

## APPENDIX VII

### NEVADA STATE RESPONSE SYSTEM

IF THIS IS AN EMERGENCY INVOLVING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS OR WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION, CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURES

1. **REMAIN UPWIND, UPHILL OR UPSTREAM OF THE INCIDENT. FROM A SAFE DISTANCE, ASSESS THE SITUATION. Use binoculars, if available, to view the scene. Attempt to determine if hazardous materials (chemical, radiological or biological) are present. Be alert for devices meant to harm. Observe and note the following:**

- a. Effects on people, animals, and the environment;
- b. Container types, markings, placards and labels. Use the *North American Emergency Response Guidebook* for reference, if available;
- c. Signs of any released or discharged materials or any unusual or pungent odors. Move farther away or upwind if you detect an odor and are not positive that it is safe.
- d. Wind direction and prevailing weather;
- e. Distance and direction of nearby dwellings or other occupied buildings; and
- f. Distance and direction of any nearby surface water.

2. Request assistance and make the following mandatory notifications:

Local Fire/Police dispatch	911
Affected County Office of Emergency Management	See Emergency Response Phone Directory in this plan
NV Division of Emergency Management	(775) 687-4240 normal hours or (775) 688-2830 after hours
National Response Center	800 424-8802

3. Until help arrives, the initial responders should:

- a. Cordon off the incident area and establish a safe zone. If chemical vapors or flammable/explosive materials are suspected to be involved, evacuate all persons from the immediate area and remain upwind of the incident area; if sources of radiation or radioactive materials are suspected to be involved, stay well away, strictly limit the amount of time in the area and try to keep buildings or other dense objects between you and the radioactive material.
- b. Enter the incident area only when properly trained and equipped with appropriate protective clothing and equipment.
- c. Render first aid to victims if substance is known and it is safe for responders or after decontamination is completed. Be sure to notify medical personnel if any exposure to a hazardous material is suspected.
- d. Serