both public and private

entities to the Executive Group and the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency using the Incident Status Report from Annex A, Attachment 3.

4. Coordinate with the Public Information Officer to keep the public informed of hazardous conditions.

B. Record Keeping

Each public and private agency will keep complete records of resources and personnel involved in the response to the emergency or disaster for use in determining the extent of impact of the incident on the jurisdiction.

C. Agricultural Damage Assessment

The Farm Service Agency (FSA) will assess the agricultural damages with assistance, as needed, from other USDA agencies. All information will be forwarded to the USDA State Emergency Board and may be available to the Dundy County Emergency Management Director.

D. Radiological/HazMat Damage Assessment - Industrial/Transportation Incident/Accident

1. In the event of a radiological incident, local damage assessment response will be limited to obtaining radiological readings to detect the actual hazard. The Health and Human Services System will accomplish detailed hazard assessment to determine any possible threat to people and livestock, see Annex F, Appendix 1.

2. In case of a hazardous materials incident, local response will be limited to the level of training as defined by standards set by their employer in compliance with OSHA and EPA regulations.

E. Inspections

The individual Fire Departments, assisted by Utility personnel, will accomplish the initial safety and habitability inspections of both residents and businesses. The State Fire Marshal may be requested to help. Data obtained during safety inspections will be included in damage assessment reports. Subsequent and more detailed inspections may be completed at a later date.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Initial Assessment

1. Conduct the initial assessment of the facilities considered critical for emergency operations, the health, welfare and safety of the people and for the timely dissemination of public information. Early identification of problems affecting the population will enable the Executive Group to make

prompt and efficient decisions concerning resources available and needed.

2. Initial information should include a rough idea of the area involved. Later information would indicate the number of homes, businesses and public buildings involved.

3. After rescue operations have been concluded, more detailed information should be gathered to complete the Incident Status Report updates. This information will be gathered from the organizations and agencies involved and provided to the Executive Group and NEMA.

B. Detailed Damage Assessment

Using the information from the completed Incident Status Report (Annex A, Attachment 3), and at the request of local government, the decision will be made to gather the information necessary to declare a State or Federal Disaster. If there is a possibility of a Federal declaration, a joint Federal/State team will complete a Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA), Attachment 1.

1. The Nebraska Emergency Management Agency and the Federal Emergency Management Agency will send teams of damage assessment officials who will work with local officials to gather the necessary information and complete the proper forms.

   a. The teams will conduct assessment training and hold briefings to local officials on how the assessment will be done.

   b. The teams will provide forms and personnel to complete the assessment.

2. Local officials will provide assistance to aid the State and Federal team members in the gathering of information and records of resources and personnel needed to complete the assessment.

C. Debris Management guidance is in Annex C, Appendix 1 and in Annex K.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

The Emergency Management Director will review and update this annex annually.

VII. TRAINING AND EXERCISING

A. Training

The training program will be consistent with the five-year Homeland Security Exercise Plan. All training supported by the Homeland Security grant process must be ODP (Office of Domestic Preparedness) approved.

B. Exercising

All exercises and drills will be evaluated and any follow-up activities conducted in accordance with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP).

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment #	Item	Page
Appendix #		
1	Debris Management Plan	C-6
Attachment		
1	Nebraska Preliminary Damage Assessment Survey	C-13

DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

I. PURPOSE

A. To facilitate and coordinate the removal, collection, and disposal of debris. The overall goal is to use existing solid waste best practice strategies and methods to reduce, reuse, recycle, recover, and landfill where feasible.

B. Debris Management is one piece of the overall disaster response and recovery efforts for a jurisdiction. This Plan addresses the specific Debris Management elements addressed in the recovery phase of a disaster.

II. SITUATION

A. There are events that would require this plan to be activated. The most likely events are earthquakes, tornados, floods, windstorms, debris flow (landslide), transportation incidents or accidents, or severe winter storms.

B. Numerous policy decisions regarding debris management issues can be made in advance by elected officials. Once identified, specific issues and concerns can be addressed through city and county ordinances, such as:

1. Establishing a price gouging ordinance invoked during a declared emergency;

2. Issuing a disaster declaration in order to expedite the permitting process;

3. Allowing temporary changes to zoning codes to facilitate the location of temporary disposal/reduction site;

4. Emergency purchasing authority.

C. Consider establishing a county-wide or region-wide Debris Management Committee to identify issues and address policy in advance of an event.

III. ASSUMPTIONS

If an emergency or disaster occurs which is of sufficient size that the EOC is opened, this Debris Management Plan will automatically be implemented. The following assumptions should be considered.

A. Roads will be damaged and alternate routing will be implemented.

B. Buildings will be damaged and possibly not accessible.

C. Communications may be impaired.

D. A local disaster will be declared.

E. A state or federal disaster may be declared.

F. Emergency powers may be enacted during a declared disaster for price gouging, temporary suspension of codes, temporary debris sites, etc.

G. If the damage is beyond jurisdictional boundaries cities and villages may not have the capability to deal with debris and could turn responsibility over to the County.

H. All debris may be contaminated and should be evaluated for possible hazardous waste.

I. Debris may include human victims.

J. Debris may include dead animals.

K. Salvageable materials and properties will be saved.

IV. RESPONSIBILITY

A. The Public Works/County Highway agencies within the County are responsible for the development, monitoring, and implementation of either the county's or jurisdiction's Debris Management Plan. Implementation of the Plan must be done in conjunction with other activities coordinated through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

B. The Public Works/County Highway agencies are responsible for establishing mutual aid agreements with other government agencies and utility companies and for writing contracts with private contractors. The normal approval process for emergency contracts may be suspended under the provisions of the Nebraska Emergency Management Act. All emergency contracts in force must be tracked using standard, accepted practices.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Initial Damage Assessment (IDA)

1. Public Works agencies have the primary responsibility for collecting the initial damage assessment information on damage which has occurred to the infrastructure of the jurisdiction. This includes damage to bridges, roads, and right of ways, culverts, and other lifeline systems which are the responsibility of the local government. Part of the IDA must also

include estimating the amount and type of debris which will need to be removed/cleaned up.

2. For reporting, tracking, billing, and other documentation purposes, Debris Removal Activities will be listed as “Category A” on our reporting forms. This will facilitate the transfer of information to the appropriate reporting categories for the State or FEMA.

3. The Emergency Manager will coordinate the IDA information on governmental owned buildings, to include estimating the amount and type of debris that will need to be removed/cleaned up.

4. All IDA information will be forwarded to the EOC to determine the overall scope of damage to the public infrastructure, estimated financial impact, and estimated amount of debris that will need to be dealt with.

5. Individual citizen and business/industry damage information from the IDA will be coordinated by the Emergency Manager and reported to NEMA using the Incident Status Report found in Annex A, Attachment 3, of this LEOP. Information from the American Red Cross and other VOAD organizations does include limited information on damages to homes and businesses, which could be utilized to determine an extremely rough damage estimate to be included in this report.

6. Information and figures generated as part of the IDA are a rough estimate only to be utilized by NEMA to determine the need to request a PDA from FEMA. All IDA information will be forwarded to NEMA through the local Emergency Manager.

B. <u>Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)</u>

1. In the event there is the potential for state or federal assistance, NEMA and/or FEMA will send in a team to conduct a joint Preliminary Damage Assessment. The local jurisdiction is responsible for providing staff to be a part of the joint Preliminary Damage Assessment Team representing local government. The PDA is a quick visit to the disaster area, and is normally conducted in a 24-48 hour period. Not all damages to the infrastructure will be seen, only the larger areas of damage.

2. During the PDA FEMA will look for and document damages done to the public infrastructure, which also includes estimating the amount and types of debris which will need to be removed/dealt with by the jurisdiction and potential mitigation activities. Figures generated from the PDA are used as part of the documentation provided by the State in their formal request for federal assistance.

C. Temporary Debris Storage Site Evaluation

1. These sites will be identified by the site selection teams from the local jurisdiction with technical assistance from the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ).

2. The site selection size and area should comply with all applicable county, state, and federal rules and regulations, including Fish and Wildlife, Forestry and Fire Conservation, Historical Preservation, NDEQ permitting, and the Endangered Species Act. Temporary storage/reduction site size should be an appropriate sized acreage for the estimated amount of debris.

3. The sites used in this Plan may be temporary or permanent. Sites may be restricted to one type of material, or may be a multi-use site.

4. Sites may be selected and identified as potential disposal areas prior to a disaster. Prior to using a site, the following activities will be completed:

   a. Site survey

   b. Documentation

   c. Photos/video of area

   d. Condition of roads

   e. Soil samples

   f. Water samples

   g. Land stability samples

D. Contract Development and Monitoring

1. Contracts should be developed with:

   a. Temporary site owners/operators

   b. Towing Companies

   c. Rental yards

   d. Haulers

   e. Collectors

   f. Trainers

g. Develop and deliver training for damage assessment, site monitoring, and debris estimation.

h. Phone Company

i. Activate lines and additional hotline information.

j. Computer Company

k. Provide facility and equipment for hotline operators

l. Print Shops

m. Develop database for public education and placards.

2. Types of Contracts

a. Time and material contracts

b. Unit Price for follow up

c. Cost plus fixed fee

d. Personal Services: trainers, inspectors, hotline operators

e. Land-Lease Agreement with landowners

3. Specifics

a. Pre-approved pricing

b. Identification of critical haul routes

c. Incentives: recycling, complete early

d. Recycling goals

e. Odor abatement

f. Length of storage to processing

g. All reserve right to hire other contractors

h. Noise

i. Access to area: ingress/egress

4. Contract Monitoring

   a. Mutual Aid Agreements

   b. Private contractors to do monitoring

E. Public Information Activities

The PIO will be responsible for working with the debris manager, coordinator or assigned personnel to educate the public on debris separation, household hazardous material lists and disposal methods, dead animal handling, recycling, general disposal methods, pick up schedules, site locations, and drop-off procedures. Press releases will be issued through currently established media links. A flyer will be created to be distributed from structure to structure, (household to household).

F. Volunteer Management

1. A volunteer manager will be appointed to deal with volunteers, see Annex L, Attachment 3.

2. Additional volunteers will be used to go from structure to structure with the flier to educate the public on debris recycling. The flyer will include information about the:

   a. Types of debris recycling and what they are.

   b. Dates that a volunteer will be in the neighborhood to assist in questions about separation of debris.

   c. Dates and times a pickup will occur in the neighborhood.

   d. The hazards of burning debris, hazardous materials, toxic fumes, smoke, etc.

   e. Debris drop-off points and procedures.

3. Volunteers will leave the flyers on the doors, but will be available for questions if the occasion arises.

G. State and Federal Agencies

In the event of either a Presidential Emergency Declaration or Major Disaster declaration, debris management activities will be coordinated with state and federal agencies. In a large scale event, debris removal activities will be written as a Category A project, and the mission assignment/assistance may be tasked to a federal agency. This could be the Department of Transportation, US Military, US Army Corps of Engineers, or other Debris Management specialists.

State of Nebraska
Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA)
Survey

County: Municipality: Incident Type: Incident Period: Date of Survey:	PDA Team members/phone/cell #'s:

PA Categories
(# of / estimated cost / short description…note: subtract any insurance proceeds)

A:

DEBRIS REMOVAL

B:

EMERGENCY WORK

C:

ROADS & BRIDGES & CULVERTS

D:

WATER CONTROL FACILITIES

E:

BUILDINGS & EQUIPMENT

F:

UTILITIES

G:

PARKS & 'OTHER'

IA			
# Destroyed	**#Major**	**#Minor**	**#Affected**

SBA		
Name of Business	type of business	insurance yes/no

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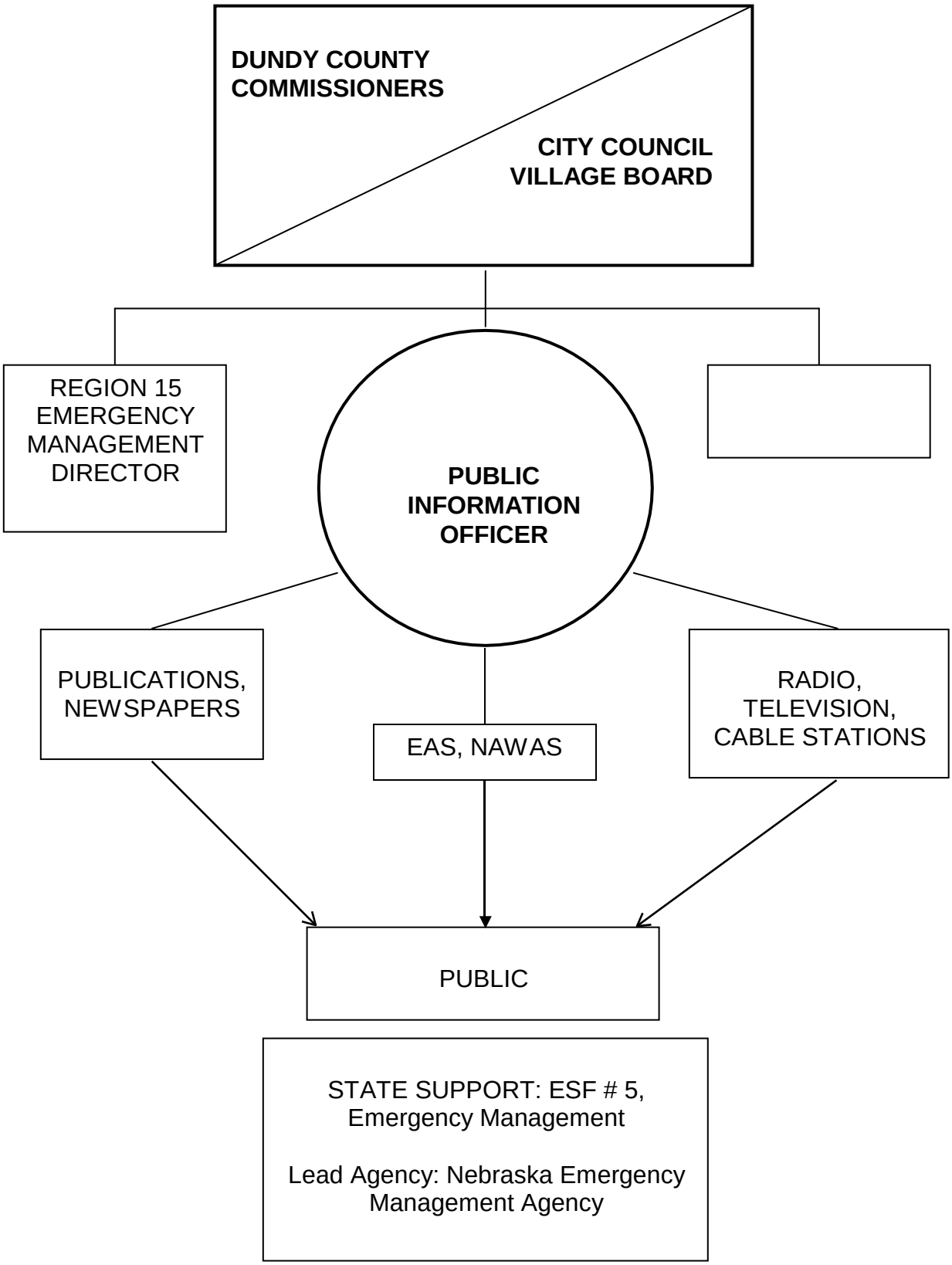
EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION



EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to establish procedures for the rapid dissemination of emergency public information and to outline the media resources available. During an emergency/disaster, all levels of government are responsible for keeping the public informed of the situation as it develops. It is through a speedy and precise public information program that the people will be advised of any hazard or threat and will be told of any actions they will need to take to ensure their safety and survival.

II. SITUATION

A. Radio station KSID in Sidney is the Local Primary LP-1 Emergency Alert Station for Nebraska Operational Area 5, which serves Dundy County. Initial weather alerts and warnings and national emergency warnings are disseminated from this station.

B. Dundy County officials will primarily use KIOD in McCook to broadcast emergency instructions and information directed to people within the County.

C. Emergency public information may only be disseminated in Dundy County through an over-ride capability of BWTelcom Cable Television by NOAA Weather Service

D. There is one weekly newspaper in Dundy County. Newspapers will be used for disseminating written instructions to the general public.

E. A High Speed Notification system is also available for use within Dundy County.

III. ASSUMPTIONS AND PLANNING FACTORS

A. There are groups of non-English speaking people in Dundy County. Every household has members who can adequately read the newspaper and/or understand spoken English. The Sheriff's Office utilizes two volunteer translators from the community to translate.

B. There are provisions for disseminating emergency information to persons with special needs.

C. During and after a disaster, specific protective action information and advice to the public would be essential to maximize survival and protect property. Most or all members of the public would comply with official advice received by them.

D. Public broadcast outlets have a choice in which emergency messages they transmit.

IV. ORGANIZATION/RESPONSIBILITIES

A. The Public Information Officer (PIO) directs all county emergency public information activities. The PIO is responsible for the collection, coordination, development, dissemination, and monitoring of emergency public information.

B. The Public Information Officer has been appointed by, and is the official spokesperson for the Mayor/Board Chair and/or County Commissioners (according to the impacted jurisdiction) and is a member of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Staff. The PIO will coordinate all public information activities with the Chief Executive, County Emergency Management Director and Incident Command.

C. The PIO may appoint a supporting staff to assist in the public information functions and ensure the capability of extended operations. Supporting functions may include:

1. Rumor Control,

2. Distribution of emergency information, including broadcast and printed materials; monitors the media releases for accuracy.

3. Coordination of emergency public information supplies and equipment requirements as well as volunteer support staff.

D. The Public Information Officer at the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency, in a disaster situation, has the following responsibilities:

1. Coordinates with and supports the Governor's Office,

2. Coordinates with and supports the local government's PIOs,

3. Develops and releases information concerning the state's involvement and/or activities.

4. Monitors the media for accuracy of information released

E. The federal agency's PIO, when federal support is activated, will have the following responsibilities:

1. Coordinates with and supports the state and local governments PIO,

2. Releases information concerning the federal government's involvement and/or activities.

F. Volunteer and private organizations PIOs should coordinate with the local Public Information Officer and release information concerning their own efforts.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Coordination

1. The public information program requires a coordinated flow of information from all levels of government and private agencies through a central release point (Attachment 1). This ensures that only accurate information is presented. This will be accomplished through:

   a. Coordination and exchange of information among all staff, department heads, and the PIO.

   b. Collecting, compiling, and verifying information before authorizing releases.

   c. Releasing information to the media at briefings by the Public Information Officer or an authorized representative.

   d. Establishing Rumor Control where citizens with questions can receive accurate and verified information. The set-up of Rumor Control must be coordinated with the Communications Officer to ensure adequate public service telephone capabilities. The media will publish/broadcast the Rumor Control telephone number. In addition to answering questions from the public, telephone operators will pass rumor trends on to the PIO and

assistance requests to the EOC.

2. Information regarding emergency shelters, feeding, and assistance programs will be disseminated throughout any emergency/disaster period.

3. As a situation develops, uses all available media resources to increase public education, instructions, and information (Attachment 2).

4. Disaster information on radio/television and in the newspapers will be monitored to ensure the public is receiving accurate and timely information.

B. Information Dissemination

1. Joint Information Center (JIC)

a. The Joint Information Center (JIC) at the Dundy County Courthouse is the designated place where the PIO will conduct news briefings and conferences.

b. Briefings and conferences will be held at regularly scheduled intervals which will be determined at the time of the disaster.

c. All supporting agencies will have access to and participate in the JIC.

2. Radio and Television

a. Information requiring immediate broadcast for a local area will be released to radio and television stations, KIOD-FM 105.3 McCook, NE and KBSL-TV Channel 10, Goodland, KS. A list of local radio/television /cable stations is included in Attachment 2. Routine information will be given to the media through the Joint Information Center briefings.

b. The Emergency Alert System (EAS) will be activated through radio stations KSID in Sidney, Nebraska EAS Operational Area 5, in accordance with the Emergency Alert System Plan.

3. Printed materials such as newspaper releases, flyers, brochures, etc. will be prepared and/or approved by the Executive Group and

distributed at the direction of the Public Information Officer.

4. A High Speed Notification system is also available for use within Dundy County.

C. Support from State Agencies

1. The Nebraska Emergency Management Agency is responsible for the collection, correlation, and dissemination of disaster-related information to appropriate state agencies and the Governor's Office. The Nebraska Emergency Management Agency's Public Information Officer will, during a State of Emergency, coordinate all state public affairs/information efforts with the Governor's Office.

2. The Nebraska Emergency Management Agency has established procedures for rapid dissemination of hazard warnings and disaster- related information to local government primarily through the National Warning System (NAWAS) and to the public through the Emergency Alert System (EAS).

3. The Nebraska Emergency Management Agency will coordinate the use of the state warning system to ensure that all commercial radio and television stations receive the emergency information.

4. The Nebraska Educational Telecommunications (NET) in conjunction with the Nebraska Commission for the Hearing Impaired, will, by law, provide text decoding to the hearing impaired for all programming to include area and statewide disaster warnings.

5. The Nebraska Emergency Management Agency's Public Information Officer will work closely with the local government and provide assistance, particularly in preparing and disseminating information to the public concerning disaster recovery centers.

6. State agencies will support local governments by providing reports of potential and existing widespread hazardous conditions.

7. The Nebraska State Patrol, in coordination with the Department of Roads, will provide road conditions to affected agencies, the media, and the general public.

8. Subsequent to a Presidential Declaration, the Public Information Officers of all state agencies involved in disaster recovery efforts will coordinate activities with the federal agencies involved through the PIO from the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency and the Governor's Office.

D. Support from Federal Agencies

1. The National Weather Service has the primary responsibility for issuing weather-related disaster warnings to the public.

2. Under a Presidential Emergency or a major disaster declaration, the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Public Information Officer will coordinate and be responsible for release of public information concerning federal assistance.

E. Support from Volunteer Agencies and Organizations

Volunteer and private organizations will be evaluating the situation and making internal determinations of the level of assistance they can provide. Each organization in coordination with state and local government will be providing public information concerning their efforts.

F. Support from Media

Arrangements have been made with local media organizations to ensure rapid dissemination of emergency public information.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. The Public Information Officer should meet annually with local government officials, the Emergency Management Director, and media representatives to review this Annex and coordinate operating procedures.

B. The Emergency Management Director will revise this Annex based upon the recommendations of the PIO.

C. Every effort will be made to incorporate media involvement in exercises of this Plan.

VII. TRAINING AND EXERCISING

A. Training

The training program will be consistent with the five-year Homeland Security Exercise Plan. All training supported by the Homeland Security grant process must be ODP (Office of Domestic Preparedness) approved.

B. Exercising

All exercises and drills will be evaluated and any follow-up activities conducted in accordance with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP).

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment #	Item	Page
1	Public Information Resources (Media Outlets)	D-9

PUBLIC INFORMATION RESOURCES (MEDIA OUTLETS)

RADIO

EAS PRIMARY STATION

KBRL/KICX AM/FM 1360/96.1 Hi-Plains Radio, McCook,	Phone: NE FAX: Contact: After Hours Contact: After Hours Phone:	308-345-5400 308-345-4720 Rich Barnett Brian Loker 308-340-6742
KIOD-FM 105.3, McCook, NE	Phone: FAX: Contact	888-752-9105 308-345-7202 jesse@hometownfamilyradio.com
KLOE 730 AM, KKCI 102.5 FM, Goodland, KS	Phone: FAX: Contact:	785-899-2309 785-899-3062 Curtis Duncan
KRVN-AM 880, Lexington, NE	Phone: FAX: Hotline: Contact:	308-324-2371 308-324-5786 308-324-6321 Frank Snyder Fsnyderkrvn.com

TELEVISION

KBSL-TV Channel 10, Goodland, KS	Phone: FAX: Hotline: Contact:	785-899-2321 316-831-6193 (Wichita) 316-838-1212 news@kwch.com
NTV Network, Kearney, NE	Phone: FAX: Hotline: Contact:	308-743-2494 308-743-2660 800-657-2150 Andrea Hays

KSNK-TV Channel 8, Oberlin, KS

Phone: 316-292-1111
FAX: 316-292-1195
news@ksn.com

CABLE TELEVISION

BWTelCom

Phone: 308-423-2000
800-835-0053
FAX: 308-423-5618
Contact: Randall Raile

NEWSPAPERS

Daily

McCook Daily Gazette

Phone: 308-345-450
FAX: 308-345-7881
Contact: Bruce Crosby

Omaha World Herald

Phone: 402-444-1000
FAX: 402-346-5209
Contact: Larry King

Weekly

Benkelman Post

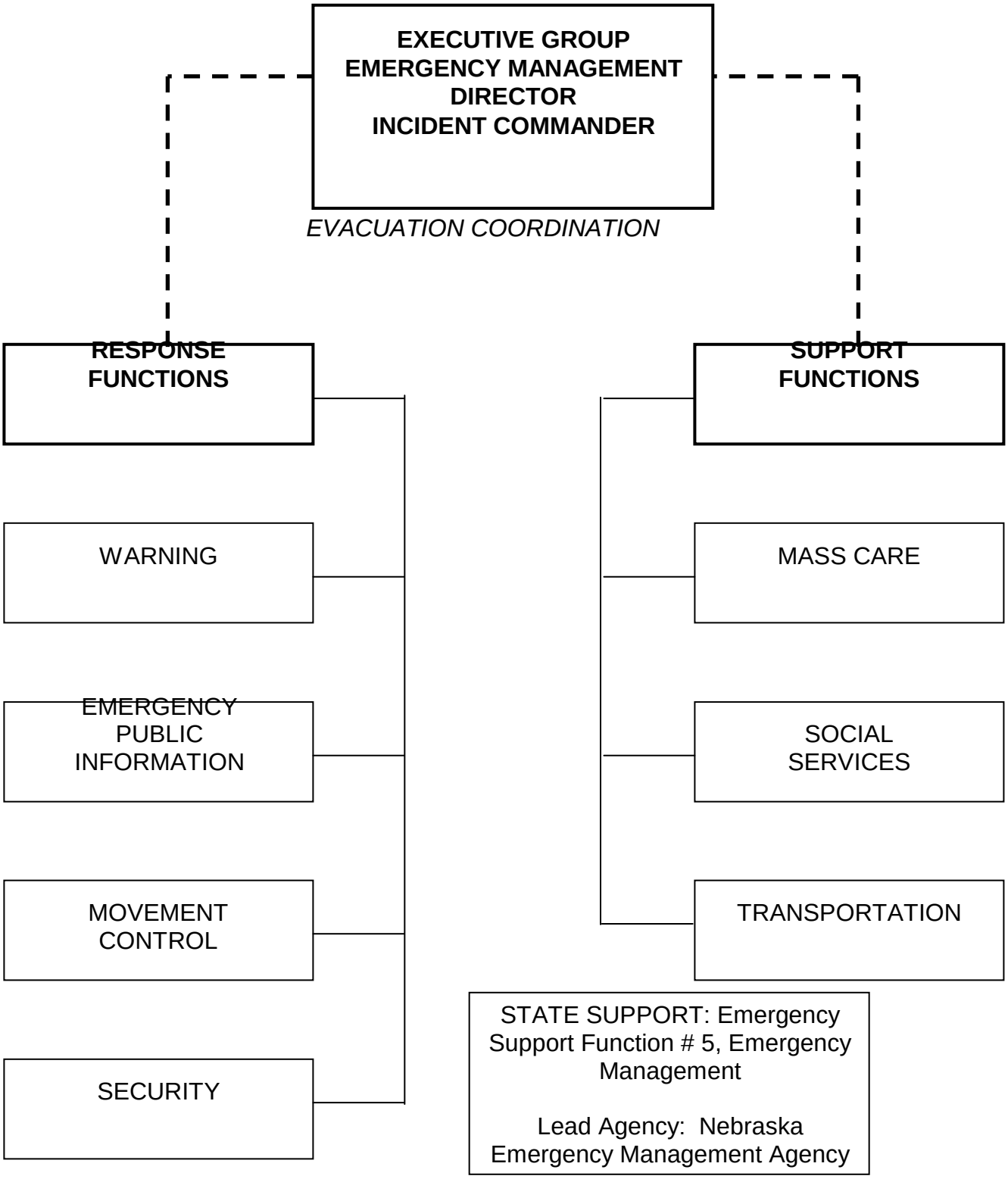
Phone: 308-423-2337
FAX: 308-423-5555
Contact: Jason or Amy Frederick

PRINTERS

Benkelman Post

Phone: 308-423-2337
FAX: 308-423-5555
Contact: Jason or Amy Frederick

EVACUATION


EXECUTIVE GROUP
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIRECTOR
INCIDENT COMMANDER
EVACUATION COORDINATION
RESPONSE FUNCTIONS
SUPPORT FUNCTIONS
WARNING
EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION
MOVEMENT CONTROL
SECURITY
MASS CARE
SOCIAL SERVICES
TRANSPORTATION
STATE SUPPORT: Emergency Support Function # 5, Emergency Management
Lead Agency: Nebraska Emergency Management Agency

EVACUATION

I. PURPOSE

To provide direction and guidance for planning and implementation of a timely and orderly evacuation of all or any part of Dundy County when such action is the most effective means for protecting the population.

II. SITUATION

A. The Dundy County Hazard Analysis identifies hazards or threats that could result in an evacuation. The most probable of these are tornado or hazmat spill.

B. Some degree of flooding along the Republican River occurs on an almost annual basis. While much of this involves lowland agricultural flooding, damage to public property (bridges, highways, and county roads) is a primary concern. Maps showing the 100 year flood plain are located at the County Clerk's Office, Dundy County Courthouse. The County could also be affected by failure of the Bonny Dam located in Yuma County Colorado. See Appendix 1 for flooding details.

C. Anhydrous ammonia and other hazardous materials are stored throughout the county. An accident could require the evacuation of a large number of residents. Transportation accidents on Highways 34, 27, or 61 or BNSF Railroad could affect evacuation movement.

D. There are places where large gatherings occur. Among these are the schools in the county with a student population over 330. Other facilities that could pose special evacuation problems are the Dundy County Fair and the Dundy County Hospital in Benkelman and the Sara Ann Hester Memorial Nursing Home. Each of these facilities and events should develop and exercise their specific evacuation plans and may coordinate with the EM for planning information or to participate in jurisdictional or regional joint exercises.

III. ASSUMPTIONS AND PLANNING FACTORS

A. Each jurisdiction will develop a Primary Evacuation Plan specific to the community and their needs. This Plan addresses at least the listed assumptions and planning factors, yet keeps in mind that unique situations may cause departure from portions of the primary Plan. This Primary Evacuation Plan will be the guide for local or incident evacuation decisions.

B. While some evacuations allow time for incident planning, the worse case assumption is that there will be little or no warning of the need to evacuate. This decision to evacuate could occur day or night.

C. All evacuation decisions and resultant actions are event or incident driven.

D. Evacuation plans will give due consideration to special needs populations, populations that require transportation and populations with companion or service animals.

E. All safe and practical modes of transportation will be considered for evacuations. Most people will use their own vehicles to leave the evacuated area. Fuel shortages may occur and evacuation routes may be blocked with vehicle breakdowns.

F. Maximum traffic congestion should be expected.

G. In urban areas, additional time is required to inform citizens, develop assembly areas, load and transport those needing mass transportation.

H. There would not normally be time to obtain manpower support from outside the county. Local government resources could be severely stressed.

I. Evacuees will have little preparation time and may require maximum support in reception centers, particularly in the areas of food, bedding, clothes, and medical supplies. Many will be concerned about the care and welfare of pets and animals.

J. Reception centers and shelters, within the county or neighboring counties, need as much advance notice as possible. At the time of public announcement of the evacuation order, shelters may not be fully set up to handle the evacuees, especially those with special needs or at risk. Special needs and medical shelters are for medically fragile people who require care provided in hospitals and nursing homes. People with disabilities that are medically fragile can be integrated into a shelter setting appropriate to their needs which is typically mass care.

K. Voluntary evacuation probably will not have occurred; however, voluntary evacuation could occur after the public has been advised of a potential problem or danger, even though the situation does not warrant an official evacuation. Under this situation:

1. Voluntary evacuation in excess of 50 percent of the residents of the affected area is a possibility if there is an extended danger period.

2. News reports of a hazard situation may cause some voluntary evacuation.

3. If evacuation is directed for a small area, then voluntary evacuation of adjacent areas should be expected.

4. A large percentage of voluntary evacuees will leave because they have a place to go such as relatives, friends, etc.

5. Those concerned about their pets, livestock, research and commercial or production animals should be advised to implement their individual family/business evacuation plan that addresses the care and welfare of their animals.

6. Following an event, fear and panic can be expected from individuals, first responders, care providers and the worried well; all of which will stress support agencies beyond those directly involved with the movement of people away from the impacted area.

L. Animal owners have the primary responsibility for the survival and well being of their animals and are responsible for all costs associated with the care and well being of their animals.

1. Some evacuees, not having their own transportation, will still want to take their companion animals with them and be sheltered along with their pets.

2. Some animals will pose a threat to other animals and humans. Therefore animals being evacuated by public means should be appropriately restrained, muzzled or confined.

3. Companion animals will require the same general care as people; food water, exercise, places for relief, security, etc.

M. Some people will refuse to evacuate.

N. State and federal highways will receive priority snow removal by the Department of Roads and are expected to be open at all times. County roads in the area are mainly graveled, and the road networks are sufficiently developed that alternate routes can be developed if temporary closures are experienced. School bus routes, which receive county priority clearance, will also support an area evacuation.

O. The Emergency Manager will share local plans with neighboring or regional jurisdictions so that roles and responsibilities are defined and traffic control,

sheltering, public information and other essential functions are coordinated and monitored.

P. An evacuation communications plan will be developed and implemented to maintain coordination between Incident Command, the EOC, responders, receive sites and the evacuating and non-evacuating populations.

Q. Plans to reconstitute or return citizens back to their homes, schools and businesses will be developed concurrently with the incident evacuation plan.

IV. ORGANIZATION/RESPONSIBILITIES

The overall responsibility for issuing evacuation orders rests with the chief elected executives of the affected political subdivisions. When there is an immediate need to protect lives and provide for public safety, the Incident Commander can make the decision to evacuate. Key organizational requirements are:

A. Local Emergency Management Director:

1. Responsible for advising the Executive Group on the evacuation decision, for coordinating evacuation support activities, coordination with the Incident Commander, providing for special transportation needs, sheltering issues, closing of hospitals, schools and businesses, and managing resources.

2. Will coordinate the development of the Evacuation Incident Action Plan with Incident Command and the other agencies involved in an evacuation.

3. Co-authors the evacuation communications plans with the Communications Officers and the Incident Commander.

4. Notifies the PIO and determines with IC, the activation level of the JIC.

B. Law Enforcement Agencies:

1. Responsible for conducting actual evacuation efforts, for designating evacuation routes, providing traffic and movement control, monitor traffic flow, and establishing security of the evacuated area.

2. If necessary, they will also assist in warning the public.

3. Coordinates with the EOC and IC on the development, implementation and demobilization of the evacuation plan.

C. Fire Departments:

1. For hazardous material and fire incidents, responsible for on-scene control and for advising executives on the evacuation decision.

2. Responsible for fire security in evacuated areas and assistance in warning the public.

3. Coordinates with the EOC and IC on the development, implementation and demobilization of the evacuation plan.

D. Public Works Director / County Highway Superintendent / Street Superintendent:

1. Responsible for maintenance of the evacuation routes and for providing traffic control devices.

2. May be assigned the responsibility for care and maintenance of portable toilet facilities, monitoring emergency fuel supplies and distribution, disabled vehicles blocking the evacuation routes.

3. Coordinates with the EOC and IC on the development, implementation and demobilization of the evacuation plan.

E. Local government and/or non-governmental schools, animal shelters, zoos, refuges, veterinary facilities, voluntary animal care organizations:

1. May provide advice to the public about the welfare needs of the animals, availability of space within their facilities, trained staff to assist in mass care shelters, and resources such as food, cages, and medical supplies for evacuated animals.

2. These groups may provide insight and additional information on animal care during an evacuation for inclusion into the Primary Evacuation Plan and will cooperate with local law enforcement agencies and the EOC during an incident.

3. Individuals with pets and service animals are responsible for their animals care, maintenance and welfare at public shelters, if such shelters are available.

F. Public Information Officer:

1. Responsible for the dissemination of emergency information advising the public of what evacuation actions to take.

2. Rumor control, requests for information from the media and messages to the non-evacuating population.

G. American Red Cross:

1. Responsible for coordinating mass care activities including registration, lodging, and feeding. The Salvation Army and other service organizations may provide support as defined in Annex I.

2. The Red Cross may provide animal friendly sheltering or information to registered evacuees of animal sheltering options.

H. Imperial Office, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services:

Will ensure that Social Service programs are continued and supported by other area programs, such as the West Central Area Agency on Aging, and may assist in crisis counseling and other activities for the handicapped, infirm and elderly. Social Services actions are defined in Annex G.

I. Game and Parks Commission:

1. Will assist evacuation efforts in state parks and recreation areas during major emergency/disaster operations, t

2. Will support other law enforcement agencies as practical.

J. Affected Facilities (Hazardous Materials Incident):

The Facility Emergency Coordinator will advise local and State officials if the facility management recommends evacuation or in-place shelter.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Direction and Control

1. The primary responsibility for evacuation activities rests with the local government. Public officials are expected to:

a. Provide security and access control for the evacuated area.

b. Provide temporary shelter and mass care support for the evacuees c.

Coordinate the return of people to their homes as safety permits,

d. Manage recovery operations,

e. return to normal operations.

2. The Emergency Operating Center may be activated because of the primary hazard event. Executive direction and control of the incident and any ensuing evacuation may be conducted from the EOC as outlined in Annex A. The Emergency Management Director may coordinate all evacuation support activities.

3. Large-scale evacuations spanning multiple jurisdictions or regions require comprehensive response strategies. To facilitate resource support and coordination of the Incident Command Post (s) and the EOCs across local or regional boundaries, it is suggested that a Regional Unified Command structure be established.

4. Reception plans of the counties or cities agreeing, by established Mutual Aid Agreements or MOUs, to host evacuees and the designated shelters for large-scale or regional evacuations need to be implemented early in the response. Area hospitals will be alerted to the situation.

B. Evacuation Order

1. The Chief Executive of the affected political subdivision will normally order an evacuation.

2. In situations where rapid evacuation is critical to the continued health and safety of the population, the Incident Commander may order an evacuation.

3. During floods, evacuation orders will generally be initiated after evaluation and recommendation of Dundy County Emergency Manager. Dam failure/flooding considerations are in Appendix 1 of this Annex.

4. In the event of a radiological incident/accident, the evacuation order will be based on the recommendation of the State Health and Human Services, Regulation and Licensure.

5. All evacuation orders will contain instructions for at-risk populations to take medications, supplies and special equipment with them or to notify the Dundy County Senior Services Director and Transportation Officer for transportation assistance.

6. All governmental agencies will account for their financial expenditures from the time of the threat or incident occurrence, during and after the evacuation and re-entry.

7. All potentially impacted jurisdictions supporting the response will be alerted to evacuation decisions and briefings as the response progresses.

C. Evacuation Decision Considerations

Evacuation may be only one of several protective action alternatives. Decision makers must exercise care to ensure that a directed evacuation will not place the affected population into a more dangerous situation than posed by the primary hazard. When ordering the evacuation, the following considerations should be addressed:

1. Weather conditions,

2. Evacuation routes, their capacities and susceptibilities to hazards,

3. The availability and readiness of shelters for evacuees,

4. Modes of transportation for evacuees and for those unable to provide their own,

5. The location in the evacuation area of special needs individuals including nursing home or hospital patients, day care centers, apartment complexes, schools, jails, businesses, other congregate areas.. These may pose unique evacuation problems and the evacuation itself could be more life threatening than the initial hazard.

6. In the event of a hazardous material incident the choice needs to be made between evacuation and in-place shelter. The decision should be based on the wind speed and direction and density of the plume and the chemical substance involved.

D. Evacuation Area Definition

The definition of the area to be evacuated will be determined by those officials recommending or ordering the evacuation based on the advice of appropriate advisory agencies. In the case of hazardous materials incident/accidents, fire chiefs should refer to DOT Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Guide book, or follow the recommendation provided by CHEMTREC. In all cases, the hazard situation will be continually monitored in

case changing circumstances, such as a wind shift, require redefinition of a potentially affected area. The PIO will ensure that the evacuation area is described to the public in understandable terms.

E. Public Notification

Persons to be evacuated should be given as much warning time as possible.

1. Pre-evacuation Warning: For slow moving events, pre-evacuation notice should be given to affected residents. Residents should be advised that they might have to move out with little or no additional notice. Those with concerns for their pets should be advised to implement their family evacuation plans. Consideration should be given to early evacuation of schools and large gatherings. Hospitals and nursing homes will be kept fully advised of the situation and be given earliest possible warning because of the extra time required to evacuate.

2. Evacuation Warning: All warning systems will be utilized to direct the affected population to evacuate. Wherever possible, the warning should be given on a direct basis as well as through the media. The use of vehicles moving through the affected area with sirens and public address is usually effective. Door-to-door notification should be considered, particularly in rural areas. Responders should sweep the evacuated area to ensure all persons have been advised. Persons refusing to follow evacuation instructions will be advised of possible consequences and then left alone until all who are willing to leave have been provided for. Time permitting, further efforts may be made to persuade them to evacuate. In accordance with the jurisdiction's Primary Evacuation Plan, persons with animals refusing to evacuate may be advised that further attempts at evacuation will be made only when there is the capability to do assist them without risking the lives and safety of the rescuers.

3. Emergency Public Information: The Public Information Officer will ensure that evacuation information is disseminated to the media in a timely manner. Instructions to the public such as traffic routes to be followed, location of temporary reception centers as well as situation updates will be issued as that information becomes available. Specific public information guidelines are contained in Annex D.

4. Shelters need to be made early in the process. Shelters require lead time in preparation to receive evacuees. In large scale or regional events, the host counties, cities, villages beyond the affected jurisdiction(s) need notice as soon as possible in the response phase.

F. Movement

Law enforcement agencies will direct and control the vehicular and pedestrian traffic flow during the evacuation.

1. The jurisdiction's primary evacuation plans will be used to determine the specific evacuation routes at the time of the evacuation decision

2. Evacuation procedures and instructions will be part of the warning and subsequent public information releases.

3. If at all possible, two-way traffic will be maintained on all evacuation routes to allow continued access for emergency vehicles. Specific traffic control points will be determined at the time based on anticipated traffic volume and identifiable problem areas.

4. Dundy County Sheriff will coordinate the use of wrecker services needed to clear disabled vehicles.

5. Traffic control devices such as signs and barricades will be provided by the Dundy County Road Supervisor.

6. Fuel shortages that could be experienced by the evacuees will be addressed under the primary plan.

G. Transportation of special needs populations

The Dundy County Senior Services Director and the Transportation Officer will determine requirements for special transportation and coordinate with the EOC and social service support agencies, the use of transportation resources to support the evacuation, especially for transportation of dependant populations.

1. Assembly Area: If the potential evacuated population is of significant size, there could be many people without private transportation. Convenient centralized locations in the evacuation area, such as schools or churches, will be identified as assembly areas. These locations will be announced in evacuation instructions issued by the Public Information Officer. Residents will be instructed to go to the assembly areas for transportation. The transportation of persons with animals, other than service animals, will be a consideration in the Evacuation Action Plan

2. Special Needs Transportation: There could be cases where elderly, infirm or handicapped persons in the evacuation area will not be able to get to the assembly point or would need special type of transport. The Dundy

County Senior Services Director will make provisions for the use of government or volunteer vehicles to transport these individuals. The public will be instructed to notify the Dundy County Senior Services Director of any special transportation problems.

3. Health Care Transportation: The evacuation of the nursing homes or the hospital poses special transportation problems. The Dundy County Senior Services Director and Transportation Officer will coordinate with the respective institution administrator to determine specific transportation needs. Ambulances from fire departments within the County are the primary resource for medical transport.

4. Transportation Resources: Buses operated by the school, handi-buses operated by the Dundy County Senior Services Director and the Transportation Officer, and West Central Area Agency on Aging might be available during emergencies. The Emergency Manager and Dundy County Senior Services Director maintain a listing of all such resources (Annex L).

H. Mass Care of Evacuees

While many evacuees will go to the homes of friends and relatives, there may be requirements for temporary mass lodging and feeding. Mass care of evacuees will be managed by the American Red Cross. Mass Care operations are covered in Annex I.

I. Health Care Facilities

Evacuations of health care facilities create special problems and may extend the time required to clear the affected area. Health care evacuation considerations are addressed in Annex G.

J. Schools

1. All schools have internal emergency evacuation plans.

2. Dundy County/Stratton Schools have 14 radio-equipped buses capable of carrying a total of 490 passengers. Under normal circumstances, no additional buses would be necessary.

K. Access Control

1. Law enforcement agencies will establish a perimeter control to provide security and protection of property. An access pass system will be established.

2. Curfews may need to be established to limit risks to responders and victims who might wish to remain or re-enter the disaster area.

L. Re-entry

Reoccupation of an evacuated area requires the same considerations, coordination, and control of the items undertaken in the original evacuation and is addressed in the initial and all revised Evacuation Action Plans. The chief executives will make the re-entry decision and issue a Re-entry order after the threat has passed, the evacuated area has been inspected and found safe by fire, law, health, and utilities personnel. Some specific re-entry considerations are:

1. Ensure that the threat which caused evacuation is over,

2. Ensure that search, rescue and recovery missions are completed so that survivors and any human or animal remains have been attended to and recovered.

3. If needed, ensure that homes have been inspected to determine if they are safe to return to and unsafe structures are so marked to prevent entry.

4. Determine the number of persons in shelters who will have to be transported back to their homes,

5. If homes have been damaged, determine the long-term housing requirements,

6. Coordinate traffic control and movement back to the area,

7. Implement the portion of the Evacuation Plan that provides assistance to individuals with lost or missing family members.

8. Inform the public of proper re-entry actions, particularly cautions they should take with regard to re-activating utilities in addition to issuing instructions for proper clean-up and debris disposal.

9. Implement the portion of the Evacuation Plan that provides assistance to individuals requiring counseling, see Annex G, or financial or housing assistance.

M. State Support

Under disaster conditions, evacuation support and resources may be available from a number of state agencies. Assistance will generally be requested through the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency. Assistance includes

manpower, transportation, supplies and technical advice. The following agencies may become involved in the emergency evacuation of an area.

1. Department of Roads: The Department of Roads will provide updated information on road conditions; load bearing capacities and usability to support evacuation or rerouting of traffic. They will also provide equipment and manpower to maintain or repair roads and bridges to usable condition in support of an evacuation. Personnel may assist in traffic control by erecting barricades, warning lights and signs, or providing manpower.

2. Health and Human Services System: The Nebraska Health and Human Services will make recommendations to local authorities and the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency regarding health problems within an area which may dictate that evacuation of that area is necessary. Special consideration will be given to hospital and nursing home evacuation. If an evacuation is initiated, maintenance of the health standards in reception areas will be closely monitored. This
Agency is responsible for the prevention of overcrowding, spread of disease, and the development of unsanitary conditions/practices.

3. State Fire Marshal: The State: Fire Marshal may recommend that evacuation of an area be initiated because of an existing fire emergency. The State Fire Marshal may coordinate manpower from local fire departments for disaster assistance.

4. Nebraska State Patrol: The State Patrol will establish control points for traffic control, assist in maintaining order, issue passes to prevent unauthorized entry into areas, obtain medical help and direct emergency vehicles to the proper destination within the disaster area.

5. Nebraska National Guard: The National Guard will provide support to the civil authorities when authorized by the Governor. Any National Guard facility or area may be used as an assembly or dispersal area in support of evacuation procedures with the approval of the Nebraska National Guard on request by the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency.

6. Game and Parks Commission: The Game and Parks Commission field personnel may be able to provide information on local conditions or augment law enforcement personnel in traffic control. The Game and Parks Commission also has boats available to assist in evacuation during floods.

N. Non-Governmental Organizations

1. The Nebraska Humane Society: The Nebraska Humane Society and the local affiliates may provide advice to the public about the welfare and sheltering

needs of the animals, trained staff to assist in mass care shelters, and resources such as food, cages, medical supplies for evacuated animals.

VI. ADMINISTRATIVE

A. After each evacuation of any scale, the incident involved officials, first responders, Emergency Management, other support agencies and jurisdictions, and possibly interested citizens will conduct a post-incident critique and write after-action reports (AAR) and evaluations. These documents will be the basis for review of and revision of policy.

B. The County Emergency Management Director is responsible for annual review and update of this Annex. The AARs and evaluations will provide guidance in this annual update.

VII. TRAINING AND EXERCISING

A. Training

The training program will be consistent with the five-year Homeland Security Exercise Plan. All training supported by the Homeland Security grant process must be ODP (Office of Domestic Preparedness) approved.

B. Exercising

All exercises and drills will be evaluated and any follow-up activities conducted in accordance with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP).

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment #	Item	Page
Appendix 1	Flood\Dam Failure Evacuation	E-16

FLOOD/DAM FAILURE EVACUATION

I. PURPOSE

To identify actions required to evacuate the population and protect facilities threatened by flood or dam failure.

II. SITUATION

A. Republican River Basin

1. Dundy County lies within the Republican River Basin. The flow of the Republican River is well controlled so that flooding on the mainstream is infrequent. However, damaging floods occur periodically on some of the tributaries. Many of the areas between the plains and the valley are steep and concentrate runoff from high intensity storms. The distribution systems serving these lands are thus subject to damage. Heavy winter snows, ice dams and rapid spring melt could overstress the system of flood control impoundment's resulting in flooding in Dundy County.

2. Approximately fewer than 10% percent (x %) of the population of the county reside within the 100-year flood plain as defined on the National Flood Insurance Maps which are located in County Clerk's Office, Courthouse in the county.

B. Dams That Could Affect Dundy County

1. Bonny Dam Yuma, Colorado

   Owner: United States Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation

   Emergency Preparedness Plan: December, 2009

III. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. The National Weather Service is responsible for notifying and advising local government when conditions exist that could cause flooding.

B. The owner/operator of each dam, as listed in Section II C, is

responsible for the safe operation and maintenance of dam structures. They are also responsible for notification or alerting local jurisdictions promptly in the event of a threat situation which could affect persons downstream.

C. Local government responsibilities are as defined elsewhere in this Plan for all hazards. In addition, the Emergency Management Director, in
Monitoring high water conditions and for coordinating warning systems. The USGS is primarily responsible for maintaining the flood gauge system and along with NOAA for making recommendations on evacuation decisions. Other flooding responsibilities:

1. Affected jurisdiction will provide sandbagging activity, emergency dike/levee repair, construction of temporary dikes.

2. Local jurisdiction will monitor conditions of local dams, sandbag or effect temporary repairs, if necessary.

3. Dundy County wills safety inspect bridges, wing walls and approaches to bridges after the water subside.

D. The Dundy County Sheriff is responsible for disseminating warnings concerning dam failures or emergencies to all affected local governments.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

This section addresses unique aspects of an evacuation under threat of flood or dam failure.

A. Notification of Threat

1. General flooding - Republican River: The potential for flooding will be closely monitored by the National Weather Service and the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency as well as other state agencies. Advisories will be issued by these agencies to the Region 15 Emergency Management Director. Local monitoring of river conditions will augment this information.

2. Flash flood: Notification of the potential for flash flooding will be received from the National Weather Service in the form of flash flood watches or warnings.

3. Dam failure or emergency release: Dam owners or operators will notify Dundy County Sheriff of potential or actual problems at their respective dams. See Section II B and the appropriate Dam Emergency Plan.

B. Increased Readiness Measures

1. On receipt of a flood watch, the Region 15 Emergency Management Direct will ensure that flood monitoring procedures are implemented (see Annex B).

2. On receipt of a flood warning or notification of a potential or actual emergency, the Dundy County Sheriff will alert and advise all affected communities and key facilities.

3. Preparations will be carried out for the movement of people and critical equipment from the affected areas. The Region 15 Emergency Management Director will notify all support agencies and organizations.

C. Dam Failure - Response Times Available
(Predicted Time of Maximum Elevation)

1. Bonny Dam

a. Benkelman

1) Travel time for leading edge of flood wave to Benkelman: 5 hours

2) Travel time for crest wave to Benkelman: 6

hours b. Max

1) Travel time for leading edge of flood wave to Max: 6 hours

2) Travel time for crest wave to Max: 7 hours

D. Key Facilities In Inundation Areas

1. General Flooding (100-Year Flood Plain)

The unincorporated Village of Parks is located within the 100-year Flood Plain. Portions of Highway 34 and the BNSF Railroad are located in the 100- year Flood Plain. The Dundy County Fairgrounds is located in the 100-year Flood Plain. Helena Chemical Company Storage Facility at Max is located in the 100- year Flood Plain

2. Bonny Dam

One third of the City of Benkelman from southwest to northeast would be inundated including a portion of the business district and BNSF Railroad.
Including the BNSF Railroad, Highway 34 and the Helena Chemical Company Storage Facility.

E. Special Notification Procedures - _Bonny Dam

In the event of an emergency with the Bonny Dam, the Dundy County Sheriff will make direct contact with those residences located in potential inundation areas.

F. Evacuation Decisions

The decision to evacuate any potential flood or inundation area will be made by the executives of affected jurisdictions based on recommendations from Region 15 Emergency Management Director. In the event of immediate danger, the Incident Commander may make the evacuation decisions

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FIRE SERVICES

HAIGLER FIRE DEPARTMENT

BENKELMAN FIRE DEPARTMENT

FRENCHMAN VALLEY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION

STATE SUPPORT:
ESF# 4, 5, 10
Fire Suppression, Emergency Management, Environmental Quality

Lead Agencies:
State Fire Marshall,
Nebraska Emergency Management Agency,
Dept. of Environmental Quality

FIRE SERVICES

I. PURPOSE

This Annex provides direction, control, roles and responsibilities for a coordinated response for Fire Services during, or as a result of, a natural or man-made disaster or a nuclear crisis.

II. SITUATION

A. The county is vulnerable to various severe weather phenomena and failure of man-made structures that have the potential to destroy property and cause loss of life.

B. There are major vehicular and rail transportation routes that pass through the county. Both truck and train traffic transport hazardous materials. In addition, there are a number of sites within the county for hazardous material storage. Because of this, the potential exists for both accidents and incidents involving hazardous materials.

C. A risk analysis of fixed facilities and known transportation routes where potential release situations with possible consequences beyond the boundaries of the facility or adjacent to the transportation route was completed in conjunction with SARA Title III planning.

SARA Title III requires that facilities report all extremely hazardous materials and materials included under the Community-Right-to Know category in the facility and other emergency plans. The most current information is included this Annex.

D. The county is served by 2 Fire Departments, 1 of which operates a Rescue Squad (Attachment 1). All Fire Departments are members of the Frenchman Valley Mutual Aid Association.

E. There are no private or company fire brigades located in the county.

III. ASSUMPTIONS AND PLANNING FACTORS

A. Existing fire personnel and equipment will be able to handle most emergency situations through their own resources or mutual aid.

B. Clearing roads to permit passage of emergency vehicles is a high priority responsibility of Public Works subsequent to any disaster (Annex K).

C. Law enforcement will handle on-scene traffic and crowd control to permit access to emergency personnel and equipment.

D. The Nebraska Department of Health And Human Services – Regulations and Licensure will advise the local Fire Departments on the radiological response activities of a radiological incident/accident involving the county.

IV. ORGANIZATION/RESPONSIBILITIES

A. The primary responsibilities of the Fire Services are the prevention and suppression of fires; providing rescue services; and responding to hazardous material incidents.

B. The Fire Chief of each district in the County is designated as the Community Emergency Coordinator (CEC) for hazardous materials incidents as defined in the Superfund Amendment. As CEC, the Fire Chief:

1. Receives notification from facilities that an accidental release of an extremely hazardous substance has occurred.

2. Makes determination to implement those portions of the plan relating to hazardous material incident response, as necessary.

3. Provides notification to the Local Emergency Planning Committee and the public that the plan has been activated.

C. the Fire Chief of each jurisdiction or fire district is responsible for the coordination, planning, training, and development of the Fire Department's operational policy for their respective jurisdiction including:

1. Fire Fighting,

2. Coordination of Fire Services during a natural disaster,

3. Acting in the role of the CEC, coordinating with other governmental response authorities and Facility Emergency Coordinators in the event of a hazardous material incident.

D. During emergency operations, the Fire Chief(s) of the affected jurisdiction(s), or a designated representative, will serve as a member of the EOC staff.

E. In a situation that affects more than one Fire Department in the county and an Emergency Operations Center is activated, each department will select a member to represent their district on the EOC Staff. This representative will:

1. Coordinate data regarding requirements (i.e., personnel,

equipment, supplies, reporting requirements, etc.) of the Fire Departments.

2. Act as a liaison between Fire Departments and the local government and other agencies/organizations.

3. Report general activities and status of Fire Services at EOC briefings.

F. Overall Fire Service Responsibilities are:

1. Fire Chief

a. Develop standard operating procedures, provide training, and use the Incident Command System per the NIMS and implement policies for the department.

b. Coordinate and direct volunteers assisting the Fire Department.

c. Maintain a current file of information submitted under Title III to include:

1) The current list of reporting facilities and the Facility Emergency Coordinators (FEC).

2) Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), Inventory lists or Tier II reports.

d. Develop departmental tactical response plans for facilities where hazardous materials are produced, used, or stored.

e. Coordinate fire inspections for homes or commercial buildings during or after a disaster to determine if the facility is safe for occupancy.

f. Alerts all emergency response organizations, governmental, non-governmental and private support agencies of the dangers associated with technological hazards and fire during emergency operations.

2. Senior Fire Officer

a. Direct the level of response, request mutual aid or other assistance, and make decisions concerning the Fire Department's actions and policies during emergency operations.

b. Direct search and rescue operations.

c. Request the Medical Coordinator in the event of a Multiple Casualty Incident (MCI) if required (Annex G).

d. Authorize Fire Department personnel and equipment to respond to mutual aid requests.

G. Line of Succession

Each Fire Department's line of succession is as follows:

1. Fire Chief,

2. Senior Fire Officer on duty.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Mutual Aid

1. The Senior Fire Officer will request mutual aid when the emergency extends beyond the capabilities of the local Fire Department.

2. When an emergency extends beyond the capabilities of mutual aid resources, the Senior Fire Officer will:

   a. Notify the Region 15 Emergency Management Director or Deputy Director to coordinate additional support.

   b. Request assistance from the state and/or other agencies/organizations required at the scene.

B. Hazardous Materials

Specific policies, responsibilities, and operational procedures for hazardous material response including radiological are contained in Appendix 1 to this Annex. The following general guidelines apply for hazardous material response:

1. The local Fire Department is responsible for the initial response, and, if possible, containment of hazardous material incidents within their level of training and certification. The Incident Commander will coordinate with law enforcement regarding:

   a. Defining the hazard area,

   b. Limiting access requirements,

   c. Providing advice on the hazards involved and making recommendations to local executives.

2. Direct advisory or technical support will be requested through the Communications Center.

a. Accidents involving chemicals

1) Chemtrec (1-800-424-9300),

2) State Fire Marshal's Office,

3) Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality,

4) The nearest MOU Hazmat Response Team is Red Willow Western Rural Fire Dept.

5) The Region 15 Emergency Management Director or Deputy Director

b. Accidents involving radioactive materials

1) Immediate notification to the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services and the Region 15 Emergency Management Director or Deputy is required. Once they have been notified, it is their responsibility to determine what radiation control actions are necessary to protect the public.

2) Each Fire Chief will ensure that personnel are selected and trained in both radiological monitoring equipment operation and agency emergency response procedures before responding to a radiological incident.

3) In addition, all major hazardous material incidents will be reported to the Region 15 Emergency Management Director or Deputy Director for coordinating additional support and for notification of and reporting to the appropriate state agencies.

C. <u>Searches</u>

1. The Senior Fire Officer of the jurisdiction will coordinate all searches involving

a. Fires,

b. Personal injuries.

2. Law enforcement officials are responsible for searches involving a.

Lost or missing persons,

b. Fugitives,

c. Bomb scares.

3. The State Department of Aeronautics is responsible for all searches involving missing or downed aircraft other than military.

4. When a search extends beyond the capabilities of the coordinating agency, the Region 15 Emergency Management Director or Deputy Director will be notified to coordinate additional requirements.

5. Additional resources (personnel, equipment, supplies) may be available through:

   a. Mutual Aid,

   b. Local, state, and/or federal agencies, c.

      Volunteer organizations.

D. Rescue

Rescue operations are usually performed by the Fire Department. Annex G has a detailed description of emergency medical operations. Each jurisdiction is responsible for providing rescue, emergency treatment, and transportation for the seriously ill or injured. This is accomplished through:

1. The local Fire Department's Rescue Unit. See Annex G, Attachment 2, for EMS resources.

2. Mutual aid agreements with adjacent Fire Department's Rescue Units when the local Fire Department does not operate a Rescue Unit or when the Rescue Unit is unavailable.

3. The Rescue Units of the individual Fire Departments have the capability to provide Basic Life Support only. EMS Service will have to be called if Advance Life Support Service is required.

E. Resources

1. The State Fire Marshal has certain fire response and investigative responsibilities as set forth in State Statutes. In addition, the Fire Marshal will support operations to the fullest extent possible and would normally be contacted as early as possible in major fire, explosion, or hazardous material incidents or accidents.

2. Agencies available to support Fire Services along with contact information are listed in the Frenchman Valley Mutual Aid Association Resource Directory and the Dundy County Emergency Management Resource Lists.

F. Support to Other Agencies

The Senior Fire Officer has the authority to utilize the Fire Department personnel and equipment to support other agencies or organizations during an emergency/disaster, dependent on the current situation and resources available. Areas of possible support include:

1. Law Enforcement: traffic and crowd control.

2. Health and Medical: first aid stations, public health (i.e., collecting water samples, etc.), and transportation to assist a medical facility during evacuation.

3. Radiological Protection: radiological monitoring and decontamination.

4. Public Works: debris clearance. G.

Extended Operations

1. All fire and rescue personnel in the county or jurisdiction may go on full time status with twelve (12) hour shifts. An exception will be the individuals who are considered by the Executive Group to be key personnel in other areas.

2. Mutual aid information may be coordinated through the EOC.

3. The fire districts within the county will maintain their normal jurisdictional responsibilities.

VI. ADMINISTRATIVE AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration

The individual Fire Departments will maintain their normal administrative records of personnel, equipment and material used. Accurate record keeping will identify specific needs to the Resources Coordinator (Annex L).

B. Reports

Each Fire Chief will prepare and submit reports required by Statutes of the State of Nebraska and as requested by other state agencies. C.

General

Some of the information contained in this Annex may also be found in the publication “Rural Fire Plan, Frenchman Valley Mutual Aid Association" dated 1987 and supporting documents. Additional detailed information specifically pertaining to the Mutual Aid Association is contained in these publications and has not been duplicated in this Plan.

VII. TRAINING AND EXERCISING

A. Training

1. In addition to the prescribed training required by Fire Departments for normal operations, fire personnel should be trained in:

   a. Radiological monitoring/decontamination - every two years,

   b. Hazardous materials response to the level determined by their employer in compliance with OSHA and EPA regulations. It is critical that responders never perform a function for which they are not adequately trained and equipped.

2. Intra-agency action will be taken to inform other emergency support agencies of the physical hazards associated with fire emergencies.

3. The training program will be consistent with the five-year Homeland Security Exercise Plan. All training supported by the Homeland Security grant process must be ODP (Office of Domestic Preparedness) approved.

B. Exercising

All exercises and drills will be evaluated and any follow-up activities conducted in accordance with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP).

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

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1	Hazardous Materials Response	F-12
Attachment		
1	Facilities and Vulnerable Areas in Dundy County City of Benkelman Village of Haigler Village of Max	F-25
2	Hazardous Material Incident Report Form	F-26
3	Hazardous Materials Incident Notification and Telephone Numbers	F-27

DUNDY COUNTY FIRE RESOURCES

FIRE DEPARTMENT	PHONE	SPRAY PLANE	PUMPER	TANKER	PUMPER/ TANKER	GRASS WEED TRUCK	UTILITY TRUCK	RESCUE UNITS	OTHER SPECIAL-ITIES
City of Benkelman	911		1						
Village of Haigler	911 or 308-297-3390		1						
Benkelman Rural	911		1	1		4	1	1	Jaws
Haigler Rural	911 or 308-297-3390		1			2			Jaws
Top Hat Applicators	308-423-2941	1							
Nearest HAZMAT Response Team									
Red Willow Western	308-345-3450								

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

I. PURPOSE

To identify actions required to minimize damage to human health, natural systems and property caused by the actual or potential spill or release of hazardous materials, including a radioactive material incident/accident.

II. SITUATION

A. Substances, which if released in an uncontrolled manner (i.e. spill), can be harmful to people, animals, property, and/or the environment. A hazardous material is any substance or combination of substances, which because of quantity, concentration, physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may pose substantial immediate or potential hazards to humans or the environment.

B. Dundy County is vulnerable to various hazardous materials. Agricultural and industrial chemicals, explosive and combustible materials are transported and stored in the county.

1. There are facilities within the county with the potential of a release beyond the boundaries of the facility.

   a. Some facilities store extremely hazardous material over the SARA Title III threshold levels. See Attachment 1 for the listing of facilities.

   b. Some facilities produce, use or store hazardous materials that are not required to be reported under Title III. See Attachment 1.

2. Hazardous materials, including radiological materials, transported on Highways 34 and 61, rail, pipelines, or aircraft could be involved in an accident causing a spill or the potential for a spill.

3. There are several areas particularly vulnerable to hazardous material spills.

   a. Locations near facilities with hazardous materials may contribute to additional risk. See Attachment 1 for these locations.

   b. Special populations, such as schools, hospitals, or nursing homes, are subject to additional risk due to their proximity to facilities with hazardous substances (Attachment 1).

4. Some areas of Dundy County because of sensitive environment, land

use patterns or water supplies are particularly vulnerable (Attachment 1).

5. Weather and time variables, like time of day and month of year, may affect the response to a HazMat incident.

C. OSHA and EPA regulations define levels of training required for response to a hazardous materials incident. The employer must certify the level of training for each person who may respond to an incident. Responders will not perform any function they are not trained and equipped to execute**.**

1. There are no HazMat Response Teams in Dundy County, trained and equipped to respond to a hazardous material spill.

2. The nearest HazMat team is located in Red Willow County and reached by phone.

3. The Fire Departments have response vehicles equipped with some of the following special resources: self-contained breathing apparatus, bunker/turnout gear, binoculars, foam/agents, foam application equipment, absorbents, communications, radiological monitoring equipment, dry chemical extinguishers and are trained to handle some but not all hazardous materials incidents.

4. Facilities that use and store hazardous materials may have response equipment. See the individual facility list, Attachment 1.

D. There are many different ways an individual can be exposed to radioactive materials. In the county, highways and railroads are used for receiving and/or transporting these materials. Any peacetime radiological incident would probably be the result of a transportation accident.

E. There are no known registered users of radioactive materials in the county.

III. ASSUMPTIONS

A. The fire department or law enforcement agency responding to an accident scene will usually be the first to discover the presence of hazardous materials either spilling or with the potential to spill. These personnel usually have had some training in handling this type of incident.

B. It is imperative that the hazardous material involved in the incident be identified as early as possible for the safety not only of the general populace, but for the first responders as well. Knowledge of the agent involved will determine the specific response required.

C. This plan considers any incident/accident involving radioactive materials that could have an impact on the county. The most likely scenario would be a transportation accident. It is unlikely that the shipping container would rupture due to the impact; however, attendant with each vehicle accident is the distinct possibility of fire or explosion. These could either melt the protective lead containers or create a rupture allowing a release of the radioactive materials. In the early stages of this type incident/accident, local capabilities are usually limited because assistance from persons with special radiological knowledge and expertise may not be immediately available.

D. In the event of a radiological incident/accident, response personnel will notify the Nebraska State Patrol in Lincoln (402) 471-4545. The first responder calling the State Patrol should gather as much of the information as possible from the Hazardous Materials Reporting Form (Attachment 2) prior to placing the call.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. The Fire Department is responsible for:

1. Coordinating with the Facility Emergency Coordinator on response to hazardous substances in the facility.
2. The initial response and containment, if possible.
3. Coordinating and the establishing a command post at the scene.
4. Assuring that first responders receive sufficient direction to be able to handle the situation properly.
5. Assuring that first responders receive sufficient direction to be able to handle the situation properly.
6. Coordinating with law enforcement in defining the hazard area.
7. Requesting an MOU Team, or State Emergency Response Team (SERT) through the Nebraska State Patrol, if necessary.
8. Initiating notification of support agencies including hospitals that may receive potentially contaminated patients.
9. Ensuring that a hazardous material training program is conducted for all department personnel.

B. Law Enforcement Agencies are responsible for:

1. Providing security for the hazard area.

2. Traffic and crowd control.

3. Directing and controlling any evacuations.

4. Training their personnel.

C. Region 15 Emergency Management Agency is responsible for the:

1. Notification of support agencies.

2. Coordination with charitable and volunteer organizations that may provide assistance.

3. Coordination with state and federal agencies that may have a disaster response role.

4. Coordination in notifying the public of evacuation areas or other health and protective measures.

5. Development and conduction of an appropriate training program which will provide the unique skills and capabilities required for radiological operations within the various departments of government. Emergency response agencies such as law enforcement, fire, and rescue services are considered primary responders to a radiological incident.

D. Radiological Responders

1. Radiological Officer

a. The Region 15 Emergency Management Director is the designated and trained radiological officer for Dundy County

2. Radiological Monitor

a. The Radiological Officer will serve in this capacity if required

b. Radiological Monitors are first responders with additional training in on-scene radiological monitoring. The RM also identifies radiological hazards, recommends protective actions, works with the local responders, continues monitoring and makes technical recommendations to the Incident Commander until all regulatory

agencies declare the site safe.

3. Local government agencies may be responsible for decontamination of their equipment and vehicles.

E. State Agencies

1. The Nebraska Emergency Management Agency coordinates state agency response and provides assistance and support as determined by the situation.

2. The Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ)

a. Provides technical assistance for determining areas likely to be affected by an on-going release.

b. Provides technical assistance relevant to the containment and cleanup of hazardous materials incidents. They are also responsible for warning downstream water users, where applicable.

c. Approves the cleanup plan and notifies the responsible person when satisfactory cleanup is achieved.

d. Gives prior approval to all disposal actions.

e. May require a report, following the cleanup, from the responsible person describing all aspects of the incident including cause of the release, monitoring requirements (long and short term), cleanup and disposal methods, and steps to prevent a similar occurrence. If the cleanup is to be long-term, the Department may require interim status reports.

f. Is the main point of contact with the Regional Response Team (RRT), for requesting assistance, resources and coordination with Federal Agencies for response, cleanup and recovery actions.

3. The State Department of Health and Human Services (DHHSS)

a. The Department of Health and Human Services Regulation 3513, has responsibility to issue regulations and require actions needed to meet any radiological emergency. Once notified of an accident/incident involving radioactive materials, HHS-R&L is responsible for health hazard assessment and controlling/advising of all safety, containment, decontamination,

and cleanup actions.

b. DHHS notifies the public of the potential health effects of a HazMat incident.

4. The State Fire Marshal supports the local fire department's response in all working fires and hazardous materials incidents.

5. The Nebraska Department of Agriculture can provide additional technical assistance for a suspected or actual pesticide release.

F. Federal Government

1. U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (USNRC)

a. Coordinates the overall federal technical response to a radiological emergency.

b. Provides technical advice to state or local agencies.

c. Assesses the nature and extent of the radiological emergency and the potential consequences to the health and safety of the public.

2. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

b. Emergency planning and response branch provides technical assistance in hazardous material spills under the National Contingency Plan.

b. Establishes radiological protective action guides (PAGs) and recommends appropriate protective measures.

c. During emergency operations provides personnel, equipment, and laboratory support to assist DOE in monitoring activities.

d. Assumes the responsibility from the Department Of Energy for the intermediate and long-term monitoring function.

e. Can provide resources through the Regional Response Team (RRT). The RRT can be activated through the NDEQ.

f. Office of Water and Hazardous Materials provides assistance with pesticide incidents.

g. Section 123 of SARA authorizes EPA to reimburse local governments, who qualify, for expenses incurred in carrying out

temporary emergency measures in response to hazardous substance threats. Reimbursement is available only to local governments. To be eligible for these funds, EPA must be notified within 24 hours of the incident by calling the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802. An application package may be obtained by calling the Superfund Hotline 1-800-424-9346.

3. Department of Energy (DOE) during federal support operations will provide the personnel, an on-scene technical director, and equipment for radiological monitoring and assessment activities.

4. Department of Transportation (DOT) under Public Law 93-633, Section 109 (d) (2), is required to provide information and advice in transportation emergencies involving hazardous materials. The DOT will also investigate transportation accidents and inspect for violations under their authority.

5. National Response Center receives and relays notices of releases to the appropriate On-Scene Commander (OSC), disseminates OSC and RRT reports to the National Response Team (NRT), and provides facilities for the NRT to use in coordinating a national response action.

G. Industry

1. Owner or Operator

a. The owner is required to notify the State Department of Environmental Quality upon discovery of a release of certain hazardous materials.

b. The owner or operator will designate a Facility Emergency Coordinator who will participate in the planning process and who will notify:

1. The Community Emergency Coordinator (CEC) for the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC),

2. The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) of any state likely to be affected by the release,

3. The National Response Center (NRC), and

4. Any other persons to whom the facility is to give notification.

c. The Facility Emergency Coordinator will make available to the Community Emergency Coordinator any information needed

for implementing this emergency plan including advice on response, evacuation and in-place shelter options.

2. Shipper

a. Under the regulations of the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the shipper of hazardous materials is responsible for complying with all applicable regulations in packaging, labeling, marking, and otherwise preparing any goods for transport by carrier. The shipper must certify on the shipping papers that applicable regulatory requirements have been met.

b. DOT regulations also require the shipper to inform the carrier of any special precautions that must be taken in the transport of the goods.

c. If called in case of an accident, the shipper is also required to provide whatever details about the shipment that are necessary and helpful. The shipper may wish to offer assistance in confining and cleaning up any accident involving his shipment.

d. The shipper must also provide a list of 24-hour telephone contacts of persons familiar with the technical details of the shipment.

3. Carrier:

a. The carrier is responsible for handling, stowing, storing shipments, and pleading vehicles in accordance with DOT regulations and exercising due care in transporting the shipment to the consignee.

b. In the event of an accident, the carrier is responsible for initial actions to include notification of appropriate governments, the shipper, DOT, and possibly the Department of Energy (DOE).

c. The carrier also has the basic responsibility for containing or confining any threat associated with the cargo in his possession, whether or not radioactive materials or other hazardous materials are involved.

c. During recovery, the carrier also has the basic responsibility to see that the cleanup/decontamination is completed.

4. Licensees operating within the states generally fall into one or two categories. They either must comply with the Nebraska Radiation Control Act (RRS 71-3501 to 71-3519) or they must be covered by an

appropriate reciprocal procedure.

a. In the event of a radiological incident, licensees must respond as required by DHHS-R&L regulations. Licensees may assume the responsibilities of the shipper when radioactive materials under their control must be transported by a carrier.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Most operations would be conducted as defined elsewhere throughout this Plan. This Appendix addresses only those unique aspects of hazardous materials incidents.

A. Notification

1. When a hazardous materials incident is identified, the first responders will notify local authorities and executives of the incident.

   a. In the event of a fixed site incident, the facility will use the normal emergency notification system to notify the Fire Chief, who is the designated Community Emergency Coordinator (CEC). The Incident Commander shall decide to implement the plan.

   b. In the event of a transportation spill, the notification will be satisfied by dialing 911 or the Operator, if 911 is not available.

2. The owners/shippers of the materials should be notified to request information on the properties of the hazardous materials involved.

3. The appropriate State Agencies should be advised of the situation using the Hazardous Material Incident Report Form, Attachment 3, to ensure that all necessary information is gathered and reported and request assistance if the situation is beyond local and/or mutual aid capabilities.

4. When the incident is identified as having a radiological material involved and the rescue of injured personnel has been completed and an initial safety perimeter established, all other activities will be accomplished under the advice of HHS-R&L. That agency will be notified via Nebraska State Patrol Communications as soon as possible after the initiation of the hazardous event.

5. The Region 15 Emergency Management Director or Deputy Director will alert volunteer and charitable organizations that may provide assistance to evacuees.

B. Initial Response

1. The Incident Commander, when notified of an actual or potential hazardous materials release, will identify the area to be isolated by a controlled perimeter, the area of population likely to be affected by such release, and report this information to the dispatch center to relay to other responding agencies.

2. Determine the nature of the material from the placard, label, or shipping papers from the shipper/owner.

3. Identify, evaluate, and assess the problem and its potential. Consider that some effects of the incident may not be noticeable for some time.

4. Contact CHEMTREC (1-800-424-9300) for information to determine the most effective handling of the incident.

5. The State Emergency Response Team (SERT) may be requested through the Nebraska State Patrol to aid the responding units. NSP will dispatch the closest members of the team to the scene to provide guidance and technical assistance to the Incident Commander.

C. Emergency Public Information

It is important to provide accurate information to the public so they know what to do immediately to protect them.

1. The Public Information Officer will coordinate the dissemination of information concerning the incident with the Chief Executive Officer the County Emergency Management Director and the Incident Commander as defined in Annex D.

2. Because information will be needed quickly, radio and television are the best media to release data on health hazards, precautions for personal protection, and evacuation routes away from the hazard area. Radio and TV stations commonly used in Dundy County are listed in Annex D, Attachment 1.

D. Evacuation / In-place-shelter

1. The Incident Commander will make the decision to shelter in-place or evacuate the hazard area based on the recommendations of CHEMTREC, the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook, the manufacturer, and/or state or federal agency advisors.

2. Policy and procedures for evacuation are defined in Annex E. In-place sheltering procedures are in Annex J. Procedures for movement of evacuees are in Annex H. Procedures for the reception and care of evacuees are in Annex I.

E. Containment and Cleanup

1. Determine what can be done, based on training and equipment available, to remove the threat, i.e., contain and/or counteract, decontaminate, or remove, etc. By law it is the spiller's responsibility to contain or confine any threat associated with the cargo in their possession.

2. The responsible party should, depending on the material involved, complete the cleanup and disposal as specified by publications and agencies.

3. The manufacturer is a source of advice and information for a chemical decontamination team.

4. The Regional Response Team (RRT), composed of representatives of Federal Agencies may be convened by the Federal On-Scene Coordinator to provide advice or recommendations during a response to a major hazardous materials incident.

F. Health and Safety

Federal law requires the presence of a Safety Officer on every hazardous materials site. The Safety Officer will:

1. Determine the types of respiratory or other personnel protective equipment required for workers.

2. Have victims treated if an accurate diagnosis can be obtained. Some effects may not be noticeable for some time. Information should be obtained to identify all persons at the scene even if no immediate medical problems appear.

3. Get emergency medical information and other pertinent information from CHEMTREC (800-424-9300).

4. Notify local supporting hospitals of the hazardous substances identity and the number of persons affected.

5. Have standby medical personnel ready to provide service to those working on the material. Provide medical checkup for all who have been exposed.

6. Every precaution should be taken to minimize exposure of emergency workers to radiation. Dosimeters are included in all monitoring sets issued to emergency response personnel. Once the presence of radioactive material is detected, the on-scene commander will ensure that personnel wear dosimeters and/or TLDs (if available). Lifesaving rescue and emergency care will not be delayed in order to obtain precise measurements of radiation exposure levels or to distribute radiological equipment.

   a. Radiation exposure to emergency workers will be kept as low as reasonably achievable. Guidelines recommend maximum accumulation of not more than 1 REM in general emergency situation or 25 REM to save a life.

   b. Air breathing apparatus should be utilized if there is a gaseous or particulate release of radioactive material. If in doubt, the equipment should be used.

G. Security

The defined hazard area will be isolated and cordoned, permitting only lifesaving and response operations. Only those responders properly trained and equipped will be allowed entry.

H. Explosive Handling

Only trained specialists should attempt to remove or defuse an explosive device when found.

1. Police, key officials, and the State Patrol Office will be notified immediately. Other agencies that might be notified depending on the circumstances are the State Fire Marshal and the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency.

2. If it is a military device, notify the nearest military installation.

3. If terrorist activity is suspected, use the procedures outlined in Appendix 1 to Annex H.

VI. TRAINING AND EXERCISE

A. Training

1. In addition to the training required for normal operations, fire, law enforcement and medical personnel should be trained to respond to a hazardous material incident to the level determined by their employer in accordance with OSHA and EPA regulations. All training supported by the Homeland Security process or grants must be ODP (Office of Domestic Preparedness) approved.

2. Radiological Officers and all Radiological Monitors will receive initial radiological training. This training should specifically relate to their area of individual responsibility.

B. Exercise

An exercise involving response to a hazardous material incident should be conducted annually. The training program will be consistent with the five-year Homeland Security Exercise Plan.

FACILITIES AND VULNERABLE AREAS IN DUNDY COUNTY

Reporting Under Section 302 of Title III -
Extremely Hazardous Substances

ALL FACILITIES THAT HANDLE OR STORE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS WITHIN FRONTIER COUNTY ARE ON FILE IN THE OFFICE OF THE REGION EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIRECTOR LOCATED IN THE COURT HOUSE AT 715 5TH AVENUE, HOLDREGE, NEBRASKA.

Facilities reporting under Section 312 - Community Right-to-Know

ALL FACILITIES THAT HANDLE OR STORE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS WITHIN FRONTIER COUNTY ARE ON FILE IN THE OFFICE OF THE REGION EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIRECTOR LOCATED IN THE COURT HOUSE AT 715 5TH AVENUE, HOLDREGE, NEBRASKA.

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT REPORT

Anyone giving or receiving a report of an incident should obtain as much of the following information as possible.

* Time Report _____a.m./p.m. * Date_____

* NAME OF PERSON CALLING_____

* REPRESENTING _____ TITLE OR POSITION_____

* TELEPHONE NUMBER WHERE PERSON CALLING MAY BE REACHED_____

* LOCATION OF INCIDENT:

*City_____*County_____

* Exact location of area involved:_____

* HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INVOLVED:

* Chemical name:_____
* Quantity spilled/released (if known):_____
* Physical form (e.g., liquid, solid, or gas):_____
* Duration of release:_____
* Media into which the release occurred (e.g. land, air):_____
* Manufacturer:_____
* Measurements from radiation detection instruments: _____

DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT:

A. Time and date of incident:_____ a.m./p.m. ____/____/20____

B. Weather conditions (wind, atmospheric conditions, etc.)_____

C. Current status of incident:

1. Is the incident area secured?_____
2. Was there an explosion?_____Fire?_____
3. Are there people injured?_____
4. Advise regarding necessary medical attention? (if known)_____
5. Precautions to take as a result of the release (if known)_____
_____

D. Report taken by: _____Agency_____

*****Information that must be obtained for Federal Reporting Requirements

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT NOTIFICATION

INCIDENT OCCURS

I. Spill or release from a fixed facility.

Responsibility of facility owner/operator to notify;

1. Local response organizations by dialing 911 or appropriate number,

2. Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ)
   Monday through Friday 0800 – 1700, call (402) 471-2186,
   after-hours, weekends, and holidays, call the Nebraska State Patrol,
   (402) 471-4545,

3. National Response Center (NRC) hot line (800) 424-8802

4. The Community Emergency Coordinator (CEC) designated by the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). The CEC is usually the District Fire Chief.

II. Transportation accident.

By law, dial 911 or the operator.

III. Responsibility of local response organization, Incident Commander (IC):

A. Incident at Fixed facility;

1. Operate under the Incident Management System (IMS),

2. Confirm the appropriate notifications have been made by responsible party, if not make notifications to NDEQ, NRC, and CEC, and Region 15 Emergency Management Director.

B. Transportation accident;

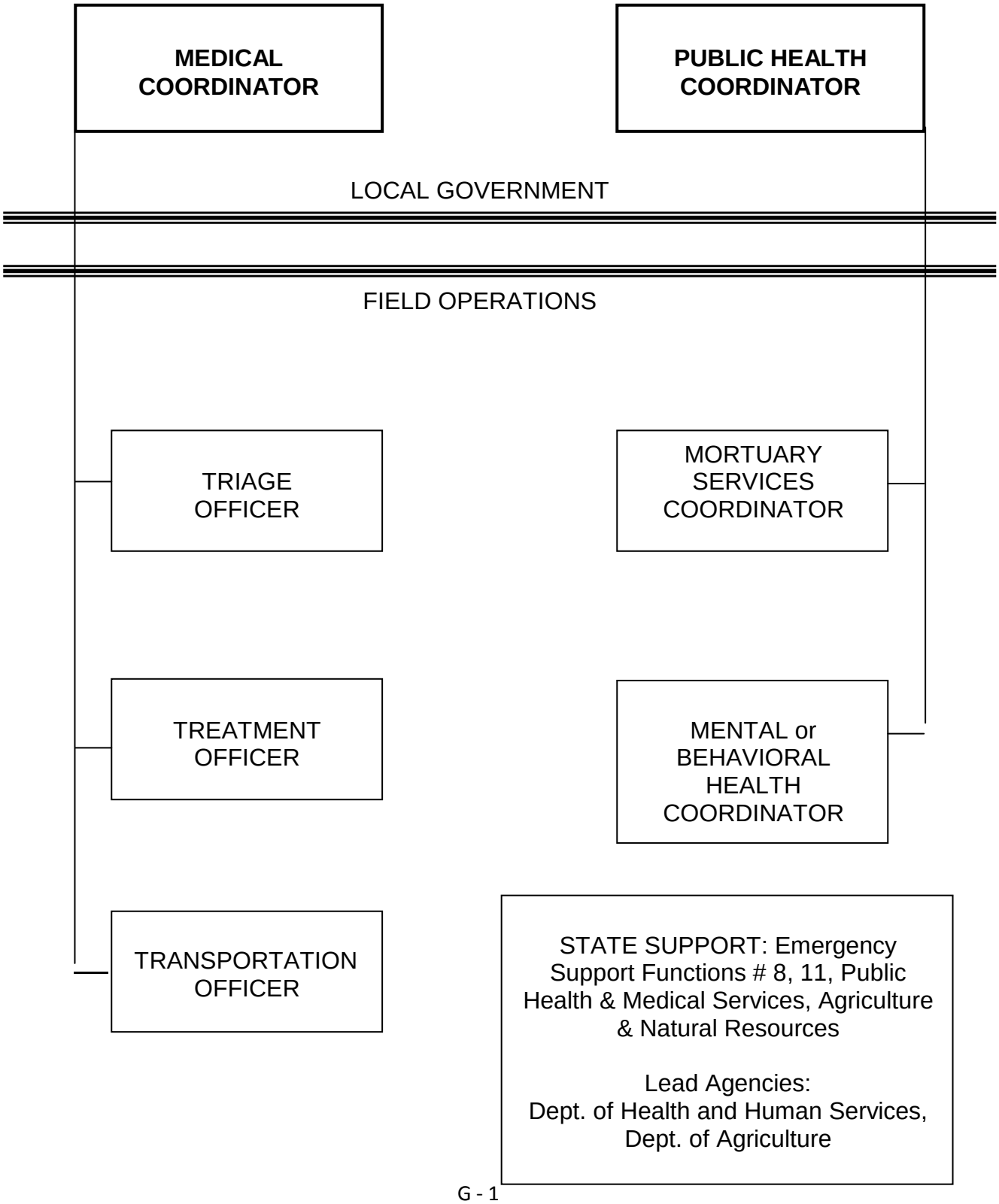
1. Operate under the Incident Management System (IMS),

2. Incident Commander should see that above notifications are made to NDEQ, NRC, and CEC.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION ROSTER

Groups	Phone
State Assistance	
State Emergency Response Commission	402-471-3241
State Dept. of Environmental Quality	402-471-2186
State Emergency Management Agency	402-471-7421
After Hours	877-297-2368
State Fire Marshal	402-471-2027
State Patrol	402-471-4545
State Department of Health and Human Services	402-471-2541
State Game and Parks	402-471-5547
State Dept of Roads (local District)	308-345-8490
State Department of Aeronautics (downed aircraft, non-military)	402-471-2371
Other Emergency Assistance 24 HRS	
Emergency Planning, Community Right-to-know Act (EPCRA) Hotline	800-424-9346
Chemtrec	800-424-9300
National Response Center/ Spill reporting	800-424-8802
Union Pacific Railroad	800-877-0511
Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad	817-234-6164
Nebraska Kansas Colorado Railroad	800-331-3115
Nebraska Central Railroad Company	402-562-6155 day, 402-564-8329 night
Natural Gas Pipeline	800-733-2400
Poison Control Center (PCC)	800-955-9119
National Poison Control Center (directs to the nearest PCC)	800-222-1222
Enterprise Products Operating L.P gas	800-546-3482
Jayhawk Pipeline, L.L.C.	888-542-9575
Kaneb Pipeline Op Partnership, NuStar Energy L.P	800-759-0033
KinderMorgan Energy Partners	888-844-5658
KinderMorgan Interstate Gas Transmission LLC	888-763-3690
KinderMorgan, Trailblazer Pipeline	800-733-2490
KinderMorgan Pipelines/Platte Pipe Line Comp	888-449-7539
National Co-op Refinery Assoc-NCRA	620-241-6611
SourceGas Distribution LLC	800-563-0012

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES



HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

I. PURPOSE

A. Medical

To provide a coordinated response for medical care and treatment for the ill and injured during or as a result of a disaster.

B. Public Health

Provide coordinated public health services and interventions during and following a disaster in order to protect the community's health. Functions include early detection and surveillance; epidemiologic investigation; implementation of control measures to reduce, contain or prevent disease; communication of essential information to the healthcare community, general public and media; distribution and delivery of prophylactic medication or vaccination, if needed; and environmental surety.

C. Behavioral Health

To reduce harmful stress levels in the general population and to respond to the behavioral health needs of survivors, emergency responders in the field, and special needs groups in time of disaster.

D. Social Services

To provide for the coordination of public welfare and human needs of disaster survivors and/or special needs groups in time of disaster.

II. SITUATION

A. The potential exists for a multiple casualty incident resulting from a naturally occurring, manmade, or terrorist event involving weapons of mass destruction which would stress emergency medical services. Public health hazards in the form of disease outbreak situations may also stress the existing medical system.

B. Dundy County Hospital is the only hospital in Dundy County. Licensure capacity is listed as 14.

C. There is one nursing home and one Assisted Living facility in the county licensed by the Nebraska Health and Human Services, Department of Regulation and Licensure. Facility details are found in Attachment 1.

D. There are two Emergency Medical Services (EMS) within the county (Attachment 2).

E. There is one clinic in Dundy County with medical staffs of 2 LPNs, 1 Medical Assistant, and 1 Clinic Aide.

F. The Imperial Office of the Department of Health and Human Services, the West Central Area Agency on Aging and other private agencies have the capability to respond to the serious needs of the population should a major disaster occur.

III. ASSUMPTIONS AND PLANNING FACTORS

A. Any incident that generates an emergency patient load that exceeds the normal day-to-day capabilities of local emergency medical resources or poses a public health threat to the residents may be considered a disaster.

B. Mutual Aid and outside resources will be available to assist the county in natural, technological and man-made emergencies/disasters and incidents involving threatened or deliberate terrorist use of weapons of mass destruction.

C. Any hospital or nursing home evacuating patients to facilities in other local or regional facilities will provide the medical records of patients, professional staff, and as many supplies and equipment as practical.

D. There are indirect and direct public health threats associated with specific types of emergencies and disasters. These might include non-outbreak situations (for example, contaminated drinking water, chemical exposures, and sewage discharges), disease outbreaks (for example *E. coli* 0157, anthrax, meningitis, West Nile Virus, plague, smallpox, and SARS), sanitation problems, an overload of mortuary service capabilities and community mental health issues.

E. People not normally clients of the local Social Services agency may require some form of public assistance under disaster conditions.

F. The local/regional Public Health agency (is) will work in partnership with the Emergency Manager and the mass care shelter manager to plan for and assist them to accommodate people who have special needs. Public Health will provide recommendations for communications methods, public information message development, special equipment and supplies that may be needed and locating local care providers to assist individuals whose needs cannot be met at the shelter.

IV ORGANIZATION/RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Medical, Public Health, Mental or Behavioral Health and Social Services operations are each described separately, but close coordination is required to fulfill the overall responsibility of safeguarding and minimizing the adverse health factors which may affect our citizens during and/or after an emergency or disaster. To provide a coordinated and effective response, the health and human services functions have been separated into two areas, local government support and field operations (see page G-1).

1. Local government support and coordination entails coordinating emergency services such as law enforcement, fire, rescue, and public works, and providing logistical support where required. Both the Medical Coordinator and the Public Health Coordinator represent their respective functions on the EOC Staff.

2. Field operations direction and control should follow the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) developed by the local health, mental or behavioral health, state social services and local area medical professionals/facilities.

B. Health and Medical Responsibilities

1. Emergency Medical Services:

a. Basic Life Support is the responsibility of Dundy County Ambulance in Benkelman.

Advanced Life Support Services (ALS) is the responsibility of Dundy County Ambulance in Haigler and the Dundy County Hospital.

1) The notification for emergency medical assistance comes from Dundy County Sheriff dispatch via pagers.

2) The Rescue Chief will initiate an Incident Command System and will coordinate field operations and transport of victims with Dundy County Hospital.

3) The Rescue Chief will notify the receiving Hospital as soon as possible if the patient being transported is potentially contaminated from a HazMat incident and provide information about the hazardous substance involved.

4) The Rescue Chief will ensure that all personnel are trained to respond to a hazardous materials incident according to levels of response training set by the Nebraska Department of Health and

Human Services-EMS Division, and their employer for compliance with OSHA and EPA regulations.

5) The following functions are needed:

a) Triage: Assessing patients and assigning priorities for medical treatment and transport.

b) Treatment: Providing care and treatment of patients while being held for transportation to medical facilities.

c) Transportation: Coordinating with Dundy County Hospital for directing patient transport to receiving hospitals and/or medical facilities.

d) Air ambulance support would be requested from the Dundy County Medical Director.

2. Medical Coordination

a. A member of the EOC staff will appoint a Medical Coordinator in the event a disaster extends beyond mutual aid capabilities. The Medical Coordinator will act as a liaison between the medical community and the local government.

b. When an incident occurs which requires medical field operations, the Medical Coordinator will support medical mutual aid requests and coordinate additional requirements.

c. The Medical Coordinator, with the support of the Resource Coordinator and/or Emergency Management Director, will locate supplies and/or equipment to support medical operations in the event of an actual or anticipated shortage.

3. Public Health Coordination

a. The SW Public Health District designee will serve as the Public Health Coordinator and is responsible for coordinating activities required to safeguard public health and minimize the spread of disease. The Public Health Coordinator is the liaison between public health officials and the local government.

b. The Public Health Coordinator will coordinate with the Emergency Management Director, County Emergency Board, and other agencies as applicable. This is critical in the care and sheltering of populations with special needs.

c. The Public Health Coordinator will assess the need for crisis counseling for disaster survivors and disaster workers. If crisis counseling is deemed necessary, the Public Health Coordinator will request assistance from and coordinate with the local ministerial association to provide the necessary services.

d. The Public Health Coordinator or designee is responsible for initial size-up, hazard evaluation and assessment related to existing or anticipated public health threats. The Public Health Coordinator or designee will determine the scope and level of the public health response and what assistance may or may not be needed. Depending upon the nature of the incident, the Health Department may take the lead or assume a support role. Specific capabilities, which correspond to the Target Capabilities List in Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 include, but are not limited to, the following:

1) Environmental Health Water Safety: The Department would coordinate with DHHS Regulation and Licensure Division about potential drinking water contamination. NE DHHS and/or SW Public Health Department would direct the certified public water operators within the county to provide bottle water, direct or recommend boil water orders, or perform additional sampling, depending upon the situation, to confirm contamination. For private wells, SW Public Health Department would contact the homeowner and make appropriate recommendations.

2) Environmental Health Emergency Sanitary Sewage Disposal: The Department would recommend portable toilets for use by incident site clean-up crews, residents and the public as needed. The Department would also coordinate with the Lincoln County Chapter of the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and the County Emergency Management to inform and advise the public of emergency individual sewage disposal procedures.

3) Vector Control: The Department would survey and map affected area(s); provide mosquito trapping and testing of mosquitoes for West Nile Virus; identify problem areas so that preventive measures (i.e., larviciding) for vectors may be taken; recommend other prevention methods such as drainage of standing water and use of mosquito abatement techniques over potential breeding sites as needed. Rodent and insect control is expedited by public complaint. Exterior mouse and rat infestations are exterminated by the Department. Extermination of interior insect and rodent infestations are required of homeowners.

4) Food Safety: The Department would coordinate with the Nebraska Department of Agriculture, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to identify extent of contamination, embargo and recall food as necessary, and request laboratory and investigation assistance as needed. Reports of human illness would be forwarded by the Department's Epidemiology Section to DHHS Epidemiologist. Upon confirmation of food contamination, food would be transported (by the facility) to the J Bar J Landfill for disposal and destruction.

5) Mass Prophylaxis: Based upon the results of epidemiologic investigation and in compliance with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and NE DHHS recommendations, the Public Health District/Department would vaccinate or provide antibiotic prophylaxis. See Appendix 1.

6) Isolation and Quarantine: The Public Health Coordinator or designee would determine measures necessary to prevent the introduction of communicable diseases into the county and to remove or quarantine any person or persons having such disease. The Public Health District/Department, in consultation with DHHS, the CDC, and other local health experts (as deemed necessary) will determine the specific community-wide containment strategy(s) to be implemented and the geographic area in which it will be implemented. The Public Health Coordinator or designee, in consultation with NE DHHS and County Attorney, shall produce the written order of isolation or quarantine.

7) Epidemiological Investigation: The Public Health District/Department Epidemiology Section is responsible for the evaluation of suspected and confirmed communicable disease events and the identification of situations of public health importance that may require the implementation of aggressive disease containment measures that go beyond the routine measures employed on a daily basis. Confirmed or suspected communicable diseases of possible significant public health concern identified by Epidemiology staff are immediately reported to and evaluated by the Epidemiology Section Supervisor for analysis. Based upon determination that the reported disease or event is unusual and/or poses a significant, immediate threat to the community, the Public Health Coordinator will consult with DHHS, and the CDC.

8) Emergency Public Information: The Public Health District/Department would provide information, updates, guidelines and recommendations to the healthcare community including treatment recommendations and protocols and plans for prophylaxis if warranted. The District/Department would also relay appropriate information and recommendations to the public through responsible

media and public relations activities. The Department would use the State Health Alert Network (HAN) to get out time critical information to HAN recipients (physicians and healthcare organizations) in Dundy County or to areas surrounding the incident. The Department would coordinate and consult with the County Emergency Management Agency to use public alerting systems if necessary.

9) Re-entry: The District/Department may recommend when it is safe to reoccupy an area after evacuation caused by a hazardous material release.

4. Mortuary Services

a. When normal mortuary capabilities are exceeded during a disaster, the County Attorney is responsible for coordinating the interment of the dead. Disposition of deceased bodies will be in accordance with Nebraska Statutes (ADD-2007) and will respect religious, ethnic and cultural differences to the extent possible. Additionally the County Attorney may:

1) Assign bodies to local funeral homes,

2) Establish temporary morgue facilities,

3) Coordinate emergency interment.

b. Emergency Morgue: If a request for an emergency morgue is made through the Sheriff's Office, then the County Attorney acting as coroner, will:

1) Obtain the use of a suitable building that is easily accessible to the disaster area,

2) notify the EOC of the morgue location,

3) Coordinate with all the area funeral homes for the preservation of the bodies,

4) If conditions warrant, request refrigerated trucks from local trucking companies to hold bodies pending transfer to funeral homes.

5. Mental (Behavioral) Health Coordinator:

a. The Mental (Behavioral) Health Coordinator will work closely with the Social Services Coordinator and will coordinate behavioral health services

for victims, family members, first responders, health and medical personnel as well as the general public. Within the general population are those identified as having special needs, at-risk or having increased vulnerability to the effects of a crisis. These populations are:

1) Individuals with disabilities, including developmental, physical and/or mental illness.

2) People with a history of substance (drug or alcohol) abuse.

3) Children under the age of 18.

4) Adults age 65 and over.

5) Non-English speaking populations.

6) Individuals who are homeless.

7) Long term care and residential nursing facilities.

b. Locations where the Mental (Behavioral) Health response/services may be available include:

1) Sites where the survivors and families of victims will be such as, shelters, meal sites, disaster application centers, American Red Cross service centers, hospitals, survivor's homes, farms, morgues, etc.

2) Mass care centers and immunization clinics

3) Hotline sites

4) Community outreach sites such as community centers, shopping malls, locations announced through the media, etc.

5) Sites where responders gather such as the incident site, staging and material storage areas.

c. Services will be coordinated with the American Red Cross, local ministerial associations or interchurch ministries, community volunteers, Critical Incident Stress Management personnel and others as appropriate.

d. A public outreach program providing information and messages relating to services and health topics may be established. This public education information will be prepared in collaboration with the

State of Nebraska DHHS, local service providers and coordinated with the various Public Information Officers.

e. The Mental (Behavioral) Health Coordinator will make recommendations and provide status reports to the Public Health Coordinator

f. The Mental Health Coordinator will make recommendations and provide status reports to the Public Health Coordinator.

g. The local Ministerial Association will conduct the initial crisis counseling.

h. Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) Teams are available to provide stress management sessions for fire, EMS, law enforcement, dispatchers, hospital, corrections and emergency management personnel following a disaster/emergency situation. Contact the Nebraska State Patrol Troop area where the disaster/emergency situation is located to activate a CISM response.

6. Social Services Coordinator

The Administrator of the Imperial Office of the Department of Health and Human Services will serve as the Social Services Coordinator. The Coordinator will advise local executives on matters pertaining to social services, ensure that activities are administered in an orderly, efficient manner, develop procedures for determining needs of disaster survivors, and process inquiries concerning disaster survivors. The existing Health and Human Services staff, augmented as necessary from other organizations, will serve as support staff. Health and Human Services will distribute USDA donated foods to local organizations and Red Cross to provide mass feeding for disaster survivors and, if implemented, will administer the Emergency Food Stamp Program. All agencies will participate to the extent of their mandated responsibilities.

7. Community Services

a. Various community services programs function as vital support on a routine basis and are an important resource in disaster response and recovery activities. Their ability to respond to community needs is based on the organized efforts of many volunteers. Services provided by the community include, but are not limited to:

1) Food for disaster survivors,

2) Clothing,

3) Temporary shelter.

b. Churches and church groups are vital community resources and function as support organizations to provide response and recovery assistance to disaster survivors. They may provide:

1) Food to disaster survivors,

2) Clean-up and recovery equipment and labor assistance,

3) Crisis counseling for disaster survivors/workers.

c. In addition to the local church groups, assistance in disaster recovery activities can be obtained from the Mennonite Disaster Service, the Adventists Community Services, and other non-profit, volunteer-based, disaster recovery organizations. Most of these organizations are affiliated with Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD). Contact with these groups can be made through the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency.

d. The West Central Area Agency on Aging assesses the needs of the elderly population in Dundy County to include food, clothing, housing, and transportation. During disaster situations, emotional stress experienced by the elderly is greatly increased; therefore, referral recommendations to local mental health organizations for crisis counseling may be initiated by this group to aid recovery from the effects of the disaster.

e. The Dundy County Senior Services Handy-Bus Program assists by providing the handicapped and elderly with transportation services.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Multiple Casualty Incident

1. The first unit at the scene will establish a command post that is responsible for patient care operations at the scene including personnel assignment.

2. First Responders will triage and assign priority categories based on urgency and chance of survival.

3. The command post will be in communication with the Dundy County Hospital. Determination of receiving facility will be predicated on medical facility patient loads and nature of injuries.

4. The incident command will normally determine requirements for and request medical mutual aid. If necessary, the Medical Coordinator will support the mutual aid requests and coordinate additional resource requirements.

5. Dundy County Hospital will coordinate with law enforcement officials on additional security requirements at the hospital.

6. Shortages (or anticipated shortage) of medical supplies/equipment or personnel will be reported to the Medical Coordinator for procurement.

B. Evacuation of In-patient Medical Facilities

1. The hospital and nursing homes are responsible for developing internal procedures for:

   a. Assessing and preparing patients for evacuation,

   b. Assuring medical records are transported with patients,

   c. Identifying and transporting essential medications and supplies.

2. The Administrator or designated representative of the affected facility(s) will coordinate evacuation requirements, including transportation, with the EOC.

3. Receiving facilities will be in accordance with Hospital Emergency Plans. C.

Support to Medical Professionals

The hospital will work closely with the Sheriff's Department in providing emergency transportation to and from critical medical facilities. Volunteers, such as 4-wheel drive vehicle owners/clubs, snowmobile owners/clubs, and amateur radio operators (depending on situation - i.e., winter storms) will be utilized to provide this transportation.

D. Public Health Threats

1. In the event of an anticipated or actual public health threat, the Public Health Coordinator or the Emergency Management Director will notify the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency to coordinate State assistance for Dundy County.

2. In the event of water shortages, Public Works should coordinate with the Emergency Management Director and Public Health Coordinator to meet the critical potable water requirements.

3. The Nebraska Emergency Management Agency will contact state, federal, or other agencies, as appropriate, and request assistance for Dundy County.

E. Social Services

To provide for an effective response to a disaster situation, the Social Services Coordinator will coordinate the efforts of various agencies to meet individual human needs. During actual or impending disaster situations requiring the lodging and feeding of a considerable number of people, procedures outlined in Annex I, Mass Care will be supported by Health and Human Services agencies.

1. Disaster Recovery Center (DRC): Upon a Presidential Disaster Declaration, a representative of Health and Human Services may participate in the Disaster Recovery Center. The DRCs will provide information to individuals on the various disaster assistance programs available as a result of the Presidential Disaster Declaration. The Center will also provide a bank of telephones for individuals to make direct application for assistance.

2. Special Needs: Disaster survivors and special needs groups may require assistance to meet their necessary expenses and serious needs (food, clothing, housing, medical and financial). The Imperial Office of the Department of Health and Human Services, in coordination with community services, such as the Red Cross, and the Area Agency on Aging will identify any special needs groups and in the event of a disaster, ensure that their needs are met.

3. Counseling: Mental health professionals, members of the local ministerial association and public school counselors may provide emergency counseling to disaster survivors. This counseling may occur at several locations and will be coordinated between the Mental Health Coordinator and the Public Health Director.

4. Evacuation: Health and Human Services, in coordination with the Area Agency on Aging and Handy-Bus Service will attempt to identify and assist any elderly, infirm or special needs individuals who may be unable to evacuate on their own. The availability of this service will be emphasized in emergency public information releases and should be coordinated with the PIO.

VI. ADMINISTRATIVE AND LOGISTICS

A. The Emergency Management Director will update and/or revise this Annex based upon the correlation of information provided by the Medical, Public Health and Social Services Coordinators.

B. Exercising

1. Every effort will be made to incorporate local and where possible regional health care facilities involvement into the hospital and nursing home's annual exercise.

2. Emergency medical professionals and volunteers will participate in these exercises to the maximum extent possible.

3. All exercises and drills will be evaluated and any follow-up activities conducted in accordance with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP).

C. Training

1. In addition to the training required for normal operations, health and medical personnel should be trained to respond to a hazardous material incident to the level determined by their employer in accordance with OSHA and EPA regulations.

2. The training program will be consistent with the five-year Homeland Security Exercise Plan. All training supported by the Homeland Security grant process must be ODP (Office of Domestic Preparedness) approved.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment #	Item	Page
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2	Emergency Medical Resources	G-22
Appendix		
1	Mass Prophylaxis Plan	G-23
2	Agricultural Disease Response Plan	G-29
Attachment #		
1	Animal Disease Initial Response Plan	G-41
2	Potential Animal Holding Areas	G-47
3	Response Call Down Lists	G-51

HEALTH AND MEDICAL RESOURCES

WITHIN DUNDY COUNTY

LICENSED HOSPITALS	CAPACITY	PHONE NUMBER
Dundy County Hospital 1313 North Cheyenne Street Benkelman, NE 69021	14 Beds	(308) 423-2204

NURSING HOMES

Sarah Ann Hester Memorial Home 407 Dakota Street Benkelman, NE 69021	55 Beds	(308) 423-2179

ASSISTED LIVING

Kenneth C. Stout Assisted Living c/o Sarah Ann Hester Memorial Home 407 Dakota Street Benkelman, NE 69021	14 Beds	(308) 423-2179

ADULT DAY CENTERS

None

CLINICS

Dundy County Hospital Quality Healthcare Clinic 1313 North Cheyenne Street Benkelman, NE 69021	7 Exam Rooms	(308) 423-2151
Stratton Medical Clinic 903 Bailey Street Stratton, NE 69043	2 Exam Rooms (staffed 5 half-days/wk) (with DCH Staff)	(308) 276-2411

HOME HEALTH

None

MENTAL HEALTH

There are no locally based services currently. Staff from Heartland Counseling & Consulting Clinic will travel to Dundy County to serve patients. Contact information follows:

Heartland Counseling & Consulting Clinic 740 Court Street Imperial, NE	Shona Heim, Counselor (308) 284-6767	(308) 882-4203 (308) 534-6963 (Crisis Line)

Community members have been trained in Psychological First Aid for disaster response. Listing of these individuals and contact information follows this annex on page G-20 to G-22.

MORTUARIES FOR MULTI-CASUALTY INCIDENTS (MCI)

Multi-Casualty/D-Mort organizations may be reached through local practitioner:

Forch Funeral Chapel 205 Buffalo Street Benkelman, NE 69021	(308) 423-2300 forch@bwtelcom.net

OUTSIDE DUNDY COUNTY

HOSPITALS	IN ORDER OF PROXIMITY	
Chase County Community Hospital 600 West 12th Street Imperial, NE 69033	38 miles	(308) 882-7111
Wray Community Hospital 1017 West 7th Street Wray, CO 80758	42 miles	(970) 332-4811
Cheyenne County Hospital 210 West 1st Street St. Francis, KS 67756	48 miles	(785) 332-2104
McCook Community Hospital 1301 East H Street	54 miles	(308) 345-2651

McCook, NE 69001		
Rawlins County Health Center 707 Grant Street Atwood, KS 67730	54 miles	(785) 626-3211
Goodland Regional Medical Center 220 W. 2nd St. Goodland, KS 67735	58 miles	(785) 890-3625
Perkins County Hospital 900 Lincoln Ave. Grant, NE 69140	64 miles	(308) 352-4391
Yuma District Hospital 1000 West 8th Ave. Yuma, CO 80759	68 miles	(970) 848-5405
Cambridge Memorial Hospital Hwy 6 & 34 Cambridge, NE 69022	77 miles	(308) 697-3329
Melissa Memorial Hospital 1001 East Johnson Holyoke, CO 80734	77 miles	(970) 854-2241
Decator County Health System 810 W. Columbia St. Oberlin, KS 67749	81 miles	(785) 475-2208
Colby Community Hospital 100 East College Drive Colby, KS 67701	84 miles	(785) 462-7511
Kit Carson County Hospital 286 16th St Burlington, CO 80807	96 miles	(719) 346-5311
Sedgwick County Hospital 900 Cedar St. Julesburg, CO 80737	110 miles	(970) 474-3323
Great Plains Regional Medical Center 601 West Leota St. North Platte, NE 69101	118 miles	(800) 662-0011

HOSPITALS IN ORDER OF PROXIMITY
continued

Hamilton County Hospital 700 N. Huser St. Syracuse, KS 67878	156 miles	(785) 384-7461
Good Samaritan Health System 10 E. 31st St. Kearney, NE 68847	160 miles	(308) 865-7100
Cozad Community Hospital 300 East 12th St Cozad, NE 69130	164 miles	(308) 784-2261
Regional West Medical Center 4021 Ave. B Scottsbluff, NE 69361	166 miles	(308) 630-1127

AMBULANCES

Short-Haul Ground Services (Within 60 mile response)

Dundy County Ambulance (Benkelman)	2 Units	All EMT Pagers-(308) 423-5090
Dundy County Ambulance (Haigler)	2 Units	All EMT Pagers-(308) 423-5088

Long-Haul Ground Services (Beyond 60 mile response)

Kearney (Good Samaritan)	800-474-7911
Midwest Medical North Platte	800-562-3396
Holdrege	308-995-2988

Air Services

Lincoln: Star Care V,	1 (800) 252-4262	Helicopter (Based at Bryan LGH Hospital)

Omaha: Life Net,	1 (888) 481-7040	Helicopter and Fixed Wing
North Platte: Lifeteam	1 (877) 213-5433	Helicopter and Fixed Wing
Kearney: Air Care,	1 (800) 474-7911)	Helicopter, Fixed Wing, Long Distance Ground Service (including out-of-state)

Air Services
continued

Scottsbluff: AirLife, 1 (800) 252-2215

Sioux City, IA: Marion Air Care, 1 (800) 367-9469

Denver, CO: Flight For Life 1 (800) 525-3712 - Helicopter and Fixed Wing

Children's Hospital 1 (800) 525-4871

Presbyterian / St. Lukes 1 (800) 247-0257

St. Anthony (LAST RESORT) 1 (800) 525-3712

Goodland, KS: Eagle Medical 1 (800) 525-5220 for Fixed Wing only. Home office and dispatch is in Wichita, KS. They own chopper, but will not fly outside of their service area

Greeley, CO: Air Life 911 of Greeley 1 (800) 247-5433, (Weld CO Dispatcher), North Colorado Medical Center 1801 16th St.,Greeley CO

Rapid City, S.D.: Black Hills Life Flight, 4025 LaCroix Court, Rapid City, SD 57703. (605) 718-4300 or 1(800) 232-2452. Helicopter & Fixed Wing

ROSTER FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL FIRST AID TRAINEES

Kathy Pursley	(308) 340-5615 Kathy@bwtelcom.net
Susan Ladenburger	(308) 276-2370 ladfarms@gpcom.net

Heidi Wheeler	(308) 882-4567 heidi@swhealthdept.com
Jennifer Hansen	(308) 423-5738 (h) (308) 423-2204 (w) dchlab@bwtelcom.net
Levonia Noonan	(308) 423-5767 (h) (308) 423-2204 (w) dchbusiness@bwtelcom.net
Kathy Walgren, RN	(308) 394-5750 (h) (308) 423-2204 (w) kathyrwalgren@yahoo.com
Elaine Frasier, Emergency Manager	(308) 423-2595 (h) (308) 423-5298 (w) dczoning@bwtelcom.net
Janice Whetstone	(308) 423-5389 (h) (308) 423-2204 (w) vjwhet@bwtelcom.net
Vince Turpin	(308) 423-5944 (h) (308) 423-2204 (w) dchfm@bwtelcom.net
Julie Burrell	(308) 423-5212 (h) (308)423-5216(w) jburrell@esu.org
Tammy Zimbelman	(308) 423-2574 (h) (308) 423-2151 (w) tammylee@yahoo.com
Jeanne Hansen	(308) 423-2245 (h) (308) 423-2151 (w) dchdcs@bwtelcom.net
Susie Baney	(308) 423-2980 (h)

	(308) 423-2204 (w) baneyfarms@bwtelcom.net
Dwana Roschewski	(308) 423-5332 (h) (308) 423-2670 (w) dchpayroll@bwtelcom.net ski@bwtelcom.net
Earl Denio	(308) 276-2507 (h) (308) 423-2204 (w) Cowboy69043@yahoo.com
Ellen Potthoff	(308) 423-2305 (h) (308) 423-2204 (w) kepotts@bwtelcom.net
Jan Cole-Hudson	(308) 334-5409 (308) 423-2204 dchcco@bwtelcom.net

DUNDY COUNTY EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESOURCES

RESCUE UNIT NAME	PHONE NUMBER	# of FIRST RESPONSE UNITS	# of FIRST RESPOND-ERS	# of BASIC LIFE SUPPORT	# of ADVANCED LIFE SUPPORT	# of EMTS	# of PARA-MEDICS	# OF JAWS of LIFE	Advanced Services: A/D, EMT-IV, A/V,ETC.
DUNDY COUNTY AMBULANCE, HAIGLER SERVICE	**911 OR 308-297-3200**	**2**			**2**	**7**	**2**	**1**	**3**
DUNDY COUNTY AMBULANCE BENKELMAN SERVICE	**911 OR 308-423-2393**	**2**				**12**		**1**	**10**

MASS PROPHYLAXIS PLAN

I. Purpose

This provides a rapid and coordinated response for the citizens and transients of Dundy County for a mass administration of vaccines and prophylactic medications in the event of a bio-terrorism outbreak or other medical needs.

II. Situation

A. The Region 15 Emergency Management Agency along with the SW NE Public Health District (PHD), the Dundy County Hospital, the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) have identified numerous hazards that would give cause to do a mass vaccination/prophylaxis clinic. Any outbreak would affect all the citizens and transients of the county. The population range could vary depending on the type and time of outbreaks and certain geographic factors.

B. Transient population needing vaccination would be citizens not counted in the county's vaccine allotment.

C. On a local level, initial response will be by local authorities, using the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

D. The decision to mass vaccinate would come from the President of the United States under the advisement of the CDC. The Governor of Nebraska would declare a state of emergency.

III. Assumptions and Planning Factors

A. All the population in the county may be affected by any outbreak.

B. Outbreak events may occur with little or no warning and may not be determined for days after an event has occurred in the United States.

C. No single agency at the local level possesses the expertise to respond to an event. All county agencies will work toward a common goal ensuring the well being of the citizens.

IV. Concept of Operations

The CDC, DHHS and PHD will provide direction to the county in the event of an actual emergency. The county's general plan for mass vaccine clinics and potential follow up clinics is as follows.

A. Dundy County's Mass Vaccination/prophylaxis Clinic will be located at:

1. Dundy County Courthouse as the primary site.

2. Dundy County Benkelman Elementary as the secondary site.

B. Dundy County's Mass Vaccination Core Committee will provide a volunteer staff to fill all the positions needed to operate a clinic.

1. The core team includes but is not limited to: Site Coordinator, Medical Director, Nurse Manager, Supply Manager, Clinic Security, Volunteer Coordinator, Translator, EMS and the County Board of Commissioners.

2. The list of volunteers is on file and continually updated. Copies of this list are kept at Dundy County Courthouse, with the volunteer coordinator and with the Dundy County Emergency Management Director. The list will include but is not limited to county and village first responders, medical staff, record keepers, security, and other needed key personnel.

C. Notification of a local event may come to the Emergency Management Director, Dundy County Hospital or Law Enforcement. At that time, all clinic core team members will be contacted. Notification of public health events occurring outside Dundy County, which could affect the county, could come from several sources including the CDC, NE DHHS, adjacent county health departments or other State Health Departments.

D. Notification of all volunteers

1. A calling bank, designated by the volunteer coordinator, will be used to notify volunteers with back up provided by the County Emergency Management Staff.

2. The Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP) Annex B (Communications and Warnings) will be utilized. This annex addresses how all emergency responders and officials are notified.

3. Upon notification, volunteers will report as soon as possible or at a set time to the clinic site. Parking for volunteers will be determined at activation time of the clinic.

4. All clinic positions and operations will be staffed before the clinic opens to the public.

E. Handling of vaccine

1. Dundy County Law Enforcement personnel will transfer vaccine from the State distribution site to the county.

2. The vaccine will be signed off to a designated person at the clinic. If the vaccine comes before the clinic is activated it will be delivered to the Dundy County Law Enforcement Center. The vaccine will be signed for by the County Sheriff or the Dundy County Dispatcher and placed in the evidence room.

3. The vaccine will be guarded at all times and will be under the direction of the supply manager. Certain vaccines may require special precautions.

4. All precautions will be taken when working with and around the vaccine, according to the guidelines provided.

F. Purchase and storage of supplies

1. In order to be prepared as possible for an emergency clinic, general supplies will be purchased ahead of time.

2. Before supplies will be purchased, storage space at Dundy County Hospital will be requested. This location would make rotation of stock convenient, and therefore make it less likely that supplies purchased in advance could deteriorate if not used by their expiration dates.

3. If storage space is not available at Dundy County Hospital, available storage space at Twin Forks Veterinary Clinic will be used.

4. If supplies are to be purchased in advance of a possible clinic, the supply manager will assemble a list of needed supplies and the estimated costs.

5. In case of any potential countywide clinic, the County Board of Commissioners will be asked for funding for supplies necessary to run a clinic. City/County Purchasing department will contact pre-contracted medical/clerical suppliers for specific additional supplies from the Master Supply List found in the Public Health Districts Master Plan.

6. If county funding is not available, the core committee will seek other funding alternatives, including but not limited to solicitation of all emergency and health care services in the county, fund-raising events, donations, etc.

G. Transportation and parking for the public.

1. Parking will be limited at the clinic site. The following lots will be used and shuttle service will be provided to transport the public:

   a. Dundy County Fair Grounds

   b. Valley Farm Industries parking lot

   c. Others will be announced if needed.

2. Those individuals confined to health care or other facilities may receive on-site treatment. This will be coordinated with the Core Committee.

3. Others unable to provide their own transportation will be given instructions through the media as to whom to call, staging areas for transportation pick-up and return, etc.

H. County residents and transients will be notified as soon as possible of the mass vaccination plan and instructions for participation.

1. The local media will be utilized.

   a. KIOD radio Coyote Country, 105.3 FM (Phone: 1-888-752-9105)

   b. McCook Gazette (Phone: 308-345-4500)

   c. BWTelcom Cable (Phone: 308-423-2000)

   d. Local Signage

2. Local emergency management procedures will be followed as outlined in Annex B, Communications and Warning.

3. The public will be given a local number to call for more information and further instructions.

AGRICULTURE DISEASE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

I. PURPOSE

A. To provide coordinated measures and actions related to an agricultural emergency to detect, control and eliminate diseases, infestations, contamination and contagions to animals, plants and food as rapidly as possible within Dundy County.

B. To generate appropriate measures at all response levels to eliminate the emergency and minimize its consequences in order to return Dundy County to a contagion-free status.

II. SITUATION

A. The agriculture industry in Dundy County is a major segment of the county's economy. Agriculture is a critical infrastructure of the State of Nebraska. A major outbreak of disease or infestation in animals or in plants, or a contamination of foods in the county will have a devastating economic effect not only on the local economy, but also on the state, region and nation as well. These events may occur by natural processes or as a result of a chemical or biological attack. Dundy County is vulnerable to such events. Dundy County is located in southwest Nebraska and borders Colorado and Kansas. NE Highway 34 splits the county east and west and NE Highway 61 splits the county north and south. The Republican River is the major river system in Dundy County and is located in the southern portion of the county. Benkelman is home to the annual Dundy County Fair which draws in livestock and people from the region. Over half of the county is unacceptable for burial as a method of animal disposal. There are approximately 75,000 head of cattle; 300 horses; 700 sheep; less than 250 poultry; and 200 swine in the county.

B. A major outbreak of disease, infestation or contamination in animals, plants or food could create both 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 to the producers and their families, business partners, and the residents in and around the affected area.

C. Hazardous biological or chemical substances, when released in either a controlled or uncontrolled manner, can be harmful to people, animals, plants, property, the environment and/or the economy. A hazardous material is any substance or combination of substances that, because of quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics, may pose substantial immediate or potential hazards to humans, plants, and animals or the environment.

D. Response to contamination and/or disease may involve local, state, federal and other entities. No single local or state agency has the full authority and expertise to act unilaterally, nor does the county have the necessary resources to deal with a large-scale situation.

E. Limited response resources in some geographical sections of the county may increase response time and there is the potential of radio and telephone communication difficulties.

III. ASSUMPTIONS and PLANNING FACTORS

A. The identification of animal disease, plant disease or infestation, or food, milk or dairy product contamination within the United States (US) could affect the State of Nebraska, including Dundy County. This could result in the creation and enforcement of movement controls of people, vehicles, livestock, poultry, plants, food, milk and dairy products, and other property.

B. Positive detection of disease, infestation or contamination elsewhere will prompt state officials to employ additional precautions to prevent or mitigate a local occurrence.

C. Due to the nature of agricultural emergencies, such as a Foreign Animal Disease (FAD), and existing laws, entities other than the county may declare a disaster, subsequently affecting the county. In such incidents, the county also will submit a Disaster Declaration as described in Annex A, Direction and Control, Attachment 4, of the Dundy County local emergency operation plan (LEOP).

D. If a threat of disease, infestation or contamination is received as a mechanism of terrorism and is confirmed as being a terrorist event, the “Terrorism” Appendix of Annex H, Law Enforcement, of this LEOP will be used in conjunction with this Appendix.

E. Numerous local, state and federal agencies will play a role in mitigating an agricultural event. Remediation and recovery activities have the potential to involve massive amounts of resources.

F. Large quantities of crops, rangeland, domestic livestock, wildlife and food may be destroyed or controlled to prevent the spread of disease, infestation, or contamination after it has been confirmed within the county.

G. Vector-borne diseases can spread quickly; therefore, a rapid response and control over a potentially wide area is needed.

H. Suspected or confirmed cases may require immediate quarantine of the area of origination and may require special operational procedures.

I. Eradication of the causative agent will require proper sanitary and disposal procedures for animal carcasses, plant material and/or food, milk, or dairy products, as determined by the Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA) or Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ). Suspected infected locations, transport vehicles and on-site personnel may require cleaning and disinfection. Local biosecurity guidelines will need to be established and implemented.

J. Environmental protection regulations or procedures may need to be temporarily suspended to allow the timely and efficient disposal of food, plant material or euthanized livestock and wildlife.

K. NDA is the coordinating state agency for a response to a livestock, plant, food, milk and dairy product emergency, as discussed in Appendix 1, Appendix 2, Appendix 3 and/or Appendix 4 of Emergency Support Function ESF-11, of the State Emergency Operations Plan (SEOP). If an animal disease event occurs, NDA will determine the level of response and activities necessary to respond to a suspected or confirmed FAD.

L. It is recognized that under some agriculture scenarios, the need for resources, trained personnel and specialized equipment and supplies will be tremendous.

M. Before, during and following the Governor's emergency proclamation, an NDA representative will serve as the designated Emergency Support Function Coordinator (ESFC).

N. If the situation is determined to be an act of terrorism, LEOP Annex H, Appendix 1, "Terrorism," will be referenced for response to the incident. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the lead agency responsible for crisis management and is responsible for coordinating federal law enforcement response and action during a terrorist/weapons of mass destruction (WMD) incident, and throughout the post-incident investigation.

O. The level of response to an event depends on the extent and severity of the event. The introduction of a major food contamination or highly contagious disease may initiate a response from multiple sectors in multiple jurisdictions for a prolonged period of time.

P. Federal agencies may provide support during emergency events. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has the power, in certain circumstances, to declare an emergency. In these cases, USDA representatives will work with the NDA as described in ESF-11.

Animal Disease 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 are generally handled internally by NDA. Incident Levels 3, 4 and 5 represent FAD emergency response levels. Under Levels 3, 4 or 5, it is likely that county response will be requested from NDA and that this Annex to the LEOP will be activated. In addition, 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 diseases include, but are not limited to, Tuberculosis, Brucellosis, Pseudorabies and Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza.

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.

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.

Specific details and actions are listed in the ESF-11, Appendix 1, of the SEOP.

IV. CONCEPT of OPERATIONS

In a FAD incident, Dundy County will be responding as a support entity for ESF-11 activities. Because of this, the county's concept of operations for a foreign animal disease response will focus on activation and notification, and response support.

A. Activation and Notification

- Upon a request for assistance, the ESFC, in cooperation with Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), will determine which participating departments/agencies/associations are needed and will take steps to activate them or place them on alert.
- In an animal disease event in North America, but not in Nebraska, when an approved diagnostic laboratory confirms a positive test for a "FAD LEVEL 3 and/or 4," the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS) will notify NDA, which will notify NEMA. ESF-11 may be activated. With this activation, NEMA may notify the Region 15 Emergency Manager. The emergency manager will activate the county Agricultural Disease Emergency Response Plan. The emergency manager will begin preparations to support the response, which could include:

1. Notifying appropriate elected officials;
2. Requesting a local disaster declaration;
3. Activating local temporary animal housing and care locations;
4. Assisting in traffic control;
5. Assisting in quarantine enforcement;
6. Locating and mapping susceptible species locations;
7. Assisting with cleaning and disinfection;
8. Identifying local sites and options for carcass disposal;
9. Acting as a local liaison with the NDA incident command and NEMA; and
10. Managing logistics issues for the local response.

- In an animal disease event in Nebraska (LEVEL 5), when an approved diagnostic laboratory makes a presumptive positive identification of a FAD, NDA will be notified. NDA will subsequently notify NEMA. ESF-11 may be activated. With this activation, NEMA will notify the Region 15 Emergency Manager. The emergency manager will activate the county Agricultural Disease Emergency Response Plan. The emergency manager will begin preparations to support the response, as described above.
- In an animal disease event in Nebraska (LEVEL 5), when a foreign animal disease diagnostician (FADD) makes a diagnosis of a medium or high suspicion of a FAD, NDA will notify NEMA. Either NDA or NEMA will notify the Region 15 Emergency Manager of the diagnosis. In this situation, county support may be required to assist the FADD, who may remain on-site until a diagnosis is made. Prior to a diagnosis, county support will be requested by the FADD or by the NDA. At this point in a response, all communications and information must be carefully controlled. Public dissemination of incident-specific information at this point is likely to cause significant negative economic impact on the livestock or poultry industry, as well as reducing the public's confidence in the nation's food supply. The county may be asked to provide the following support at this time:

  1. Notifying appropriate local elected officials;
  2. Assisting in traffic control;
  3. Assisting in quarantine enforcement; and
  4. Locating and mapping susceptible species locations.

B. <u>Response Support</u>

- In some animal disease incidents, the Governor's declaration may include closing or restricting movement across the borders of the state and/or suspending livestock transport within the state. This action may be taken by the Governors of border states. This action may create the need for off-loading and holding pen locations for livestock in transit. See "Potential Animal Holding Areas," Appendix 2, Attachment 2. Dundy County should develop contingency plans for the proper care of animals

in transit. This includes unloading, feeding and watering of livestock. The NDA Monograph, *Temporary Housing and Care of Livestock and Poultry*, provides operational guidance for this planning as well as the set-up and operation of these areas. Identifying and photographing unloaded animals will be necessary. Biosecurity techniques such as waste management, secure confinement of individual loads, and the inspection of certificates of shipment (health certificates) will be needed. Designated officials will perform a health inspection of livestock before reloading. Only qualified responders will be assisting as animal handlers. A notification process also needs to be established so that the State Veterinarian, the shipping company and the livestock owners know of the location of the animals being held (for reference, see the NDA Monograph, *Temporary Housing and Care for Livestock and Poultry)*.

- Additional local plans or Standard Operating Procedures are needed for the cleaning, disinfection, and storage of the trucks and personnel involved with the event. NDA has developed the following set of five County Emergency Response Monographs, 2006: *Traffic Control, Catastrophic Mortality Disposal, Temporary Housing and Care for Livestock and Poultry, Cleaning and Disinfection*, and *Continuity of Services*. These monographs provide operational guidance for issues that an affected county may face.
- The entire process or chain of events needs documentation, which should include the confirmation of ownership of animals, copies of bills of lading, direct expenses incurred during the temporary housing of animals, and the final distribution of the animals.
- The Livestock Emergency Disease Response System (LEDRS) veterinary corps will supply trained first responders in case of an animal emergency, as well as limited initial veterinary supplies. LEDRS trailers, with limited amounts of equipment and supplies, also may be available. A list of equipment and supplies available in the LEDRS trailers is found in ESF-11of the SEOP.

V. ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES and RESPONSIBILITIES

Details of the roles and responsibilities of the various agencies and organizations are found in the SEOP. The following describes in general the roles and scope of activities. Due to the nature of a specific event, this list may not be all-inclusive or describe all activities or operations.

A. STATE AGENCIES

1. Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA)

The NDA is the coordinating agency for all agriculture-related responses in the State of Nebraska as designated in the State Emergency Operations Plan, ESF-11,dated July 28, 2003, and in subsequent updates, dated 2004, 2005, 2009 and 2011.NDA, along with the NEMA,

will conduct operations using National Incident Management System (NIMS) protocols for multi-agency coordination.

As the coordinating agency, some of NDA's responsibilities relative to local jurisdictions include:

- Working with local jurisdictions to support planning and mitigation related to agriculture response;
- Coordinating with individual producers and agricultural trade associations on mitigation, planning, response and recovery related to an agriculture emergency;
- Assisting local jurisdictions and producers with recovery-related issues;
- Developing and maintaining operational monographs to assist the state and local jurisdiction with agriculture response;
- Coordinating with USDA;
- Activating and deploying support personnel from the LEDRS;
- Directing all livestock- or poultry-related response;
- Providing coordination on public information release with local jurisdictions; and
- Providing technical expertise related to agriculture emergencies and response.

2. Office of the Governor

- Issues State of Emergency Proclamations;
- Requests Presidential Declarations; and
- Affects the powers as granted in the Nebraska Emergency Management Act.

3. Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)

- Activates and operates the State Emergency Operations Center;
- Provides liaison to the affected jurisdictions;
- Prepares situation reports for the Governor;
- Responds to assistance requests from county emergency management;
- Coordinates the state's response with local jurisdictions;
- Coordinates with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the National Response Framework;
- Assists in the dissemination of disaster-related public information;
- Assists local responders, especially in remote areas, with communications; and
- Coordinates the provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), other equipment, chemicals and supplies to facilitate the movement, destruction, disposal, cleaning and disinfecting of equipment, and decontamination of individuals.

4. Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ)

- Provides technical assistance regarding environmental issues, regulations and requirements during the disaster planning;
- Specifies containment practices and procedures for carcass disposal, including on-site disposal, decontamination, cleaning, disinfecting stations, and waste disposal and/or treatment sites; and
- Provides information on permitted livestock feeding operations.

5. Nebraska Department of Natural Resources (NDNR)

- Provides technical assistance during planning; and
- Provides mapping information, especially on topography, water tables, and food and agriculture assets.

6. Nebraska Department of Roads (NDOR)

- Identifies the sustainability of roads and bridges for law enforcement for traffic control issues;
- Provides guidance in re-routing traffic in and around the affected area;
- Assists with the transportation of soil, carcasses or debris; and
- Helps identify additional sources of contractors and specialized equipment.

7. Nebraska Games and Parks Commission (NGPC)

- Provides containment and/or quarantine assistance, including vector control, and monitoring and management of wildlife, to prevent the spread of animal disease to or through non-domesticated animals;
- Provides disposal sites and excavation equipment, and aids in the transport of carcasses, soil and debris; and
- Assists law enforcement agencies with traffic control, general security and law enforcement.

8. Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)

- Provides an assessment of the public health needs;
- Provides the technical assistance, leadership and coordination to address the medical and behavioral health care needs of the public;
- Provides assistance and epidemiology services in dealing with zoonotic (transmitted from animals to humans) diseases; and
- Supports local jurisdictions, per the LEOP, in other areas to include the testing of potable water, behavioral health and other public health concerns.

9. Nebraska Military Department (MIL)

- Supports other agencies in containment/quarantine activities, traffic control, general security, transportation or other designated functions. A request for military support is outlined in each county's LEOP, Basic Plan, VI, J, 3.

10. Nebraska State Fire Marshal (NSFM)

- Provides NIMS compliant Incident Management training to local responders, officials and animal care providers. The training also can address specialized topics such as cleaning and disinfection.

11. Nebraska State Patrol (NSP)

- Coordinates with local law enforcement agencies in establishing or assisting with personnel, responders and site security and safety;
- Coordinates with local law enforcement on travel into or out of movement control and quarantine zones;
- Assists with traffic control;
- Provides additional communications support with a mobile communications vehicle; and
- Assists in the coordination of transportation of suspected diseased tissue samples to an appropriate diagnostic laboratory.

12. University of Nebraska System (UNS)

The UNS, through its various departments, campuses and affiliations, such as the University of Nebraska-Lincoln (UNL) Extension, provides:

- Information regarding animal diseases, biosecurity, and plant/animal health practices;
- Technical assistance in the incident planning process; and
- Surveillance assistance in the prevention, response and recovery stages.

Various departments, such as the UNL School of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences, may assist in animal disease diagnosis and provide laboratory services for analysis or pathology of animal samples. The UNL Veterinary Diagnostic Center (UNL/VDC) is a member of the National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) and provides diagnostic support for animal disease diagnosis. The UNL Plant Pathology Department Plant and Pest Diagnostic Clinic and the Department of Entomology are members of the National Plant Diagnostic Network and provide diagnostic services to the State Plant Regulatory Official, for events involving plants or crops. The University of Nebraska Medical Center (UNMC) Nebraska Public Health Laboratory (NPHL) provides

testing services on human specimens, when requested, during an event involving food, milk or dairy products.

B. FEDERAL AGENCIES

1. Lead Federal Agency (LFA)

The Lead Federal Agency, generally the USDA, or the FBI in a terrorist incident, may implement the National Response Framework that provides a mechanism for the organization, coordination and mobilization of federal resources to support state and local activities.

2. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

- The USDA, through its various national, state and local agencies' offices, will provide technical assistance during the planning phase and technical resources during the prevention, response and recovery stages of an incident. USDA will provide laboratory assistance in the identification of livestock and poultry FADs, and plant pests and/or diseases. Upon confirmation of a disease or pest, the USDA Secretary can issue an Emergency Declaration, which will initiate an immediate response by other federal agencies and affected jurisdictions. The USDA Farm Service Agency may administer the indemnification process to include the cost of animals and approved costs associated with an incident. USDA may do appraisal of animals to be euthanized, as well as other incident-related damages.
- NDA and USDA-APHIS-VS will work collaboratively to determine and issue animal-related quarantines. The USDA will consult with state and local authorities regarding eradication activities. These include but are not limited to treatment or elimination and disposal of exposed or infected animals, cleaning and disinfection, transportation issues, records, public information coordination and required training for those involved in the eradication process.
- 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.

3. United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

The FDA, through its various divisions, will provide technical assistance during the planning stage and technical and laboratory support during the prevention, response and recovery phases of a food or dairy incident.

4. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

In the event that the emergency is the possible or confirmed result of terrorist activities, the FBI will be the lead agency related to the criminal

investigation. The LEOP, Annex H, Appendix 1, Terrorism, details the role of the FBI, and its relationships with the affected jurisdictions.

5. 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.

C. LOCAL/COUNTY AGENCIES

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 this LEOP. Any or all local agencies may be involved and will, in general, assume their normal roles as defined in this Plan.

Counties are expected to provide the following support:

- Provide assistance in identifying and locating livestock and poultry throughout the county;
- Identify, operate and manage locations to temporarily house and care for livestock or poultry held in the county during a movement control situation;
- Assist with cleaning and disinfection;
- Provide traffic control support; and
- Assist with local logistics.

The following agencies or entities may provide additional support during an agricultural emergency. The county role in a FAD or plant disease/pest incident will be a supporting role. The state, through NDA and in coordination with USDA, will provide incident command and will serve as liaison with other state and federal agencies to coordinate support.

1. Dundy County Commissioners/Supervisors

- Maintain direction and control of governmental activities;
- Declare a county emergency through the normal process described in the LEOP; and
- Provide local resources within their capability.

2. Dundy County Clerk/Treasurer

- Coordinates the documentation of all disaster related expenses such as personnel time, overtime, equipment usage, in-kind or stocked materials, etc.; and

- Follows accepted accounting procedures. Each county or local agency will document its own disaster related expenses and make the data available as requested.

3. Dundy County Sheriff's Office

- Receives an early alert of an agricultural emergency from the County Emergency Manager when the situation warrants;
- At the time of a FAD event, the Sheriff will become a member of the Dundy County Unified Command structure for the event and assume the command position for local law enforcement functions;
- Provides the initial incident security to personnel and the quarantine zone;
- Provides communications support;
- Coordinates local law enforcement response with support from the Nebraska State Patrol; and
- Assumes other roles and responsibilities during a disaster that are outlined in other parts of this LEOP.

4. Region 15 Emergency Management

- Receives an early alert of an agricultural emergency, such as a suspected FAD, from NEMA or NDA should the conditions warrant;
- Activates the county Emergency Operations Center to support state or local response;
- Coordinates logistics and requests for additional support; and
- Communicates with the chief elected officials and NEMA, advising them of local conditions and activities.

5. Dundy County Roads Department

- Assists with traffic control in and around any quarantine or movement control areas;
- Supports law enforcement agencies in identifying the sustainability of roads and bridges necessary for re-routing traffic from the quarantine or movement control areas; and
- Provides excavation and transportation equipment and operators to move soil, carcasses or debris as directed.

Their activities will be coordinated through the County EOC.

6. Dundy County Fire Service/Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

- Provides assistance with cleaning and disinfection, hazardous material and fire protection as required by NDA and/or USDA; and
- Provides EMS services as needed.

Mutual aid requests will follow normal processes as described in Annex F, Fire Services, of the LEOP. Hazmat provided by Red Willow Western Hazmat.

7. Southwest Nebraska Public Health Department

- Supports the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services and Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) in providing overall leadership, coordination, assessment and technical assistance for public health needs in the event of a disaster or emergency;
- Provides contacts and coordination for mental health support;
- Provides assistance and epidemiology services in dealing with zoonotic (transmitted from animals to humans) diseases; and
- Performs other functions as described in Annex G, Health and Medical, of the LEOP.

D. OTHER AGENCIES and ORGANIZATIONS

1. Livestock Concentration Points

Livestock concentration points include all livestock operations, auction markets, slaughter operations and private and commercial feedlots. These operations, in sizes from one animal to thousands, should develop livestock biosecurity plans, which will be implemented during an emergency.

2. Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

Various volunteer agencies coordinate the provision of food and temporary shelter on site, especially when an area is quarantined. See NEMA's 2009 The Nebraska Emergency Manager's Handbook for a list of participating agencies.

3. Associations (Trade, Professional, Marketing)

Industry and professional associations, from international to local affiliates, are invaluable resources, providing membership lists, lists of resources such as equipment, stock holding locations, trained stock handling personnel, information about security and other technology that may impact planning, response, recovery and mitigation.

VI. ADMINISTRATION and LOGISTICS

A. Administration

A record of the costs and expenses incurred in the direct support of an emergency or disaster situation will be maintained by each jurisdiction and

agency in the event reimbursement of claims is made available by state and federal agencies.

B. Exercises

All agencies with responsibilities outlined in this Appendix will provide annual training related to livestock and poultry emergencies. An orientation and/or tabletop exercise should be conducted annually to ensure adequate response to a threatened or actual outbreak of disease in a non-human population. The objectives for these exercises should be based on the policies and procedures identified in this Plan.

C. Plan Maintenance

The County Emergency Manager, with the assistance of a member of the LEDRS Veterinarian Corps, shall annually review this Plan and update the information based on input from the Plan's participating agencies.

LIST of ATTACHMENTS

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2	Potential Animal Holding and Disposal Areas	G - 48
3	Response Call-Down Lists	G - 51

ATTACHMENT 1
FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE INITIAL RESPONSE PLAN

FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE (FAD) INITIAL RESPONSE PLAN

This is a summary of the planned activities from the Emergency Support Function ESF-11 Annex of the State Emergency Operations Plan. This portion reflects only those activities at FAD Incident Severity Level 5: "A FAD is suspected or confirmed in Nebraska."

A FAD causing a Level 5 severity level is a highly contagious and/or economically significant foreign animal disease posing a serious threat to Nebraska's livestock or poultry industries, as determined by the State Veterinarian.

Many of the activities listed will happen simultaneously, although they are listed here sequentially.

An Agricultural Emergency Response to a FAD begins when a FAD is suspected.

A commercial producer or processor will most often notify a local veterinarian when unusual conditions or signs are recognized in a herd/flock. The local veterinarian will make an initial assessment. If a non-FAD condition is identified, normal animal health care practices are initiated. In some cases a National Animal Health Laboratory Network Laboratory (NAHLN), such as the University of Nebraska-Lincoln's (UNL) Veterinary Diagnostic Center (VDC) may receive samples that suggest the presence of a FAD.

If signs in the herd, flock or sample lead to the suspicion of a FAD, the following steps will be initiated:

I. <u>STATUS INVESTIGATION</u>

A. Either a NAHLN Laboratory analyzes an unusual or suspicious sample; or a local veterinarian, animal health technician or extension specialist, has been called to examine the animals in the flock or herd; and through the initial examination one of these professionals identifies a Nebraska Reportable Condition or otherwise suspects a FAD and will do the following:

1. Contact the State Veterinarian at the Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA) 402-471-2351 or the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Veterinary Services (VS), Area Veterinarian in Charge (AVIC) 402-434-2300. In some cases, the initial call will be to the closest NDA field veterinarian or animal health technician.
2. NDA will advise the professional at the farm, or the producer directly on immediate herd health actions.

B. The State veterinarian and the AVIC will decide if the circumstances warrant the deployment of a Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD) to site where the sample was taken or where the suspect animals were examined.

C. The FADD, if deployed:

1. Will travel to the site and conduct an investigation. The investigation will include preliminary epidemiological data gathering, examination of the suspect animals, taking samples, and submitting samples for laboratory confirmation according to protocol for the suspected disease.
2. Will report activities and situation to the State Veterinarian and the AVIC
3. Will become the initial Site Incident Commander
4. May implement local quarantine if necessary.
5. May request voluntary travel restrictions of individuals in incident area.
6. May request support from local emergency management (e.g., locating nearby animals, quarantine enforcement support, and cleaning, and disinfection support if necessary.

D. NDA, if the FADD identifies a “high suspicion” of a FAD:

1. Notifies the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), and NEMA:
   a. May assist in transporting samples to diagnostic laboratory.
   b. May activate the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and implement ESF-11.
   c. Notifies the local Emergency Manager in the affected jurisdiction.
   d. Notifies the Nebraska State Patrol, which:
      i. May assist in transportation of samples to diagnostic laboratory.
      ii. May assist with local quarantine support.
2. Notifies Governor’s Office.
3. Coordinates incident site security, access control points and decontamination if local resources are unable to provide from local or mutual aid resources.
4. Notifies the Livestock Emergency Disease Response System (LEDRS) Veterinary Corps.
5. Activates NDA Command Center.

E. USDA:

1. Performs diagnostic testing and disease confirmation.
2. Informs FADD, State Veterinarian and AVIC of test results.

II. DIAGNOSTIC RESULTS

A. If results are negative for a FAD

1. FADD informs local producer, processor and veterinarian routine and ordinary veterinary procedures implemented.
2. NDA notifies the Governor's Office and NEMA, who in turn notifies the local Emergency Manager.
3. Incident response is curtailed.
4. Local agency maintains activity log and tracks expenses.

B. If results indicate a presumptive positive or confirmed positive for a highly contagious or economically significant FAD, the following events will occur:

1. For a confirmed positive USDA will:
   a. Notify the FADD, NDA, State Veterinarian and AVIC.
   b. Notify all State Veterinarians and all federal AVICs.
   c. Activate the National Animal Health Emergency Management System.
   d. Declare an "Emergency" or "Extraordinary Emergency"; if necessary and evaluates the need for Presidential Declaration.
   e. Provide technical advice, supplies and personnel to support NDA.
2. For a presumptive positive, most likely identified by a NAHLN laboratory (i.e., UNL/VDC), the laboratory will:
   a. Notify NDA and the State Veterinarian.
   b. Submit the sample to the appropriate USDA Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (FADDL) for confirmatory analysis.
3. In either of the above cases, presumptive or confirmed FAD in Nebraska:

   NDA will:
   a. Notify the Governor's Office and NEMA.
   b. Send a representative to the SEOC to serve as the Emergency Support Function ESF-11 Coordinator.
   c. Establish quarantine zones.
   d. Issue "Stop (Animal) Movement Orders" (an embargo or import order to restrict animal transport either intra or interstate).
   e. Activate LEDRS.
   f. Confer with State Veterinarians in surrounding states.

   NEMA will:
   a. Activate the SEOC and ESF-11, if not already activated
   b. Establish an appropriate Incident Command structure.
   c. Notify additional agencies for support.
   d. Advise the Governor's Office for the need for a State Emergency Proclamation, and to request a Presidential Declaration.
   e. Coordinates with local emergency manager, gathers information for analysis by NDA.
   f. Coordinate with other local, state, federal agencies.

g. Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC), if not already activated.

The Governor will:

a. Notify governors of surrounding states.
b. Issue disaster proclamations.
c. Consider the need for issuing a "Stop (People) Movement Order" (an embargo or import order).
d. Monitor and assign state resources for import/export restrictions.

III. LOCAL JURISDICTIONS

A. County with "High Suspicion" FAD – Local Emergency Manager

1. Is notified by NEMA.
2. May open the emergency operations center (EOC).
3. Reviews and readies to implement FAD section of the local emergency operations plan (LEOP) and Agricultural Monographs from NDA
4. Notifies local resources, such as local law enforcement.
5. Establishes site security.
6. Establishes access control points.
7. May establish cleaning, disinfecting and decontamination stations for vehicles and personnel; is advised by NDA and the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ).
8. Prepares to support the identification and location of susceptible species throughout the county.
9. May notify the Chief Local Elected Officials and request a County Declaration.
10. Maintains activity log and tracks expenses.

B. County with "Confirmed FAD" – Local Emergency Manager

1. Activates EOC, reviews and implements LEOP and the appropriate Agricultural Monographs from NDA.
2. Activate county temporary animal housing locations.
3. Prepares to support the identification and location of susceptible species throughout the county.
4. Notifies Chief Elected Officials and asks for County Declaration.
5. Informs producers/processors through local network of University Extension agents.
6. Coordinates with Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD) in support of mass care.
7. May request mutual aid from other counties.
8. Maintains activity log and tracks expenses.
9. Facilitates Law Enforcement and Fire Service to assist in quarantine, traffic control, cleaning and disinfection, and restricting access in/out of the area.

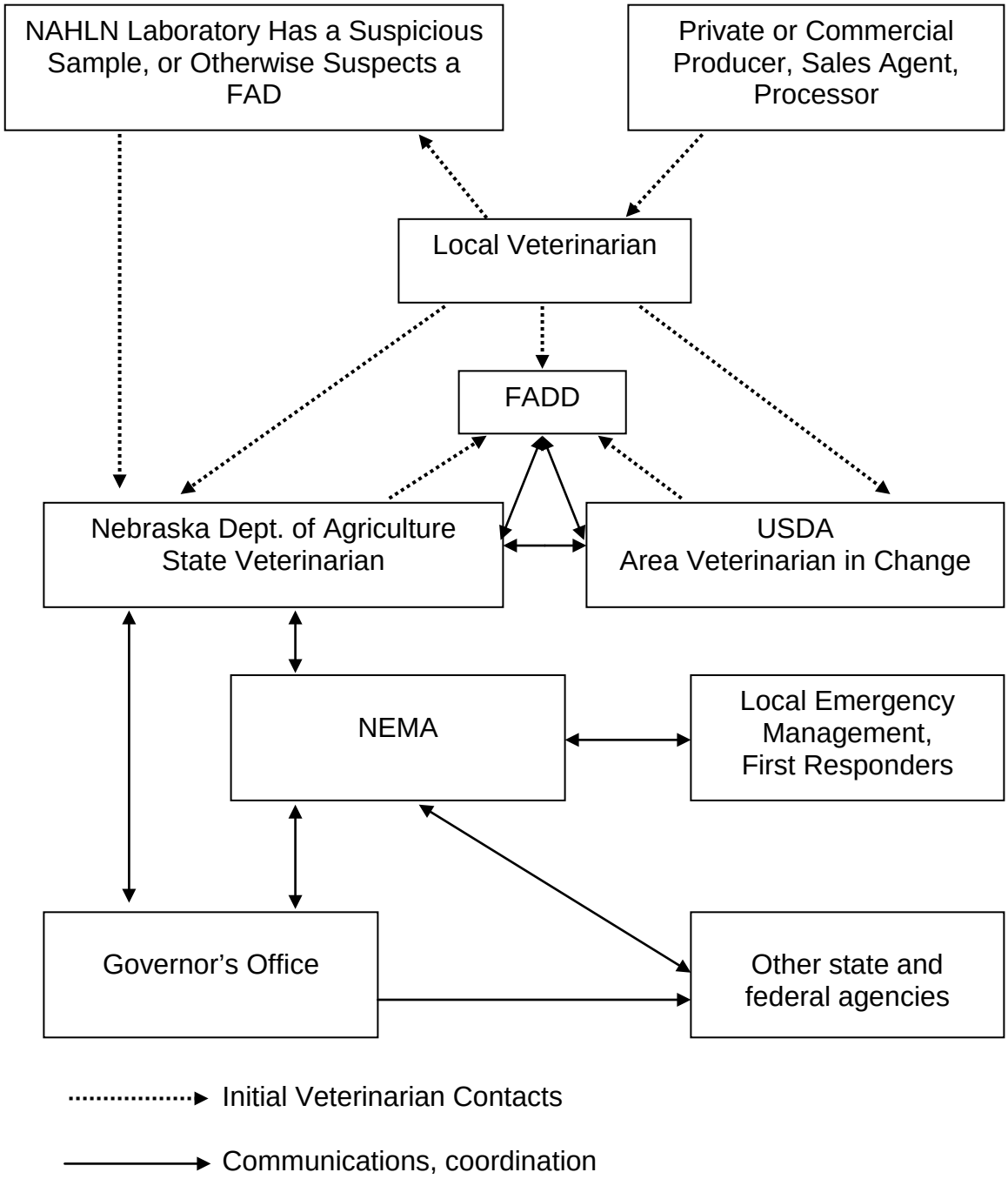
10. Confers with Nebraska State Patrol.

C. All Counties affected by a “Stop Movement Order” – (an embargo or import order) will:

1. Activate the county LEOP and appropriate NDA monographs.
2. May activate EOC.
3. Maintains activity log and tracks expenses.
4. Informs producers/processors through local network of University Extension agents.
5. Activate the county temporary animal holding areas.
6. Coordinate with local law enforcement regarding where animals are being held in the county.
7. Confers with Nebraska State Patrol.
8. Confirms with NEMA that “Stop (Animal) Order” is in effect.

AGRICULTURAL DISEASE INITIAL RESPONSE PLAN

Initial Phase: Suspected or Confirmed Contagious Animal Disease



ATTACHMENT 2
POTENTIAL ANIMAL HOLDING AND DISPOSAL AREAS

Potential Animal Holding Locations

Primary housing location for temporarily stopped livestock:

- Dundy County Fairgrounds Tony Ham 308-423-5432
  Fairgrounds: Benkelman, NE

[Need to establish a memorandum of understanding (MOU) for using facilities]

Secondary locations:

- Board of Education Land and Funds (BELF) Brian Reynolds Need phone #
  Need legal description

[Need to establish a memorandum of understanding (MOU) for using facilities]

Potential Animal Disposal Locations

For animals that are held in temporary housing locations, if it is determined that these animals need to be euthanized, the primary disposal method for these animals will be burial at a secondary location.

If it is not possible to properly dispose of the animals at the temporary housing locations (i.e., too close to water table, poor soils, high visibility) and it is necessary to move the animals to a different location for disposal, the euthanized animals will be moved to the following location:

Secondary disposal location:

- Hayes County will rely on NDEQ to provide support and guidance.

[Need to establish a memorandum of understanding (MOU) for using facilities]

Moving euthanized animals requires special equipment and practices to prevent disease spread. If the county needs to move these animals, it will be conducted according to the method prescribed by incident command.

The following county departments may assist with animal disposal activities:

- Benkelman Fire Department
- Haigler Fire Department
- Dundy County Sheriff's Department
- Dundy County Roads Department

Modifications to the disposal method and location may be made by incident command. If changes are made, the county will provide available support to accommodate these changes, as appropriate.

ATTACHMENT 3
RESPONSE CALL-DOWN LISTS

DUNDY COUNTY
AGRICULTURE EMERGENCY TASK CARD

SUPPORTING A FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE DIAGNOSTICIAN

1.	**Contact County Chairman:**	Scott Olson	(308) 297-3308 (o), (308) 737-1255 (c)
	Contact County Sheriff:	Justin Nichols	(308) 423-2393 (o), (308) 737-1560 (c)
	Contact Area Emerg. Manager:	Elaine Frasier	(308) 423-5298 (o), (308) 882-8089 (c)
	Contact SWNE Public Health:	Myra Stoney	(308) 345-4223 (o), (308) 340-3611 (c)
	Contact SW Public Health Em. Coor:	Heidi Wheeler	(308) 345-4223 (o)

2. Identifying livestock and poultry locations in Dundy County:

• Cattle:	Robert Ellis (FSA)	(308) 423-2402 (o), (308) 423-2816 (h)
	Ted Harford (FSA)	(308) 423-2402 (o)
	Keenan Kitt (FSA)	(308) 423-2402 (o), (308) 883-8410 (c)
	Brian Stute (NE Brand Inspector)	(308) 423-5526 (h)
• Hogs:	John Tecker (Tecker Ranch)	(308) 423-2995 (h)
• Sheep:	Robert Ambrosek (Sheep Producer)	NEED NUMBER
• Horses:	Dorey Hanson	(308) 423-5738 (h), (308) 340-3882 (c)
	Mike Edwards (County Roads)	(308) 882-1287 (c)
	Deb Frasier	(308) 423-2076 (h)
• Exotics:	John Tecker (Tecker Ranch)	(308) 423-2995 (h)
• General Producer information:		
	NE State Patrol Helicopter	(308) 334-5444 (d)
	JoAnn Niblack (County Assessor)	(308) 423-2821 (o), (308) 423-5474 (h)
	Linda Melchert (GIS Mapping)	(308) 423-2402 (o), (308) 423-5255 (h), (308) 340-7860 (c)
• Livestock Markets:		
	Imperial Auction Market (Lloyd Wilson)	(308) 882-5128 (o), (308) 882-8330 (c)
• Feed Stores:		
	Stockman's Feed and Supply (Lonnie Stahlecker)	(308) 423-6380 (o), (308) 423-2067 (h)
	Drovers Ranch Supply – Enders, NE	(308) 882-6608 (o)
• USDA Farm Service Agency (Linda Melchert)		(308) 423-2402 (o), (308) 423-5255 (h), (308) 340-7860 (c)
• Univ. of Nebraska Extension (Robert Tigner)		(308) 423-2021 (o)
• Veterinarians:		
	Michael Downey, DVM (Twin Forks Clinic)	(308) 423-2895 (o)
	Rod Auffet, DVM (Twin Forks Clinic)	(308) 423-2895 (o)

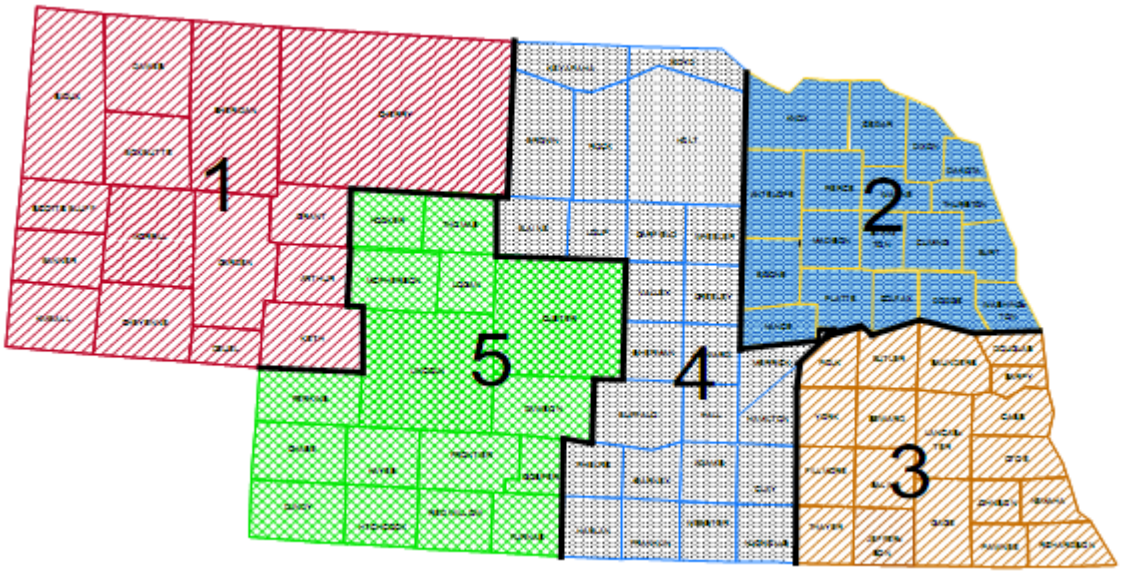
3. Provide traffic control and quarantine support:

• County Sheriff's Department	(Justin Nichols)	(308) 423-2393 (o), (308) 737-1560 (c)
• Nebraska State Patrol	(Troop D)	(308) 535-8047 (d)

4. Provide cleaning and disinfection support:

• Red Willow Western HazMat	(Chief Bill Elliott)	(308) 345-7674 (d)
• County Fire Departments [Benkelman and Haigler]		(308) 423-2525 (d)

NE Department of Agriculture Nebraska State Veterinarian **(402) 471-2351**
USDA Area-Veterinarian-in-Charge (AVIC) **(402) 434-2300**



Bureau of Animal Industry Area Veterinarians

- Dr. Richard Perry (Region **1**) (308) 235-2479
- Dr. LeRoy Torkelson (Region **2**) (402) 370-3440
- Dr. James Stuart (Region **3**) (402) 873-3805
- Dr. William Meier (Region **4**) (308) 946-9852
- Dr. Roy Schnell (Region **5**) (308) 636-2366

DUNDY COUNTY
AGRICULTURE EMERGENCY TASK CARD

TEMPORARY AGRICULTURE MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER

1.	**Contact County Chairman:**	Scott Olson	(308) 297-3308 (o), (308) 737-1255 (c)
	Contact County Sheriff:	Justin Nichols	(308) 423-2393 (o), (308) 737-1560 (c)
	Contact Area Emerg. Manager:	Patrick Gerdes	(308) 995-2250 (o), (308) 991-2996 (c)
	Contact SWNE Public Health:	Myra Stoney	(308) 345-4223 (o), (308) 340-3611 (c)
	Contact SW Public Health Em. Coor.:	Heidi Wheeler	(308) 345-4223 (o)

2. Primary housing location for temporarily stopped livestock:

- Dundy County Fairgrounds — Tony Ham — (308) 423-5432 (h)

[Need to establish memorandum of understanding (MOU) for using facilities]

3. Secondary locations:

- Board of Education Land and Funds (BELF) [State Land]
  Brian Reynolds (Area Coordinator) — (308) 364-2224 (c)

[Need to establish memorandum of understanding (MOU) for using facilities]

4. Personnel for handling livestock:

- All Species
  - Bill Cawthra — (308) 423-2712 (h)
  - Levi Whipps — (308) 423-2256 (h)
  - Casey Donahoo — (308) 426-2918 (h)

- Veterinarian
  - Michael Downey, DVM (Twin Forks Clinic) — (308) 423-2895 (o)
  - Rod Auffet, DVM (Twin Forks Clinic) — (308) 423-2895 (o)

5. Equipment and supplies:

- Panels, bunks, water tanks, fencing, etc.
  - Stockman's Feed and Supply (Lonnie Stahlecker) (308) 423-6380 (o), (308) 423-2067 (h)
  - Drover's Ranch Supply (308) 882-6608 (o)

- Portable chutes
  - Stockman's Feed and Supply (Lonnie Stahlecker) (308) 423-6380 (o), (308) 423-2067 (h)
  - Drover's Ranch Supply (308) 882-6608 (o)

- Feed or bedding
  - Stockman's Feed and Supply (Lonnie Stahlecker) (308) 423-6380 (o), (308) 423-2067 (h)
  - Drover's Ranch Supply (308) 882-6608 (o)
  - Peterson Windmill Ranch (Alex Peterson) (308) 297-3354 (o)

- Water
  - County Fire Departments (Benkelman and Haigler) (308) 423-2525 (o)

- Air curtain destructors/incinerators for mortality disposal
  - NEMA (402) 471-7421 (duty officer)

- Earthmoving equipment for mortality disposal
  - County Roads Department (Mike Edwards) (308) 882-1287 (c)
  - Nebraska Department of Roads (308) 882-4252 (o)
  - Krutsinger Construction and Redi Mix (308) 423-2061 (o)

6. Security patrols for animal housing area:

- County Sheriff's Department (Justin Nichols) (308) 423-2393 (o), (308) 737-1560 (c)
- Nebraska State Patrol (Troop D) (308) 535-8047 (d)

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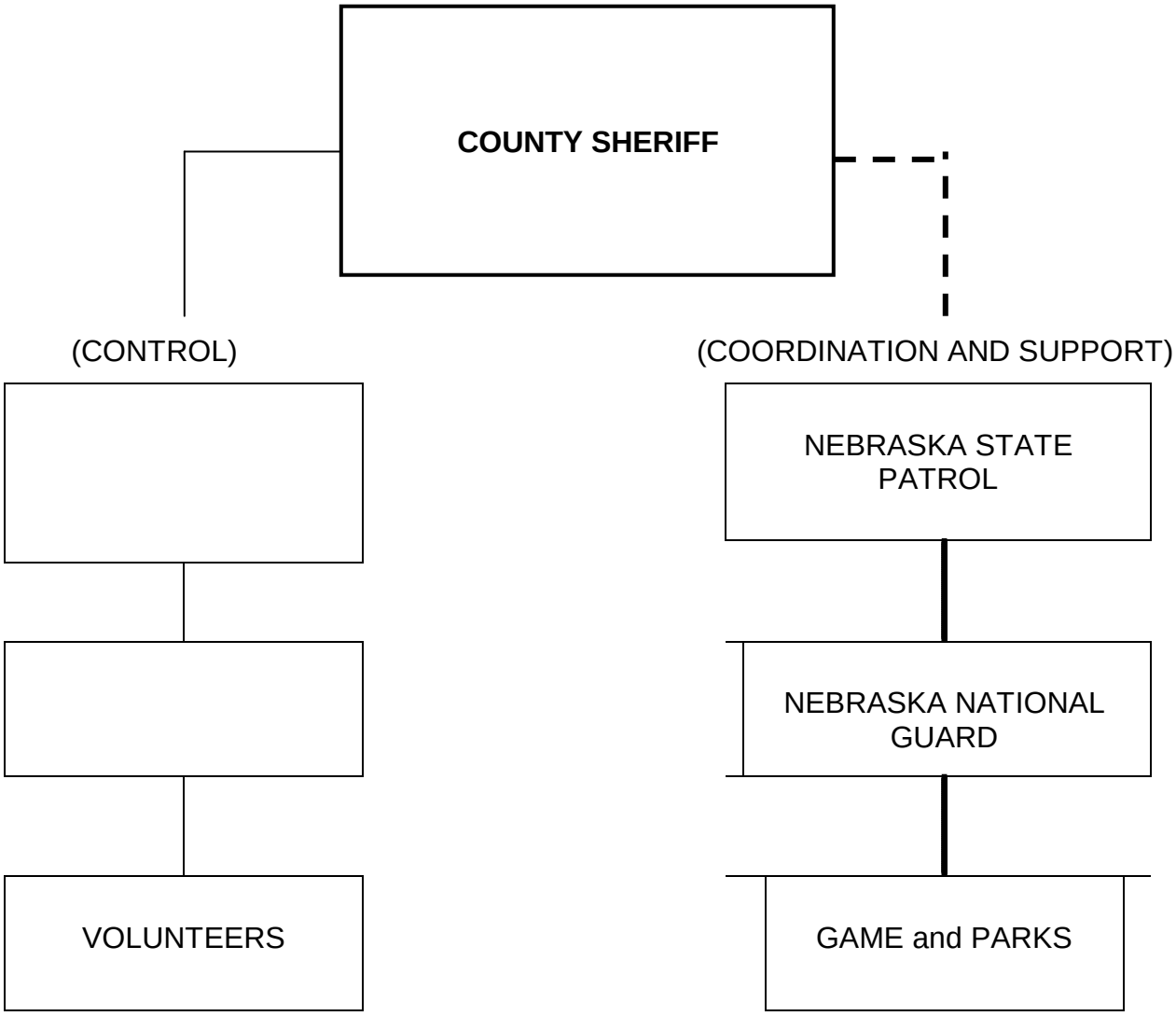
LAW ENFORCEMENT



STATE SUPPORT:
Emergency Support Functions: # 5, 13, 15
Emergency Management,
Public Safety & Security
Military Support

Lead Agencies:
Nebraska Emergency Management Agency,
Nebraska State Patrol,
Nebraska National Guard

LAW ENFORCEMENT

I. PURPOSE

This Annex assigns responsibilities and provides coordination guidelines between the law enforcement agencies operating during disasters to ensure the safety of all citizens in Dundy County, maintain law and order, protect public and private property, and provide protection for essential industries, supplies, and facilities.

II. SITUATION

During disasters, law enforcement agencies will need to expand their normal operations to provide increased control, protection, and security. Mutual aid, state and federal law enforcement agencies may be available to support local law enforcement. There is one law enforcement agency in the county (Attachment 1).

During threats or incidents of terrorism, the roles and responsibilities of the law enforcement agencies are detailed in Appendix 1 of this annex.

III. ASSUMPTIONS AND PLANNING FACTORS

Local law enforcement activities will generally increase significantly during disaster operations. Additional law enforcement resources and services may be available through existing law enforcement agency mutual aid agreements. If local capabilities are overwhelmed, outside support may be obtained from state and federal law enforcement agencies. Areas that may require support are:

A. Traffic and crowd control,

B. Evacuation,

C. Search and rescue operations,

D. Security,

E. Acts of terrorism or other federal crimes,

F. Civil disobedience,

IV. ORGANIZATION/RESPONSIBILITIES

The Dundy County Sheriff and city/village police departments are responsible for law enforcement within their respective jurisdictions. Troopers from the Nebraska State Patrol are available to support local law enforcement requirements. Nebraska National Guard units are available to provide support subsequent to a Governor's Disaster Proclamation. Jurisdictional law enforcement responsibilities are:

A. County Sheriff

1. Directs the County Sheriff's Office.

2. Coordinates search operations in rural areas.

3. Establishes mutual aid agreements with adjacent jurisdictions.

4. Coordinates evacuation procedures and special contingency planning with local law enforcement.

5. Maintains records of disaster related costs. B.

Nebraska State Patrol

1. Performs law enforcement activities within the county in accordance with responsibilities assigned by State Statutes.

2. Participates in evacuation procedures and special contingency planning.

3. Maintains records of disaster related costs.

4. Coordinates Nebraska State Patrol operations with the county. The State Patrol may set up its Mobile Command Post, if needed.

C. Game and Parks provides law enforcement in state parks and recreation areas and may assist county law enforcement agencies.

D. Other Support

1. Reserve/Auxiliary Training: The Dundy County Sheriff does have reserve law enforcement personnel who are qualified and will be used.

2. Volunteers: if utilized, will assist law enforcement personnel as directed.

3. Nebraska National Guard: Under disaster emergency conditions proclaimed by the Governor, the National Guard assistance

may be requested through the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency. Mission support provided to law enforcement includes:

a. Security of disaster area.

b. Search and rescue operations.

c. Assisting the county law enforcement resources during evacuation activities.

d. Providing transportation and communications resources. e.

Traffic management, including roadblocks.

f. Providing aerial reconnaissance of disaster areas. g.

Assisting with crowd control and riots.

h. Providing support during acts of terrorism.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

Emergency law enforcement operations will be an expansion of normal operations and responsibilities. Each law enforcement agency is responsible for providing law enforcement for its jurisdiction. Upon request, they may assist in similar functions outside their jurisdictional area.

B. Coordination

1. In an event involving a number of individual law enforcement agencies, it will be the responsibility of each agency chief to ensure that effective coordination and cooperation between agencies is accomplished.

2. If the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated, the affected jurisdiction's law enforcement chief will have the responsibility of advising and making recommendations to the Executive Group.

C. Warning

Law enforcement personnel may support warning procedures by using emergency vehicles with sirens and public address systems to ensure notification of all residents in an affected area.

D. Traffic and Crowd Control

Law enforcement agencies have the major responsibility of providing traffic and crowd control to ensure a safe and orderly evacuation of the disaster area.

1. Law enforcement units will be located at traffic control points on streets and roads designated as evacuation routes.

2. Where possible, evacuation routes will be confined to all-weather roads to provide easy accessibility and minimize the possible effects of inclement weather on evacuation operations.

3. Emergency routes will be designated as necessary. The law enforcement chief or the Executive Group will issue directives banning parking on emergency routes.

4. The law enforcement PIO, with coordination with the EM PIO, will release evacuation information and instructions on scheduled and timely basis.

5. Spontaneous evacuation from the hazard area can be anticipated prior to an order for evacuation.

E. Security and Access Control

Individual jurisdictions will maintain regular security protection. Law enforcement personnel will establish and enforce policies and procedures for movement in restricted disaster areas.

1. Security

a. Security will be provided by the law enforcement agency having primary jurisdiction.

b. A security guard may be posted to prohibit unauthorized personnel from entering the EOC.

c. The Chief Executive may declare a curfew.

d. Law enforcement personnel will provide security for emergency response forces during disaster operations and establish a secure cordon around the disaster site(s).

2. Access Control

a. Members of the EOC Staff will coordinate emergency worker identification requirements with law enforcement officials.

B. Access Control Points will be used to manage access to the disaster area.

c. Other than immediate response emergency personnel, entry into a disaster area will be controlled by a pass system.

d. If a segment of the population is evacuated, control points will be established on routes providing access to the evacuated area. Operational responsibility will be coordinated among the various law enforcement agencies.

3. Passes and Identification

a. Region 15 Emergency Management personnel will provide local government emergency response identification cards/passes. Possession of this card permits full-time entry into restricted disaster areas.

b. The Emergency Management Director will determine the need and issue volunteers identification cards/passes.

c. City employees are issued permanent identification cards by Region 15 Emergency Management. Possession of this card will permit access to restricted areas within the city.

d. Local government personnel not issued permanent identification cards will be issued the cards on a temporary, as-needed basis by the appropriate law enforcement agency in coordination with the Emergency Management Director.

e. Media personnel within the county are provided with identification cards by their individual agencies. Except for unusual circumstances, these identification cards will be recognized for entry into restricted areas.

F. Search Coordination

Law enforcement officials are responsible for the coordination of search efforts involving:

1. Lost or missing persons,

2. Fugitives,

3. Bomb threats.

G. Extended Disaster Operations

1. All law enforcement personnel in the county may go on full time status with 12-hour shifts to maintain a 24-hour capability. An exception will be individuals who are considered by the Executive Group to be key personnel in other areas.

2. Mutual aid information may be coordinated through the EOC by the law enforcement chiefs.

H. Damage Assessment

Law enforcement agencies will support damage assessment by providing an initial definition of the disaster area. They will maintain security of all the damaged areas and the essential facilities. This may include cordoning the disaster site.

I. Radioactive Materials Incident/Accident

Each law enforcement chief should select personnel to be trained in both radiological monitoring equipment operation and agency emergency response procedures.

J. Hazardous Materials Incident

In the event of a hazardous materials incident, the Sheriff, each Police Chief, and the Troop Commander, Nebraska State Patrol will ensure that personnel are selected and trained to respond in accordance with the standards set by their agency in compliance with OSHA and EPA regulations.

K. Prisoners

1. On a day-to-day basis, the jail population of the county is transported to and confined in Benkelman, Nebraska. The facility has the capability to house 3 male prisoners. If a need arose to temporarily control a group of riotous or rowdy persons exceeding the capacity of the jail facility, the County Sheriff would be responsible for selecting a temporary control area.

2. The protection or evacuation of the prisoner population is the responsibility of the jurisdiction. If prisoners need to be re-located, they will be moved to the Hitchcock County Jail Facility in Trenton. The Yuma County Facility in Wray, CO or Chase County Facility in Imperial, NE will be used if additional space is needed.

3. Transportation requirements will be coordinated through Dundy County Sheriff's Office will normally be used.

L. Animal Control/Pet Disaster Planning

1. Policies for animal control will be determined by the County Sheriff's Office working with an area Humane Society or a local veterinary clinic or local animal care volunteers. The evacuation, sheltering, care of sick and injured and the final disposition of loose domestic, zoo, pet store, school and kenneled animals will be the responsibility of these organizations when the owners cannot be contacted. Contact the NE Department of Agriculture and/or the NE Department of Environmental Quality for specific processes of disposing of large numbers or large animals, such herds of cattle. Contact NE Game and Parks for advice on the handling or disposal of displaced or injured wild animals.

2. During sheltering situations, Red Cross disaster shelters do not accept pets because of the state's health and safety regulations. Service animals, such as guide dogs or trained companion animals, that assist people with disabilities are the only animals allowed in Red Cross shelters. Attachment 2 describes pet owners' responsibilities during a disaster.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. Plan Maintenance

The Emergency Management Director, in coordination with law enforcement, is responsible for annual review and update of this Annex.

VII. TRAINING AND EXERCISING

A. Training

The training program will be consistent with the five years Homeland Security Exercise Plan. All training supported by the Homeland Security grant process must be ODP (Office of Domestic Preparedness) approved.

B. Exercising

1. All exercises and drills will be evaluated and any follow-up activities conducted in accordance with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP).

2. Law enforcement personnel will participate in exercises designed to examine the feasibility of this County Local Emergency Operating Plan.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment #	Item	Page
1	Law Enforcement Resources	H-10

Attachment #	Item	Page
2	Pets In Disasters	H-11
Appendix		
1	Terrorism	H-13

DUNDY COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT RESOURCES

RESOURCES	SHERIFF DEPT	NEBRASKA STATE PATROL
Sheriff	1	
Deputies	3	
Police Chief	0	
Assistant Chief	0	
Officers	0	
Troopers	0	Troop “D” 3
Reserves	0	
Total	4	
Vehicles with radios	4	Troop “D” 3
Mobile Command Vehicle	0	0

PETS IN DISASTERS

(This information may also be distributed as part of the local Emergency Management public outreach efforts)

Family disaster planning should also include pets. If you must evacuate your home and you have the time and resources plan to take your pets with you. Pets most likely cannot survive on their own and if they do, you may not be able to find them once you return. Household pet planning should include the following steps:

1. Locate a safe place for the pets before disaster strikes. Friends or relatives outside the affected area may shelter your animals. If you have more than one pet, they may be more comfortable if kept together, but be prepared to shelter them separately.

2. Prepare a list of boarding facilities and veterinarians who could shelter animals in an emergency; include 24 hour phone numbers.

3. Call hotels and motels in your immediate area and a reasonable distance from the home. Ask whether they accept pets, under what conditions, and whether they are restricted as to the size or number of animals.

4. Call local boarding kennels.

5. You may not be home when an evacuation order or disaster warning is given. Make arrangements with a trusted friend or relative to gather your pets and meet you at a pre-arranged location.

6. Assemble a portable Pet Disaster Supplies Kit and kept in a sturdy container in an accessible place. Essential supplies will be needed, regardless of the time the family will be away.

    a. Medication and medical records (stored in a water proof container),

    b. A first aid kit,

    c. Current photos of the pet(s),

    d. Food, water, medications, portable bowls, cat litter/pan, and can opener, feeding schedule

    e. Instructions on the pet(s)' feeding schedules, diet, and special circumstances (allergies, difficulty chewing/swallowing, diabetes, etc.)

    f. Sturdy leashes, harnesses, and/or carriers to transport pets.

7. Know what to do as a disaster approaches:

    a. Call ahead to confirm emergency shelter arrangements for you and your pet.

b. Check to be sure your pet disaster supplies are ready to take at a moment's notice.

c. Eliminate search time for your pets by sheltering them in one central place (a barn, the house, the basement, storm cellar, etc.).

d. Make sure all dogs and cats are wearing collars that are securely fastened with up-to-date identifications. If available, attach the name, address, and phone number of the temporary shelter the family will be located or the information of the friend/relative where you'll be staying. Temporary tags may be purchased or adhesive tape attached to the pet's I.D. tag may be used for additional information.

e. Transport dogs, cats and birds in sturdy carriers. Reptiles such as snakes in heavy cloth bags, "pocket pets" animals such as rabbits, hamsters, gerbils in cages that can contain litter or the bedding without spilling during transport or sheltering.

8. Large animals and livestock require a higher level of response. Additional planning guidelines may be available through local veterinarians or animal associations and trade organizations. Plan to have an animal identification system, trained handlers, sufficient transportation and alternate sites to feed and house the animals if evacuation is necessary. Have sufficient feed, water, medications and handling equipment for several days should one choose to shelter-in-place. Consider having an alternate power supply for water pumps.

9. Dundy County may be able to call on the Disaster Animal Response Trailer (DART). The DART is housed in Adams County and will be filled with equipment and supplies to set up a temporary pet shelter.

TERRORISM

I. PURPOSE

A. Introduction:

1. 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.

2. In December 2003, the White House issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8 (HSPD-8), "National Preparedness," to strengthen prevention to, 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.

3. 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. An act of terrorism incorporates all four of these elements.

B. Purpose of This Appendix:

1. To provide guidelines for assessing threats and reducing a community's vulnerability to terrorism.

2. To assist in developing a comprehensive and integrated plan for local governments to work in cooperation with state and federal agencies in responding to and managing the "crisis" of terrorism, including the use of nuclear, biological, chemical, and other weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

3. To provide guidance in coordinating "consequence" recovery activities in the community after a terrorist incident.

II. SITUATION

A. Scope of This Appendix:

1. This Appendix applies to all threats or acts of terrorism within the county and to the departments/agencies that may be required to respond to a threat or act of terrorism.

2. This Appendix builds upon concepts already addressed in this Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP) to respond to and recover from a broad spectrum of hazards, but it will also address unique actions necessary to respond to a terrorist act.

   a. On the local level, initial response will be by local authorities, using an Incident Management System in accordance with HSPD-5.

   b. When the incident is identified as a terrorist act or there is a credible threat, the State may request Federal assistance in accordance with HSPD-8.

B. Conditions:

1. Concern or an actual threat of terrorism may prompt precautionary measures. A credible threat scenario will initiate a threat assessment led by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

2. Significant threat or act of terrorism will cause a response as described in this Appendix.

III. ASSUMPTIONS AND PLANNING FACTORS

A. All communities are vulnerable to acts of terrorism from local, national or international sources.

B. Terrorist events may occur in single or simultaneous in multiple geographic areas and may result in immediate mass casualties such as an explosion or delayed casualties as in bio of chemical incidents.

C. Terrorist events may occur with little or no warning and involve one or more of a variety of tactics to include WMD, bombing, hostage taking, etc.

D. The fact that an emergency was a result of a terrorist act may not be determined until days, weeks, or months after the event has occurred.

E. The local Emergency Management organization is based on a broad, functionally oriented, multi-hazard approach to disasters that can be quickly and effectively integrated with all levels of government.

F. No single agency at the local, state, federal, or private level possesses the expertise to act unilaterally in response to threats/acts of terrorism, particularly if weapons of mass destruction are involved.

G. Terrorism against a large population may overwhelm local and state government almost immediately; major events involving WMD may overwhelm federal capabilities as well.

H. If protective capabilities are not available, responders cannot be required to put their own lives at risk in order to enter a perimeter contaminated with nuclear, biological, or chemical (NBC) material. The perimeter may be closed until the effects of the NBC materials have degraded to safe levels.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Hazardous Analysis:

Emergency Management, in coordination with law enforcement and other appropriate agencies, should conduct a Hazards Analysis to identify facilities/individuals, essential services, and activities that might be at risk from terrorism.

B. Initial Response To Terrorism:

1. When the incident is suspected to be or is identified as a result of a terrorist act, the following agencies will be notified:

   a. Federal Bureau of Investigation,

   b. Nebraska State Patrol,

   c. Nebraska Emergency Management Agency.

2. All responding and cooperating agencies will use the NIMS.

3. The local Emergency Management organization will provide the framework for local resource coordination and deployment to support the Incident Command. The EM will also be responsible for coordinating recovery efforts from a terrorist incident.

C. Site Assessment:

1. The site assessment of the threat and risks will determine protective actions for the responders and the public.

2. Personal protective equipment recommendations are based on risk.

3. The IC will determine if evacuation or in-place sheltering is needed.

4. The area must be immediately evacuated when a secondary device is suspected or discovered.

5. Security and access control measures in and around the disaster site will be implemented immediately by first responders to ensure public and responder safety as well as facilitate response and recovery initiatives.

6. Local law enforcement will immediately begin working with all responders to maximize the preservation of the crime scene.

D. Beyond Local Capability:

Response to a terrorist event will involve multiple jurisdictions and levels of government. As state and federal resources arrive, response and recovery operations will be structured to include federal, state and local representation per NIMS.

E. Command Structure:

The Unified Command (UC) will incorporate multi-levels of response similar to the Incident Management System already functioning at the local level. To effectively address the situation, members of UC are jointly responsible for the development of objectives, priorities, and operational strategy (Incident Action Plan).

F. Unified Command:

1. All agencies responding to the emergency in the field report to One Unified Command Post and follow one Incident Action Plan (IAP).

2. Factors determining agencies responding will be:

   a. The terrorist tactics employed,

   b. The challenges presented by the scope and nature of the incident,
   c. The target group involved,

   d. The response and recovery capabilities of the affected community.

3. The Operations Section Chief, designated by the Unified Commander, will be responsible for the implementation of the Incident Action Plan. The Operations Section Chief qualifications

include a variety of factors such as

a. An understanding/experience of NIMS procedures in multi-agency responses,

b. Existing statutory authority,

c. Which agency has the most involvement for that operational period,

d. The amount of resources involved,

e. Mutual knowledge of the individual's qualifications.

4. As the terrorism event unfolds, local Emergency Management and the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency will each conduct operations at their respective Emergency Operations Centers with coordination between local and state agencies maintained as in any other disaster.

5. The FBI may request local representation at the Joint Operations Center

G. Joint Field Office:

The FBI Field Office responsible for the incident site can modify its Command Post to function as a Joint Operations Center (JOC). The JOC may be integrated into the Joint Field Office established by federal agencies during large-scale incidents. Selected local, state, and federal Consequence Management agencies may be requested to serve in the four areas at the JOC:

1. Command Group (multi-agency),

2. Operations Group (from NRP Nov. 2004),

3. Operations Support Group (media – public information functions),

4. Consequence Management Group (liaisons).

H. Technical Support

1. After notification to federal authorities of a suspected, threatened, or actual terrorist incident, both the FBI and FEMA can request federal

agencies to support operations. These agencies/teams will specialists with technical expertise to deal with a full range of terrorist tactics to include nuclear, biological, and chemical incidents.

a. The FBI may deploy a Domestic Emergency Support Team (DEST) to provide expert advice/assistance to the on-scene commander in the event of a major terrorism event.

b. DHS/FEMA from the Regional Response Coordination Center can activate an Emergency Response Team – Advance Element to the scene, and/or request response of federal agencies that have been assigned duties under the functions of the National Response Plan.

2. Local and state specialized teams (i.e., hazardous materials, crime narcotics, gang, hostage, etc.) who have skills and equipment to support these operations will assist federal teams, as directed.

I. Preserving the Crime Scene:

1. Because of the nature of terrorist acts involving a variety of tactics, law enforcement personnel will work with other responders to:

a. Preserve the crime scene while developing strategies to protect response personnel,

b. Carry out life-saving actions,

c. Implement necessary protective actions,

d. Define and contain the hazard.

2. First responders become potential witnesses, investigators, and sources of intelligence in support of the crime scene investigation. Training should emphasize that all incidents are a potential crime scene that may provide evidence in determining the cause of the event and in identifying the responsible parties. First responders should review and modify their response procedures to preserve the crime scene without compromising functional responsibilities, standards of service, or safety.

J. Accessibility Policies:

1. Once the life-saving activities and investigation of the crime scene are complete and the area is considered safe, the area will be made

accessible to damage assessment teams, restoration teams, property owners, insurance adjusters, media, etc. However, access to the area may still be limited depending on the extent of damage sustained, general conditions of the area, and who has requested access.

2. The appropriate local, state, and federal officials will develop the site accessibility and re-entry policies. Policies will define:

   a. Who has access to the damaged areas,

   b. Any time restrictions regarding access,

   c. Whether escorts are necessary,

   d. What protective equipment is required to enter the area?

3. Identification and accountability systems are developed for emergency workers, media, property owners, insurance adjusters, etc. utilizing a system of passes, colored badges, name tags, arm bands, etc. Security personnel are responsible for enforcing these policies and procedures.

4. On site potential hazards or risks are identified and cordoned with the appropriate isolation and warning devices.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Procedures that are unique in responding to a terrorist act include:

1. Law Enforcement, lead by the FBI, is responsible for the definition of the perimeter, control of access to the area, investigation of the crime and the collection of physical evidence.

2. Fire Service is responsible for fire suppression, search and rescue and hazardous materials response to the level of their training and equipment. See Annex F.

3. Emergency Medical is responsible for triage, treatment and transport of victims. See Annex G.

4. Public Works is responsible for debris removal, utilities, and to aid in traffic management. See Annex K.

5. Emergency Management is responsible for coordinating public information, damage assessment, sheltering, volunteer coordination, human services, and resource management.

6. Events of national scale will involve the additional agencies or offices and may request support or intelligence from local responders:

   a. The U.S. Attorney General has the lead responsibility for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or threats by individuals or groups, as well as for coordinating activities of the other law enforcement agencies to detect, prevent, pre-empt and disrupt terrorist attacks against the United States. This includes actions based on specific intelligence or law enforcement information.

   b. The Secretary of Defense may authorize Defense Support of Civil Authorities for domestic incidents as directed by the President or when consistent with military readiness operations and appropriate under the circumstances of law. Command of such military forces will remain with the Secretary of defense.

   c. The Secretary of State coordinates international preparedness, response and recovery activities relating to domestic incidents and the protection of U. S. citizens and U.S. interests overseas.

   d. The Director of National Intelligence serves as the President's principal intelligence advisor and oversees and directs the implementation of the National Intelligence Program.

   e. Various Federal departments or agencies may play primary, coordinating and/or support roles based on their authorities and resources and the nature of the threat or incident.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. Records:

All agencies will maintain records of their expenses incurred in response and recovery activities to a terrorism event.

B. Training:

Emergency Management training for response and recovery to terrorism is available to jurisdictions by contacting the Training Office at the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency in Lincoln.

C. Exercising:

After the planning and training elements on counter-terrorism are complete, an exercise addressing potential threats in the community should be conducted. These training and exercise activities are listed in the County's five-year calendar.

D. Annex Maintenance:

The County Emergency Management Director is responsible for the maintenance and improvement of this Appendix. The Appendix will be reviewed and updated as necessary but not less than annually.

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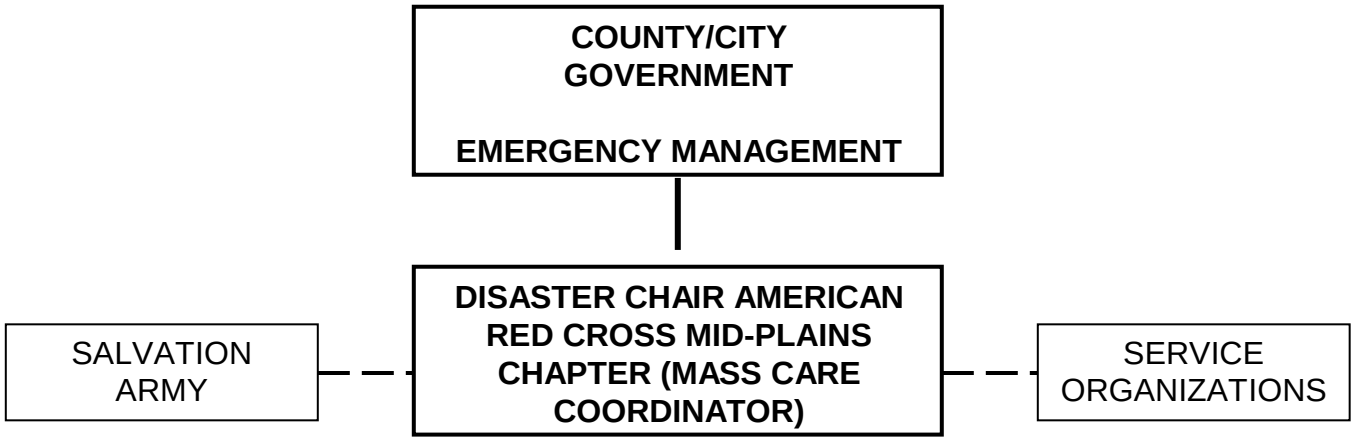
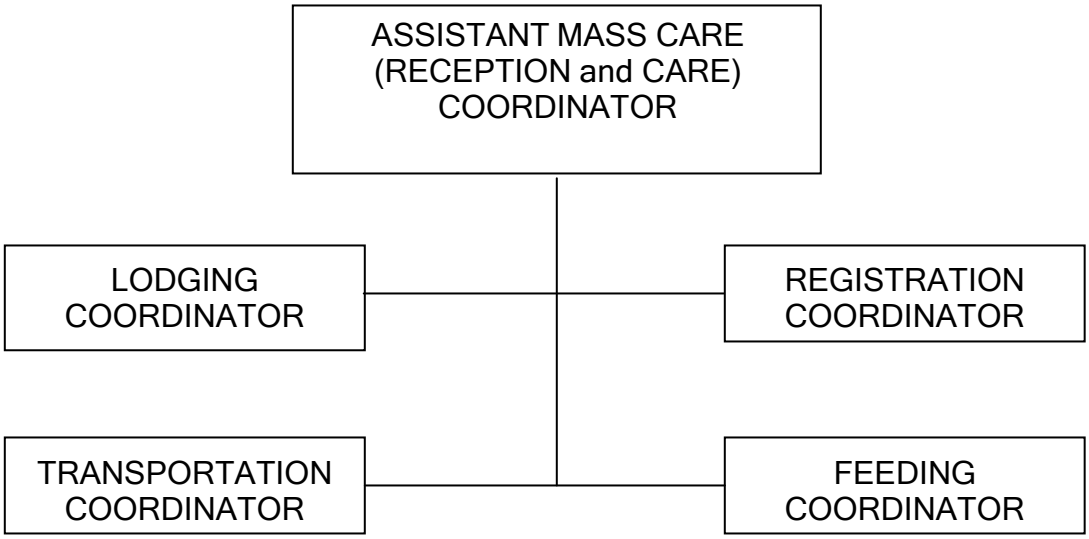
MASS CARE



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION



STATE SUPPORT: Emergency Support Function: # 6
Mass Care

Lead Agency:
Nebraska Emergency Management Agency

MASS CARE

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to establish plans, procedures, policy and guidelines for providing temporary lodging, feeding, and the general welfare of people forced to leave their homes due to any kind of emergency, disaster or precautionary evacuation.

II. SITUATION

A. Within Dundy County hazards have been identified that could cause an evacuation of some portion of the county, see Annex E. Although the county has a resident population of approximately 2,200, there is no conceivable hazard that would require mass care of the full population. The most likely situations would be from a few families displaced to as many as several hundred people displaced by a hazardous materials incident.

B. An accident or disaster may necessitate the evacuation of transient populations such as tourists or travelers and other overnight occupants from the nearly 20 motel beds in facilities located along Highway 34 and 61 in Benkelman to other facilities specifically assigned for mass care.

C. The Emergency Manager or the Red Cross has identified buildings suitable to lodge or feed evacuees. See Attachment 1.

III. ASSUMPTIONS AND PLANNING FACTORS

A. The Mid-Plains Chapter of the American Red Cross (ARC) will manage and coordinate mass care operations. Dundy County and local government will support all mass care activities, particularly as the requirements become greater and the Red Cross nears its limit in resources. Public Health will provide recommendations for communications methods, public information message development, special equipment and supplies that may be needed and locating local care providers to assist individuals whose needs cannot be met at the shelter.

B. Other professional and volunteer organizations, which normally respond to disaster situations, will do so.

C. Assistance from outside the county through mutual aid agreements and from state and federal level emergency oriented agencies may be available.

D. Facilities planned for mass care use will be available at the time of need.

Lodging facility capacities are based on 40 - 60 square feet per space.

E. Experience has shown that under localized emergency conditions, a high percentage (50 percent or more) of evacuees will seek shelter with friends or relatives rather than go to established shelters.

F. Essential public and private services will be continued during a mass care situation. Normal activities in some schools and churches may have to be curtailed or discontinued.

G. If the threat of an evacuation is due to a visible hazard or has been discussed in the media, some spontaneous evacuation will occur prior to an implementing order. Therefore, mass care operations may start early in any disaster period.

H. Planning assistance for shelters, especially for special needs individuals, is available at: www.ada.gov/pcatoolkit/chap7shelterchk.htm.

IV. ORGANIZATION/RESPONSIBILITIES

The ultimate responsibility for the care of evacuees in the county rests with local governments. In most emergencies, some level of government support will be required. The appropriate City/Village Emergency Management Director with the support of the County Emergency Management Director will act for their jurisdictions in coordinating mass care activities until the Red Cross can respond.

A. Emergency Management Directors:

The Emergency Management Director or designee will be responsible for identifying appropriate lodging and feeding facilities, coordinating utilization of transportation resources, supporting registration of evacuees, and overseeing lodging and feeding operations. Depending on the magnitude of mass care requirements, the Emergency Management Director may appoint additional mass care staff.

1. The local jurisdiction may have to provide temporary shelter until the Red Cross can mobilize and begin operations.

B. The Mid-Plains Chapter, American Red Cross (ARC):

The Mid-Plains Chapter of the American Red Cross will carry out the Mass Care coordination function. The nature and scope of the emergency will determine specific actions to be taken by the Red Cross, but in any case, the Red Cross will be responsible for carrying out its mandated responsibilities as indicated in the Act of Congress, January 5, 1905, as amended, 36 U.S.C. The Red Cross will not assume responsibility for Government functions but will

support state and local government and will provide assistance to individuals and families as indicated and within the realm of existing Red Cross disaster relief policies. Red Cross will coordinate registration of evacuees, shelter, feeding and other support as the situation may indicate. The Red Cross will be responsible for only those costs committed by its authorized representative.

C. Supporting Organizations:

1. The Salvation Army and other disaster relief organizations may support mass care operations as provided for in their plans and procedures.

2. The USDA County Emergency Board (CEB) maintains a listing of food, feed, and seed facilities located within the county which may be of assistance for mass care operations.

3. The public health agencies will work in partnership with the Emergency Manager and the mass care shelter manager to plan for and assist them to accommodate people who have special needs.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. American Red Cross Functions:

The Great Plains Chapter of the American Red Cross will manage lodging and mass feeding operations. They will work with the Emergency Management Director to ensure effective coordination of resources. Red Cross activities will be in accordance with the current ARC Disaster Guide- lines and Procedures Series - ARC 3000.

1. Temporary Sheltering: When shelter facilities are opened by the Red Cross, it will be the responsibility of the Red Cross to maintain all functions and staffing according to Red Cross policy. Some functions will be to:

   a. Provide shelter managers,

   b. Select shelter sites in coordination with the Emergency Management Director and have a signed shelter agreement between ARC and the facility management,

   c. Provide food service,

   d. Provide disaster health service through Red Cross staff in cooperation with the Emergency Medical Services and the Public Health Coordinators. Services may include first aid, replacement of

medication, immunizations, mental health services, etc.

e. Maintain records, f. Staff Lodging,

g. Maintain Red Cross shelter identity, h. Maintain order,

I Provide evacuee locator and welfare inquiry services (Disaster Welfare Inquiry Operations), especially for lost, missing or displaced children. Additional help from other local social services or volunteer agencies may be available.

j. Establish first aid stations in reception and care facilities, as necessary.

k. Shelter managers will maintain communications with the EOC and brief the EOC at scheduled times about the numbers housed, fed, status of supplies, condition of facility and other concerns affecting those being sheltered.

l. Shelter managers and agencies will coordinate with the EOC during the development of plans for and the initiation of shelter closings.

m. During the registration of evacuees at a shelter, those with special needs will be identified, protecting the individual's privacy, and a coordinated effort with the Red Cross and Public Health agencies, appropriate sheltering and care will be identified.

2. Feeding: As needed, meals and snacks will be provided to evacuees and workers through both mobile units and fixed feeding sites. Red Cross will be responsible for meal planning, coordination of mobile feeding, identifying feeding sites and resources for the procurement of food and related supplies. Some specific functions will be to:

a. Select feeding sites in coordination with the Emergency Management Director,

b. Request health inspections through the Public Health Coordinator, c.

Procure food and supplies,

d. Maintain records and reports,

e. Provide and maintain mobile feeding units.

3. Registration: The Red Cross will register evacuees, and as applicable, will share the numbers with appropriate government agencies concerning evacuees housed in Red Cross shelters.

B. Salvation Army Functions:

The Salvation Army at North Platte may provide the following support during mass care operations.

1. Registration and identification of victims, missing persons services, locating individuals and answering inquiries from concerned relatives and families outside the disaster area.

2. Temporary shelter may be set up by responding Salvation Army Personnel.

3. Mass feeding in Salvation Army temporary facilities assigned for that purpose.

4. Mobile feeding, hot meals or snacks, for disaster victims and emergency workers at the disaster scene.

C. Lodging/Feeding Facilities:

1. Facility List: Attachment 1 is the list of available lodging/feeding facilities.

2. Selection: The designation of specific lodging and feeding facilities will depend on the actual situation and the location of the hazard area. Selected facilities will be located far enough from the hazard area so that there is no possibility of the threat extending to the mass care facility. The best possible facilities will be selected from the list in Attachment 1 or from lists maintained by the Red Cross.

3. Agreements: The Red Cross has agreements to use facilities in the county. The Emergency Management Director will obtain permission from owners to use other facilities as required.

4. Special Needs: Selection and operations of temporary lodging facilities for institutionalized or special needs groups (nursing homes, hospitals, etc.) will be coordinated with those organizations to ensure the facilities are adequate.

D. Implementation:

Provisions of this plan concerning mass care will be implemented as soon as a need for temporary sheltering or feeding is noted. While a coordinated Government/Red Cross decision is desirable; the Red Cross may independently activate their operations.

1. Preparedness Phase: Communications will be established with all agencies. Essential personnel, including volunteers, will be alerted and required material resources (cots, blankets, food, etc.) located and prepositioned, if necessary.

2. Response Phase: In the event of a major disaster, actions for the reception of evacuees, including the opening of the Registration Center and selected lodging/feeding facilities, will begin.

E. Registration of Evacuees:

Evacuees will register at the designated lodging facilities in accordance with Red Cross procedures. If it is necessary for shelters to be opened before the Red Cross is available to begin registration, local officials may make copies of the registration form, Attachment 2, to begin the process. During the registration process, individuals, with medical or other incapacitating conditions that may require more services than the Red Cross can provide, will be identified so that the appropriate placement and care can be provided to the individual.

F. Welfare Inquiries:

The Red Cross may establish a Disaster Welfare Inquiry Operation to answer requests from relatives and friends concerning the safety and welfare of evacuees or those in disaster areas. Incoming and outgoing traffic will generally be handled by the local Amateur Radio Club and the Civil Air Patrol. Local volunteer groups in Dundy County will conduct welfare search missions. Welfare inquiry listings, along with registration listings, will be coordinated with the EOC and law enforcement agencies for comparison with missing person's lists.

G. Emergency Public Information:

The American Red Cross and the Emergency Management Director will coordinate with the Public Information Officer to ensure that the public is kept informed about location of mass care facilities, places of contact for missing relatives, and continued emergency services.

H. Resource Support:

The County Emergency Management Director will determine transportation and other resource needs and coordinate utilization of resources. The Emergency Management Director maintains a resource directory.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. The Red Cross will maintain records of all expenses incurred by their mass care activities. The Executive Group will ensure that adequate records of local government expenses are maintained.

B. The Red Cross offers training in Shelter Operation Workshop and Disaster Welfare Inquiry Operations and will provide these trained persons for disaster operations when requested by the County Emergency Management Director.

VII. TRAINING AND EXERCISING

A. Training:

The training program will be consistent with the five-year Homeland Security Exercise Plan. All training supported by the Homeland Security grant process must be ODP (Office of Domestic Preparedness) approved.

B Exercising:

All exercises and drills will be evaluated and any follow up activities conducted in accordance with the Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP).

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment	Title	Page
1	Listing of Mass Care Facilities	I-9
2	Sample: Evacuee Registration Form	I-10

MASS CARE FACILITIES

City of Benkelman

Facility	Address	Point Of Contact	Phone Number	Lodging Capability (numbers)	Feeding Capability (numbers)	Usage Agreement Date	ADA Accessible
Elementary School	900 A Street	Mike Rotherham	423-2216	300	500		yes
D C S High School	400 9th Ave W	Jim Kent	423-2738	500	300		yes
United Methodist Fellowship Hall	893 Chief St	Sue Nelms	423-2697	200	200		yes
Community Building	905 Huron	Dianne Rosenfelt	423-2540	200	200	June 2008	yes
Lutheran Church Fellowship Hall	422 6th Ave W	Jean Mathews	423-2622	175	175		yes
St Joseph Catholic Church	819 Cheyenne	Joya Neville	423-2008	100	200		yes

Village of Haigler

Facility	Address	Point Of Contact	Phone Number	Lodging Capability (numbers)	Feeding Capability (numbers)	Usage Agreement Date	ADA Accessible
United Methodist Church	361 S King Ave	George Peterson	297-3459	75	70		yes
Zion Lutheran Church	161 S King Ave	Kris Jardine	297-3346	136	100		yes
Elementary School	251 E Norman St	Linda Morris	297-3275	150	150		yes

Village of Max

Facility	Address	Point Of Contact	Phone Number	Lodging Capability (numbers)	Feeding Capability (numbers)	Usage Agreement Date	ADA Accessible
Max Community Center	110 Fourth St.	Phyllis Gardner	423-2308	50	75		yes

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Date In

REGISTRATION FORM FOR EVACUEES ASSIGNED TO CONGREGATE CARE HOUSING/VOLUNTEER HOMES

Date Out

1 (Name-Head of Household) (Age) (Sex)

2 (Spouse) (Age) (Sex)

3 (Family Member) (Age) (Sex)

4 (Family Member) (Continue On Back If Needed) (Age) (Sex)

5 (Home Address) (Telephone #)

6 (Special Physical/Medical Requirements)

7 (Assigned Housing) 8 (Assigned Feeding)

9 (Volunteer Home-Name & Address)

10 NOTIFY IN EMERGENCY (Address) (Telephone #)

Date In

REGISTRATION FORM FOR EVACUEES NOT HOUSED IN CONGREGATE CARE HOUSING
(HOUSED WITH FRIENDS/RELATIVES/MOTELS/ETC.)

Date Out

1 (Name-Head of Household) (Age) (Sex)

2 (Spouse) (Age) (Sex)

3 (Family Member) (Age) (Sex)

4 (Family Member) (Continue On Back If Needed) (Age) (Sex)

5 (Home Address) (Telephone #)

6 (Special Physical/Medical Requirements)

7 (Assigned Feeding-if Applicable)

8 (Name of Friend/Relative/Hotel) (Address) (Telephone #)

9 NOTIFY IN EMERGENCY (Address) (Telephone #)

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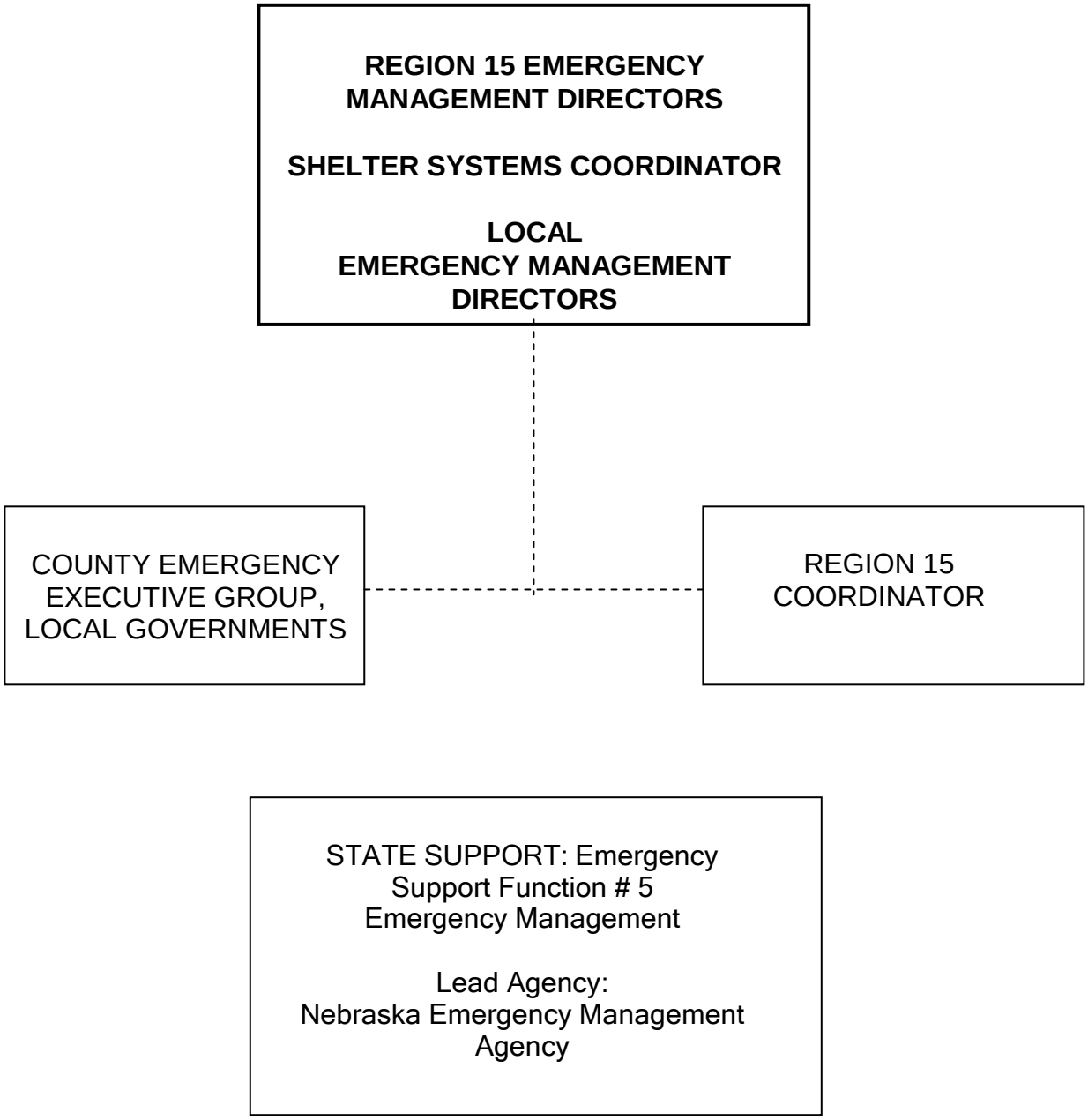
PROTECTIVE SHELTER



PROTECTIVE SHELTER

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to outline procedures necessary for the protective sheltering of Dundy County citizens and transients if severe weather, nuclear crisis, or other hazardous events make it necessary.

II. SITUATION

A. Tornadoes are the most severe natural event impacting the county and its communities.

There are no known public buildings identified as public tornado shelters.

B. Although not specifically identified as tornado shelters, there are enough public buildings in the urban areas to provide protection for that segment of the public not at home when a tornado warning is received. These buildings will generally be open during daytime "working" hours.

C. There is other natural phenomena identified in the hazard analysis, which, while posing a potential threat, would require minimal, if any, protective shelter.

III. ASSUMPTIONS AND PLANNING FACTORS

A. There will be sufficient warning and time for people to find shelter.

B. Buildings identified as protective shelters will be available at the time of need.

C. Buildings identified as shelters are ADA compliant.

D. Severe weather protective actions will be short term, spontaneous, and consist primarily of a relatively small sector of the county residents seeking immediate shelter. Minimal governmental action will be required.

IV. ORGANIZATION/RESPONSIBILITIES

A. Organization:

Protective sheltering programs in the various communities may be carried out by the County Emergency Management Director assisted by local Emergency Management Directors.

B. Responsibilities:

On-going shelter preparations activities include the:

1. Inspection and selection of potential shelter sites, assuring that the facilities can support special needs individuals, including non-English speaking persons.

2. Maintaining the current listing and usage agreements for shelter facilities,

3. Maintain current listings of shelter resources needed (i.e., supplies, equipment, material, staff).

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Tornado Warning:

In providing protection from tornadoes or any other violent weather phenomena, these are the actions that should happen:

1. When the weather conditions that produce tornadoes are recognized, the National Weather Service will issue a tornado WATCH. If the WATCH area includes the county, or any portion of the county, that information will be transmitted to the public by both radio and television. During a tornado WATCH condition, people can continue their normal activities.

2. If a tornado is indicated by radar or actually sighted, then a tornado WARNING will be issued. The WARNING will include:

   a. The location where the tornado has been sighted,

   b. The tornado's estimated speed and the general direction of movement,

   c. A time span during which the tornado poses an actual threat.

3. When a tornado WARNING is issued, people in the threatened area should immediately seek shelter and remain there until the WARNING period has expired and no further WARNINGS have been issued. A WARNING period could be extended because:

   a. The existing tornado may persist for a longer period than originally estimated, or

   b. There may be additional sightings.

B. Tornado Shelter Policies/Actions:

The Region 15 Emergency Management Director, in coordination with the Public Information Officer, will ensure that the public is made aware of the basic policies/actions they should use for protection. These policies/actions are:

1. People seeking shelter in public buildings will remain in the safest area of the building, generally the basement. If there is no basement, small span rooms close to the center of the building on the lowest floor will provide protection.

2. People outdoors on foot or in vehicles should immediately go to the nearest building that appears to be capable of providing protection.

3. People in homes should stay in the homes seeking shelter in the safest area. The basement usually offers the greatest protection. If there is no basement, a room in the center of the house, such as a bathroom, will provide the best protection.

4. Mobile homes, even those that are "tied down", provide practically no protection from extremely high winds and/or tornado activity. During a tornado WATCH or WARNING, mobile home residents at home should immediately take shelter in the nearest tornado shelter.

5. People living in rural areas should seek shelter in their homes or storm cellars if available.

6. People in vehicles should not try to outrun a tornado. Generally it is best to leave the vehicle and seek shelter in a ditch or culvert. If this is done, there is a need to be alert to the danger of flash flooding from the rainfall that usually accompanies tornado conditions. It is not safe to park under an interstate or highway overpass or bridge.

7. People congregated in large open area activities should, if during daytime, go to the nearest building area for protection, or, if at night, go to buildings that are open or to their homes.

8. Rural residents attending open area activities such as sporting events or the county fair should not attempt to drive home unless the direction of travel is absolutely certain to take them away from the known tornado area. Even then, severe weather phenomena usually accompanying a tornado condition could pose a severe driving hazard. Urban residents are encouraged to provide shelter in their homes if public buildings are not open.

9. At night, people in public buildings, such as theaters, restaurants, recreational facilities, auditoriums, and school should remain in the building and seek protection in what is thought to be the safest area of the building, generally, a basement. If there is no basement, small span rooms close to the center of the building on the main floor will provide protection. Avoid large, wide span rooms, corridors with exterior doors, and rooms with many windows.

10. Special Populations:

    a. Schools: When schools are in session, schoolchildren, teachers, and staff should respond as directed by an existing school disaster/tornado plan. If there is no specific plan, teachers will gather the students in the most solid area of the school structure such as rest rooms or interior corridors without exterior openings. Do not use large span rooms such as auditoriums, gymnasiums, or corridors that do have exterior openings and rooms with windows. If the school structure does not have protective capability and time permits, schoolchildren should be moved to the nearest structure that would provide protection.

    b. Hospitals and Nursing homes: Ambulatory patients should be moved to the area of the building providing the best protection such as the basement or small span, interior rooms on the main floor. Use the best methods available to protect patients who cannot be moved.

    c. Recreation Areas: Visitors to Rock Creek should respond to a tornado warning in accordance with the current safety plan in place through the Dundy County Communication Center.

C. Hazardous Materials Incident:

In the event of a HazMat spill or accident, it is sometimes safer to keep affected citizens inside with doors and windows closed. A warning should be given to:

1. Move inside,

2. Close all doors, windows, dampers, fans,

3. Shut off all ventilation, heating and air conditioner systems,

4. Move to a small room and seal the door and windows with plastic and tape, and

5. Tune your radio to the EAS station.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. Administration:

1. Public Tornado Shelters: The Region 15Emergency Management Director will maintain a current listing of identified shelters. The listing will be periodically reviewed to assure the continued availability and usability of each facility planned for use and, in the event of change in owner, continued agreement for use of the facility. Where possible, tornado shelters are clearly marked.

2. Special Facilities: The Emergency Management Director may assist school officials, administrators of hospitals and nursing homes, and directors of other special institutions in determining the safest area in their facility or of the nearest protective facility. The Emergency Management Director may also aid in the development of a disaster plan for their facility.

B. Logistics:

Records of supplies, materials, and equipment used will be maintained to assist the Resources Coordinator in making a determination of resources remaining and to support requests for outside assistance (Annex L).

C. Public Education:

The Region 15 Emergency Management Director will work directly with

the Public Information Officer to provide to the public:

1. Periodic spot announcements on pertinent aspects of the protective shelter program.

2. Useful and current information should a protective shelter situation arises.

VII. TRAINING AND EXERCISING

A. Training:

The training program will be consistent with the five-year Homeland Security Exercise Plan. All training supported by the Homeland Security grant process must be ODP (Office of Domestic Preparedness) approved.

B. Exercising:

All exercises and drills will be evaluated and any follow-up activities conducted in accordance with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP).

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment #	Item	Page
1	Tornado Shelters	J-8

TORNADO SHELTERS

City/Village

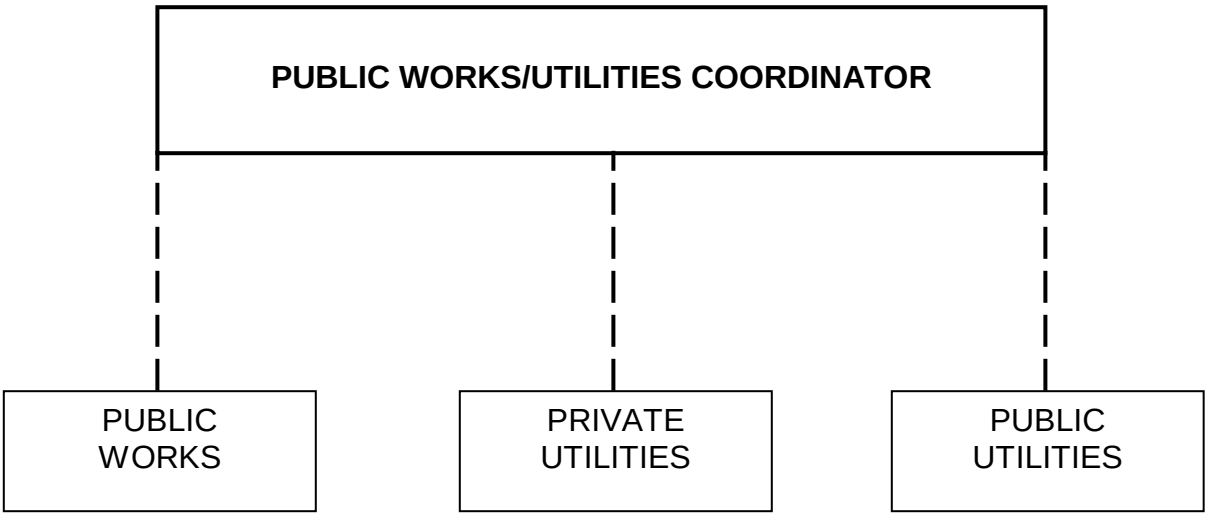
Name of Facility	Address/Location	Contact/Owner & Phone#

Public tornado shelters are not established in Dundy County. It should be the responsibility of all building owners who conduct private/public business in Dundy County to identify locations within their facilities as designated shelter areas.

The employees of all facilities (public, private, governmental, schools, care facilities, etc.) should be briefed on the internal emergency sheltering procedures. Signs should be posted to direct persons to the shelter areas within the facility.

The county or municipal Public Safety Office or the Region 15 Emergency Management may provide assistance to establish individual building emergency plans and identify the safest areas for shelter.

PUBLIC WORKS / UTILITIES



STREETS AND ROADS
DEBRIS CLEARANCE

NATURAL GAS
TELEPHONE
TV CABLE SYSTEM

ELECTRICITY
WATER
SEWER

STATE SUPPORT: Emergency
Support Functions # 3, 14
Public Works,
Long-term Community Recovery & Mitigation

Lead Agency:
Nebraska Emergency Management Agency

PUBLIC WORKS/UTILITIES

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Annex is to provide plans and procedures for:

A. The continuation or restoration of those public services essential for basic human needs.

B. Debris removal (also see Annex C, Appendix 1) and restoration of public access.

II. SITUATION

Dundy County and its communities are subject to a number of natural and man- made hazards which could result in the disruption of public works/utility services to the population, limit the movement of portions of the resident population, or have a general deteriorating effect on the safety and welfare of the people.

III. ASSUMPTION AND PLANNING FACTORS

A. The continued operation of public works and utility services in the county is essential for effective and efficient response and recovery actions to any disaster situation.

B. The primary responsibilities of the county and urban public works departments will be the restoration and maintenance of essential public services.

C. Private utility companies will cooperate with government services. The list of utility service providers is found in Annex A, Attachments 1, 2.

D. The County Road Department and each town's street department will restore and maintain roads/streets in a condition to facilitate traffic movement.

E. Assistance from outside the county will be available through mutual aid and other existing agreements.

IV. ORGANIZATION/RESPONSIBILITIES

A. The County Road Superintendent or the Utility Superintendent of the affected community will serve as the Public Works/Utilities Coordinator. This Coordinator will be a member of the EOC staff for the purpose of collecting information and ensuring coordination among the Executive Group, various department heads, and government/private utilities.

B. Each of the individual departments within the Public Works/Utilities function will be responsible for emergency/disaster operations within their normal operational areas. Specific disaster procedures will be outlined in departmental Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

C. Each department will coordinate and manage their mutual aid support.

D. Private utilities are responsible for restoration of their services. The list of utility service providers is found in Annex A, Attachments 1, 2.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Generally, department heads will continue to operate from their normal locations, but their primary actions during disaster operations will be to assess damage, then prioritize and restore interrupted services. The Public Works/Utilities Coordinator may work with each affected department head in coordinating recovery from the disaster.

A. Specific actions of the Public Works/Utilities Coordinator may include, but are not limited to:

1. Coordinating with the head of affected organizations, both public and private.

2. Assisting departments in determining staging areas for incoming assistance and coordinating mutual aid support.

3. Gathering information on damage in the public works/utilities area:

   a. Assessing general damage in the public works/utilities area by obtaining damage reports from affected departments; present summary to the Executive Group at EOC briefings.

   b. Ensuring departments are documenting actual damage with photographs that can later be used for disaster assistance

requests. Pictures of debris piles should also be taken before disposal of the debris; dimensions need to be included with the photos.

c. Alerting departments to track disaster operation expenses.
Examples of fiscal expenditures that should be recorded, fully detailed, and maintained are:

1) Personnel costs, including:

a) Department employee overtime,

b) Additional help hired for disaster-related work.

2) Equipment:

a) Hours of actual use of department equipment in disaster operations,

b) Rental or lease equipment.

3) Materials and supplies, from stock or purchased, that are used in direct support of emergency operations and recovery actions.

4) Ad hoc contracts entered into for emergency operations and recovery actions.

5) Expenses incurred with the removal, transport, storage and disposal of debris.

4. Working with department heads and the EOC in prioritizing the restoration of services for each affected community. Attachment 1 lists the providers of public works and utilities services for each community in the county.

5. Coordinating with those doing the damage assessments to ensure that all affected structures, public and private, are inspected for safety and habitability.

6. Attending EOC briefings.

7. Coordinating with other public works/utility departments, not directly involved in disaster operations, to obtain their support in the restoration/recovery activities.

B. Restoration of Services:

The Public Works/Utilities Coordinator will ensure that the following are completed as applicable to the disaster recovery:

1. Public Works:

a. Roads and Street Departments

1) Assess the damage to streets and roads.

2) May assist in establishing detour routings; provide barricades for traffic control.

3) Provides priority service/repair to roads and streets designated as primary evacuation routes or to those needed for emergency vehicle traffic for initial disaster response.

4) Make emergency repairs, then permanent repairs on roads/streets, bridges, other structures.

5) If weather conditions dictate, start the early implementation of the existing snow removal plans. The Plans for snow removal will include expanding snow removal activities to facilitate the movement of vehicles supporting emergency operations.

b. Debris Clearance and Trash Removal

1) Clear fallen debris from streets and roads.

2) Remove debris from public and private property (as established by jurisdiction's policy) and transport to selected sites for disposal.

3) Separate debris into hazardous materials, special and common waste piles. The Department of Environmental Quality can advise on separation and disposal methods.

2. Utilities:

The Public Works/Utilities Coordinator ensures the timely restoration of interrupted community power, natural gas, water/sewer, and telephone service. This may include, but is not limited to, the following:

a. Ensures that utility repairs are made, as prioritized, to key facilities necessary for disaster operations.

b. Provides emergency power. Existing emergency power systems will be checked and refueled as needed during any disaster. Action will be taken to ensure that emergency power is available for the key facilities if electricity cannot be restored to all of the community.

c. Provides adequate supplies of potable water and identifies sources of additional supplies, if needed.

3. Radioactive Material Incident/Accident:

If trained in both radiological monitoring equipment operation and emergency response procedures, may provide support to the fire department during containment or decontamination activity in the event of a radiological accident/incident.

VI. ADMINISTRATION, LOGISTICS

A. Administration:

A record of costs and expenses incurred in direct support of an emergency or disaster situation will be maintained to support subsequent reimbursement claims to State and Federal government.

B. Plan Maintenance:

1. The Public Works/Utilities Coordinator will be responsible for annually reviewing this Annex; this review may include input from each public works/utility department head. Revisions to this Annex will be submitted to the Emergency Management Director for inclusion in LEOP updates/revisions Annex A, Attachments 1, 2.

2. Public Works/Utilities Department supervisors will also be responsible for preparing and maintaining Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) for disaster operations within their respective department.

VII. TRAINING AND EXERCISING

A. Training:

The training program will be consistent with the five years Homeland Security Exercise Plan. All training supported by the Homeland Security grant process must be ODP (Office of Domestic Preparedness) approved.

B. Exercising:

All exercises and drills will be evaluated and any follow-up activities conducted in accordance with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP).

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RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

INCIDENT COMMANDER

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIRECTOR

LOGISTICS CHIEF - RESOURCE COORDINATOR

USDA COUNTY EMERGENCY BOARD

AGRICULTURAL & FOOD
ANIMALS COMMODITIES

CITY/COUNTY ROADS AND PUBLIC WORKS

DEBRIS REMOVAL
HEAVY EQUIPMENT

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

TRANSPORTATION

RED CROSS

EMERGENCY FEEDING
PERSONAL ITEMS

CITY/COUNTY CLERK/TREASURER

RECORDS
REIMBURSEMENT CLAIMS

TITLE III FACILITIES

EMERGENCY
RESOURCES

STATE SUPPORT: Emergency Support Functions # 5, 7, 14
Lead Agency:
Nebraska Emergency Management Agency

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

I. PURPOSE

This Annex provides guidelines for the procurement, storage, control, allocation, financial recording and accountability of materials, equipment; and contracted services; for the coordination of a volunteer labor force; and the donation of goods, services and money which are required to provide incident managers with timely and appropriate resources in the event of a disaster within Dundy County.

II. SITUATION

A. The Dundy County Hazard Analysis or Emergency Management Agency has identified a number of hazards which could occur and cause extensive damage to both public and private property requiring a coordinated management of resources within the County.

B. Dundy County, its communities, agencies, and businesses have sufficient resources to support activities associated with most emergency or disaster operations. The Dundy County Emergency Management Director maintains the resources lists.

C. Resource Management starts with the Incident Commander and the initial need for additional resources is at the IC's request. If the incident expands to where Multi-Agency coordination is needed, the EOC will be activated in support of the IC.

D. During an event, Multi-Agency Coordination resource management coordination activities generally take place within the EOC. When multi-agency coordination entities are established, the Executive Board may also prioritize and coordinate resource allocation and distribution of resources.

E. The Nebraska Emergency Management Act, section 81-829.31, sections 81-829.36 to 81-829.75, July 1996, describe such emergency powers of governments to supersede existing procurement procedures or expedite resource coordination, procurement and management.

III. ASSUMPTIONS AND PLANNING FACTORS

A. Resources are defined as: personnel, teams, equipment, supplies and facilities that are available or potentially available for assignment, deployment or allocation in support of incident management and emergency response and recovery activities.

1. Resource management involves four primary tasks of which the local jurisdiction must effectively complete:

2. Establish systems for describing, inventorying, requesting and tracking resources.

3. Activate those systems prior to, during and after an incident.

4. Dispatch resources prior to, during and after an incident.

5. Demobilize, recall, restore or replace resources during or after incidents.

B. Local resources will be activated and used at the onset of the incident. Should these resources become unavailable or exhausted; the local jurisdiction will request additional resources according to their local, county or regional plan which may include Mutual Aid Agreements or Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) concerning shared or available resources.

C. The impacted jurisdiction may have to provide its own sustainability for up to 48 hours or more before additional help can arrive.

D. If the need arises, local government will assume control of and ensure appropriate and equitable distribution and use of existing resources. Rationing will be implemented, if necessary.

E. County, cities, and villages will support requests for resources per MOUs or as they have the ability to respond to the requesting jurisdiction.

F. Para-professional and volunteer agencies will provide resource support, equipment and manpower, within their capabilities.

G. Each facility that reports under Title III requirements has an emergency response plan that lists their available emergency resources. This list may also be available at local fire departments and in Annex F, Appendix 1, and Attachment 1.

H. Assistance will be available from other counties through mutual aid agreements. Pre-incident agreements among all parties providing or requesting resources are necessary to enable effective and efficient resource management. Pre-incident agreements may be established with governmental, non-governmental, private and non-profit entities to provide response and recovery support.

I. Citizens within Dundy County and neighboring areas will volunteer to support the recovery efforts following a disaster. Coordination of these volunteers Will be assigned to a Volunteer Coordinator who will work with the Logistics Chief/Resource Coordinator and Incident Manager.

J. Following a local declaration of emergency, support may be available through state emergency resources such as those available through the State Administrative Services, www.das.state.ne.us/material/, to supplement local deficiencies, meet critical requirements, and replace expended emergency resources.

K. Spontaneous and un-solicited donations of food, water, personnel, equipment and supplies may interfere with priority response and recovery activities.

L. Some local resources will be available for use. Cataclysmic disruption of government services (pandemic influenza) or physical destruction of a city or village will require outside resources and assistance.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. First Response and other local support agencies will:

1. Provide, prior to an incident and periodically as requested for planning purposes, the Emergency Manager lists of currently available resources available for deployment during an incident. (See various Annexes in this Plan).

2. Certify that responding personnel meet professional standards of training, experience and performance required for the incident.

3. Manage and maintain specialized equipment (such as decontamination systems) and inventories with special shelf life (medications, respirator filters, PPE, batteries and the like) in a state of readiness.

B. Incident Commander and command staff

The Incident Commander will follow both the NIMS and the local plans of operations that include the procedure for requesting resources and the development of staging areas as needed for efficient field deployment.

C. Emergency Manager

The Emergency Manager's responsibilities are defined in other parts of the Plan, especially in the Basic Plan and Annex A. Additional specific responsibilities required prior to, during and after a disaster may include:

1. Developing, coordinating, distribution of specific response plans, Memorandums of Agreement documents, available resource lists prior to potential events.

2. During an event, may serve as the Incident Manager in the EOC and maintain communication with the IC, the Executive Board, supporting organizations.

3. Advise and assist the Logistics Chief/Resource Manager and Volunteer Coordinator as needed.

D. EOC Executive Board, elected and appointed officials

The Executive Board will support the incident according to the Nebraska Emergency Management Act and this Plan as described in the LEOP Basic Plan and Annexes. Responsibilities include establishing response and recovery priorities, providing resources to the Incident Commander, providing information to the public and financial decisions.

E. The Logistics Function (NIMS) - Resource Coordinator, Logistics Chief

1. When the incident expands beyond normal day-to-day mutual aid support or the Incident Commander Requests additional resources from the EOC, and the Emergency Manager determines that additional personnel are required, the Resource Coordinator will be notified or activated.

2. The County Roads Supervisor will serve as the Logistics and Resource Coordinator and is responsible for the overall logistics and resource management activities within the county and is a member of the Emergency Operating Center (EOC) Staff. The Resource Coordinator will:

3. Prior to an incident, in cooperation and coordination with the Emergency Manager and others as needed, the Logistics-Resource Manager will have:

   a. Obtained, reviewed, maintained and distributed to first response

Agencies County and local resource lists. These lists are contained in various Annexes of the LEOP: A, F, G, H, I, K, L.

b. Develop a plan to keep unnecessary, unsolicited contractors, vendors and volunteers away from the disaster scene, EOC and municipal offices. This plan should include the coordination system with law enforcement and information being released by the PIO.

c. Developed a plan for storage or disposal of surplus equipment or supplies.

d. Developed a plan for the rehabilitation, replenishment, disposal and return of equipment and personnel.

e. Non-expendable resources must be fully functional and ready for mobilization. The organization with invoicing responsibility for the incident, or as defined in pre-incident agreements, replaces broken or lost items.

f. In the case of human resources, pre-incident plans should include:

1) Processes to supply crews with food, sanitation, medical support, rest and recuperation time and facilities for the same,

2) Notification and mobilization guidelines,

3) Process to monitor the occupational health and mental health issues and their impact on responders. See Annex G, reference Critical Incident Stress Management, and support by non-profits such as the Red Cross and Salvation Army.

4) Expendable resources are re-stocked at the point at which the resources were issued. The incident management organization bears the cost of expendable resources, as authorized by jurisdictional procedures or in preplanned financial agreements concluded by the preparedness organizations.

g. Developed a process or learn how the jurisdiction's financial management system will operate during a disaster so that documentation can be kept, bills paid, emergency contracts issued, and reimbursements can be requested.

h. Understood and will perform resource management tasks either at the

Incident Commander's request or in accordance with jurisdictional planning requirements.

i. At the direction of the Executive Group, assumes direct control of resources identified as critical items, to assure most efficient utilization.

j. Implement and modify the pre-incident resource management operations plans above to accommodate the incident.

k. Advise the Executive Group on current status and recommend actions to be taken (i.e., implementing emergency ordinances required for price controls, procuring equipment, rationing, etc.).

l. Initiate and control actions needed to comply with the desires and decision of the Executive Group. The NIMS protocols under the Logistics, Administration and Finance organization will be the model for operations.

m. Coordinate the actions of the various agencies, offices, groups, and individuals involved with the procurement, temporary storage, distribution, utilization and control of local resources.

n. During the event maintain an inventory of available resources and recommend to the Executive Group the most efficient use of existing/remaining resources.

4. Because of the potential magnitude and complexity of the resource program, the Logistics Chief/Resource Coordinator may select a supporting staff.

5. In the event that there is no pre-designated Resource Coordinator, one will be appointed by the Executive Board or the Chief Executive Officer of the jurisdiction will assume the responsibilities above.

F. The Volunteer Coordinator

1. A Volunteer Coordinator may be named to work with the Logistics and Resource Coordinator and the Emergency Manager. The Volunteer Coordinator will coordinate the work requirements from the disaster with the volunteer assets which include people and donations. Additional Guidelines are in Attachment 3 of this Annex.

2. Additional responsibilities may include but be limited to the following:

   a. Implement pre-incident agreements or develop agreements with area VOAD organizations to assist in the coordination of donations and volunteers.

   b. Consider using trained, credentialed and previously identified Community Emergency Response Teams, CERTs, or 2-1-1 volunteers to assist with donations and volunteers.

   c. Coordinate with the PIO and the EM to develop and implement media releases that provide direction to those wishing to donate or volunteer.

3. Develop, prior to the incident, volunteer registration/information forms to receive, catalog skills, track on-the job training and safety briefing including the volunteers medications or physical limitations , deployment location and duration, assigned supervisor and after work assessment.

4. Volunteer mobilization plans should include considerations for:

   a. Security of the scene and the check-in center

   b. Traffic control, parking and security of volunteers' property

   c. Utilities, sanitation, first aid, protected rest facilities for volunteer's

   d. Janitorial and garbage service for the feeding centers

   e. Means or system to prevent conflicting volunteer job assignments or assignments to tasks completed.

G. Jurisdiction's Clerk's / Treasurer's Office

The Clerk/Treasurers responsibilities are stated in the Basic Plan. This (these) Office(s) will assist the Logistics and Resource Coordinator and the Emergency Manager in developing and implementing a system of records for evaluating status of resources and supplies, emergency procurement and contract letting, and completing reports and procedures to verify and obtain reimbursement claims from local, state, and federal governments.

H. The County Roads Superintendent, City/Village Streets and Public Works

These Department(s) will assist in the management and requisition of heavy

equipment (trucks, earth moving equipment, etc.), dirt or sand, barricades, and in the coordination of debris removal. The Logistics Chief/Resource Coordinator and Emergency Manager will ensure that resource listings are prepared and maintained.

I. The USDA County Emergency Board (CEB)

The CEB maintains an inventory of agricultural products and food animal resources and will act in an advisory capacity regarding availability, use and protection of these resources. This board can assist the Resource Coordinator in the management and requisition of needed materials and supplies

J. Other support agencies/Departmental Heads of local government

These various support organizations in cooperation and coordination with the Emergency Manager, provide lists of resources that could be deployed during a disaster.

The various supervisors or department heads of local government agencies and private organizations will be responsible for managing the resources of their individual agencies/organizations when supporting overall disaster resource needs.

K. The Senior Services Director and Transportation Officer will coordinate the requisition and management of needed public transportation resources (buses, handy-vans, etc.).

L. The Facility Emergency Coordinator (FEC) of each Title III facility (hazmat reporting facility) will coordinate the requisition and management of the facility- owned emergency resources.

M. The American Red Cross will assume the lead role in providing for persons displaced from their homes due to an emergency or disaster. In accordance with established procedures, the Red Cross will procure the necessary food and personal care items needed.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. The Logistics Chief/Resource Manager will implement the jurisdiction's response management plan as directed by either the Incident Commander or the EOC operating as a Multi-agency Coordination Agency.

B. Efficient and effective resource management requires the full support from governmental, non-governmental, not-for profit and private sectors. Local resources used during the operational period of the disaster could include:

C. Food products from local food retail and wholesale sources.

D. Manual labor materials and hardware items from local hardware stores and lumberyards.

E. Transportation needs will primarily be obtained from the Dundy County/Stratton School system. The transportation resource listing is maintained by the Region 15 Emergency Management Director, see Attachment 1.

F. The first priority for transportation is to support the evacuation of school children and citizens without private vehicles, including hospitals and nursing home patients. Some specific transportation considerations are:

1. Specialized transportation includes alternate vehicles for use as ambulances or handy-buses.

2. Public transportation includes buses to support an evacuation.

3. Tractor-trailers (semi's), vans, pickups, other trucks and farm equipment can be used to move supplies and materials.

G. All vehicles designated as essential to emergency operations will be serviced by local government during the actual operational period. Disaster related costs should be documented.

H. Manpower requirements will be obtained through local government and private agency's utilization of their own personal resources, volunteer agencies, fraternal and social organizations, and job service sources. Normal work assignments may be re-assigned for the duration of the declared emergency.

I. Heavy equipment resources will come primarily from government agencies such as the Dundy County Roads Department. Additional assistance may be requested from the State Department of Roads. Also, heavy equipment could be contracted from construction firms and private contractors, if required. See Attachment 2 for a listing of heavy equipment resources.

J. Unless otherwise determined, equipment provided by the various agencies and private organizations will be maintained and parked in the "yards", but preferable in the designated staging areas.

K. All volunteers will register with a Volunteer Coordinator. Procedures for managing a volunteer work force are discussed in Attachment 3 to this Annex.

L. Volunteers assigned to work on public facilities and grounds must be registered, have the work assignments tracked and in some incidents they must be security screened to:

1. Assure the safety and security of the volunteers,

2. Assure the safety and security of the victims and property,

3. Assign the best qualified volunteers to appropriate tasks in a timely manner.

4. Reduce the risk of liability to the jurisdiction,

5. To document the hours of donated labor that may be used to off-set the non-Federal share of Category a (Debris management) and Category B (Emergency Protection) programs costs. See Annex C, Attachment 1, Debris Management

M. All responding organizations and agencies will develop, maintain and provide upon request records of appropriate materiel, equipment, professional services and financial donations. All resources used equipment, expendables, non-expendables, human resources including volunteers, will be tracked and accounted for through the disaster response and recovery phases.

VI. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

A. The County, City/Village Clerks/Treasurers will maintain official records and accounting of materials and supplies used and funds expended in support of emergency operations for possible reimbursements by local, state, or federal governments. All department heads will maintain appropriate records regarding specific contracts, contractual agreements, employee overtime, and equipment operating costs and make these available upon request.

B. The Emergency Manager, Resource Coordinator and other appropriate local officials, will review this Annex annually and modify as needed to reflect local operational capabilities and plans.

VII. TRAINING AND EXERCISING

A. Training:

The training program will be consistent with the five-year Homeland Security Exercise Plan. All training supported by the Homeland Security grant process must be ODP (Office of Domestic Preparedness) approved.

B. Exercising:

All exercises and drills will be evaluated and any follow-up activities conducted in accordance with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP).

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

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2	Heavy Equipment Resources	L-14
3	Procedures for Volunteer Coordination	L-15
4	Job Aids: Various Volunteer Registration, Work Assignment Forms	L-17

TRANSPORTATION RESOURCES

AVAILABLE VEHICLES

Organization, Contact Name	Phone	Number of Buses Capacity (*with lift)	Number of Vans Capacity (*with lift)
Dundy County/ Stratton Schools Jim Kent, Superintendent	308-423-2738	16 Buses Total Capacity 600	3 Vans Total Capacity 30 5 Surburbans Total Capacity 35
Dundy County Senior Services Jan Clark	308-423-5454	1 Handi-Bus* 12 seats, 2 wheel chairs	

Dundy County Totals

TOTAL BUSES	17	
TOTAL VANS	3	
TOTAL OTHER	5	
TOTAL CAPACITY	679	(including 2 wheel chairs)

RESOURCES: HEAVY EQUIPMENT/SPECIAL TEAMS/ SERVICES

Company	Contact/Address	Phone	Types, # of Equipment
Dundy County	Mike Edwards	308-882-1287	Road Graders, 9 Water Truck, 1 Dump Truck, 2 Large Trucks, 4 Cat Dozer, 1 Loaders, 4 Trailers, 8 Snow Plows, 14 Tractors, 4 Mowers, 2 Tractor-Mower, 1 Road Drags, 2 Packer Roller, 1
City of Benkelman	James Summers	308-423-2466	Payloader, 1 Backhoe, 1 Maintainer, 1 Bucket Truck, 1 Digger Derrick, 1 Street Sweeper, 1 8-Yard Trucks, 2
Village of Haigler	Marlin Crouse	308-297-3414	Dump Trucks, 2 Back Hoe, 1 Tractors, 2 Maintainer, 1
Krutsinger Construction	Bobby Krutsinger	308-423-2061	Heavy Equipment

PROCEDURES FOR VOLUNTEER COORDINATION

I. The Volunteer Coordinator will coordinate the work requirements from the disaster with the volunteer assets.

A. The Volunteer Coordinator will work with the Resources Coordinator.

B. Dependent upon the situation, the Volunteer Coordinator may need an additional three to five people to carry out the responsibilities of this function.

II. Procedures and responsibilities of volunteer coordination:

A. The Resources Coordinator will receive the requests for assistance in priority order from the EOC.

B. Volunteers will register at a location designated by the Resources Coordinator and/or the Volunteer Coordinator. This information will be given to the EOC.

C. The Resources Coordinator will work with the Public Information Officer in coordinating public announcements concerning the location where volunteers will register as well as any other necessary information regarding this effort. This information should include but is not limited to:

1. Volunteer registration and staging area locations.

2. Tetanus shot information (i.e.) date of last tetanus shot and/or location where to receive tetanus shot.

3. Protective clothing for volunteers such as steel-toed shoes, full length pants or jeans, full shirts preferable long sleeved, gloves, hat or hard hat, protective eye ware, and sun screen.

4. Appropriate tools to bring such as shovels, brooms, buckets, mops or hand tools and chain saws.

D. Registration of volunteers should include:

1. A registration card (pre-printed, if possible) with:

a. Name

b. Individual or organization represented

c. Equipment assets available, special training or skills

d. Supervisor or name/phone number for notification if there is an emergency

2. Being assigned work appropriate to capability and possible equipment assets of the volunteer,

3. Giving the volunteer a pass/identification card to the disaster area. It is recommended these cards be reissued daily.

4. Prior to deployment to the disaster area, volunteers should be given a safety briefing on:

a. the command and communications structure,

b. any hazards within the disaster area,

c. health safety instructions for drinking water, eating food,

d. sanitation, personal hygiene,

e. protecting themselves from extreme weather conditions such as extreme heat, cold, wind etc.

E. In registering the volunteers, the Volunteer Coordinator must ensure that volunteers return to the registration desk after completing their work assignment and notify the Coordinator that the work has been completed or additional resources are needed. If volunteers wish to continue working, they will receive a new assignment.

F. The Volunteer Coordinator will update the Resources Coordinator frequently on:

1. Personnel and equipment being volunteered,

2. Work being accomplished in the disaster area.

3. Additional resources needed or unusual circumstances that are of concern.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT VOLUNTEER WORKER REGISTER

COUNTY _____ **LOCATION** _____

DATE START _____ **DATE FINISHED** _____

TIME START _____ **TIME FINISHED** _____

My signature below indicates the acceptance of my temporary appointment as a volunteer Emergency Management worker in the _____Emergency Management Agency. It is understood that unless I agree to permanent appointment as an Emergency Management volunteer; my temporary appointment will terminate at the conclusion of this disaster, emergency, test or exercise.

SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER

VOLUNTEER REGISTRATION INFORMATION

This form is used for all volunteers: full-time, occasional or specific disasters.

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY, COMPLETE AS BEST YOU CAN, RETURN THIS TO A COORDINATOR AT THE REGISTRATION CENTER/TABLE OR FAX TO _____

I am willing to volunteer: for this disaster ____, or work in this county ____,
a neighboring county ____, anywhere in NE ____, anywhere in US____
Mr. __ Mrs. __ Ms. __ Name (first) _____(last)_____ DOB___/___/__

Home Address_____ E-Mail address _____

Day Phone _____ Evening phone _____ Today's date __/___/__

Emergency contact _____ Relationship _____ Emergency phone_____

Occupation _____ Employer _____

Business address _____ City _____ ST _____ ZIP _____

Medical conditions that may limit activity _____ Allergic to _____

If under 18, a parent or guardian must sign here as approval to work:_____

I am a year-round Nebraska resident: yes __ no ___; if not, which months available? _____

I am currently affiliated with the _____ disaster agency and have been trained in the following special skills: _____

Skills check list ; Please check all that apply that you are willing to use.

SIDE 2

Medical
__Doctor/Nurse/EMT
__First Aid
__Mental health counsel
__Veterinarian
__Veterinarian Tech

Communications
__CB or HAM operator
__Hotline/rumor control
__Public relations
__Media: print, electronic
__Web page design/maint.
__Public speaking
Languages:
__Spanish
__Vietnamese
__Ukrainian
__Bosnian
__Russian
__Chinese
__Arabic
__Other

Office Support
__Clerical-filing, copying
__Data entry
__Phone center
__Word processing
__Messenger
__Auditing/accounting
__Other _____

Service
__Food; prep, serve, clean
__Elder/disabled care
__Child care
__Shelter management
__Spiritual counseling
__Social work
__Citizen Corps
__Search and rescue
__Traffic control
__Crime watch
__Animal rescue/care
__Recreational Leader
__Waste Disposal

Structural
__Damage assessment
__Metal construction
__Wood construction
__Masonry construct
__Plumbing
__Electrical
__Roofing

Transportation
(use A = available for use)
(use O= qualified operator)
__Car
__Van / station wagon
__Truck, capacity_____
__4WD/ATV
__Boat, capacity_____
__CDL- Class _____
__Maintenance/repair

Labor
__Loading / shipping
__Sort/Inventory/packing
__Clean-up debris
__Supervisory experience

Equipment
(use A = available for use)
(use O= qualified operator
__Backhoe
__Chainsaw
__Generator
__Skid loader
__Front-end loader
__Other _____

VOLUNTEER REGISTRATION INFORMATION

- Side 3 –

(Emergency Manager NOTE: This statements below are suggestions only. The following has not been reviewed by any legal representative for the state of Nebraska, nor shall it be construed to alter any law, executive order, rule, regulation, or local jurisdiction's resolution concerning liability for volunteers assisting in disaster work. EMs are advised to have their county attorney review and provide guidance on the following statement.)

The Volunteer Protection Act of 1997 provides legal immunity for registered volunteers working in disaster-related functions, who are working within the scope of their assigned responsibilities, are acting in good faith and are not guilty of gross negligence.

I, for myself and my heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, hereby release, indemnify and hold harmless the Coordination Agency, Local Governments, State of Nebraska, disaster response and recovery supporting non-profit, non-government Agencies, the organizers, sponsors and supervisors of all disaster preparedness, response and recovery activities from all liability for any and all risk of damage or bodily injury or death that may occur to me (including any injury caused by negligence), in connection with any volunteer disaster effort in which I choose to participate.

I likewise hold harmless from liability any person transporting me to or from any disaster relief activity.

In addition, disaster relief officials have permission to utilize any photographs, digital images, or videos taken of me foe publicity or training purposes.

I will abide by all safety instructions and information provided to me during disaster relief efforts.

I expressly agree that this release, waiver and indemnity agreement is intended to be as broad and inclusive as permitted by the State of Nebraska, and that if any portion thereof is held invalid, it is agreed that the balance shall notwithstanding, continue in full force.

I have no know physical or mental conditions, except as indicated on the reverse side of this form, that would impair my capability to participate fully, as intended or expected of me.

I have carefully read this release and indemnification and understand the contents thereof and sign this release as my own free act.

Signature _____ Date _____

Parent/Guardian, if under 18 _____ Date_____

Please return this signed form to the registration desk or Volunteer Coordinator

COUNTY NAME/LOGO

REQUEST FOR VOLUNTEER HELP REQUEST # _____

COMPLETE ONE REQUEST FOR EACH PROPERTY OWNER'S/AGENCY'S REQUEST FOR HELP

Date of request _____ Coordinator _____

Individual ☐ Agency ☐ Contact person _____Phone(s) _____

Location of work site _____

Directions to site: _____

Type of work: _____

Special physical or hazardous conditions: _____

Special skills / equipment needed: _____

Estimated number needed: _____ Duration of job: (days/hours)_____

When work can begin: _____

CONTACT WITH REQUESTOR:

Date	Comments	Coordinator

VOLUNTEERS REFERRED

NAME	DATE	NAME	DATE

(USE ADDITIONAL PAGES AS NEEDED)

TASK COMPLETED ON ___/____/___ CANNOT FILL REQUEST _____

COORDINATOR: WHEN THE WORK HAS BEEN COMPLETED,RETURN THIS RECORD TO THE APPROPRIATE SECTION (Logistics or Administrative) AT THE EOC.

VOLUNTEER WORK SITE SIGN-IN / SIGN-OUT / ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Site _____ Crew Leader _____ Date _____

PLEASE READ BEFORE SIGNING: **I have registered and received safety instructions for working at this site and agree to follow the safety procedures and directions of the crew leader.**

Name (print)	Tools: personal/supplied	Start time	End time	Total time	Type of work

Date: _____
(mm/dd/yy)

Volunteer Sign-In Sheet

_____
Coordinator or Crew leader

****(starred)blanks must be filled out completely or the time is not eligible for credit.**

**Name: (PRINT)	**Location of work today	**Type of work done	**Start time	**End time	**Total hours	Notes

Volunteer Sign-in / Sign out and Assignment Sheet

Disaster _____ Coordinator _____ Date _____ Crew Leader _____ Page _____

NAME (PRINT)	Address	Phone	Assignment	Time In	Time Out
Equipment: Personal/supplied			Notes:		
NAME (PRINT)	Address	Phone	Assignment	Time In	Time Out
Equipment: Personal/supplied			Notes:		
NAME (PRINT)	Address	Phone	Assignment	Time In	Time Out
Equipment: Personal/supplied			Notes:		
NAME (PRINT)	Address	Phone	Assignment	Time In	Time Out
Equipment: Personal/supplied			Notes:		
NAME (PRINT)	Address	Phone	Assignment	Time In	Time Out
Equipment: Personal/supplied			Notes:		
NAME (PRINT)	Address	Phone	Assignment	Time In	Time Out
Equipment: Personal/supplied			Notes:		
NAME (PRINT)	Address	Phone	Assignment	Time In	Time Out
Equipment: Personal/supplied			Notes:		
NAME (PRINT)	Address	Phone	Assignment	Time In	Time Out
Equipment: Personal/supplied			Notes:		
NAME (PRINT)	Address	Phone	Assignment	Time In	Time Out
Equipment: Personal/supplied			Notes:		

Volunteer Sign-In / Sign-out and Assignment Sheet

_____ County Disaster _____ Coordinator _____ Date _____ Page ____

NAME (PRINT)	Address	Phone	Work assigned	Crew leader	Time in	Time out	Total

Equipment brought/supplied	Notes

NAME (PRINT)	Address	Phone	Work assigned	Crew leader	Time in	Time out	Total

Equipment brought/supplied	Notes

NAME (PRINT)	Address	Phone	Work assigned	Crew leader	Time in	Time out	Total

Equipment brought/supplied	Notes

NAME (PRINT)	Address	Phone	Work assigned	Crew leader	Time in	Time out	Total

Equipment brought/supplied	Notes

NAME (PRINT)	Address	Phone	Work assigned	Crew leader	Time in	Time out	Total

Equipment brought/supplied	Notes

NAME (PRINT)	Address	Phone	Work assigned	Crew leader	Time in	Time out	Total

Equipment brought/supplied	Notes

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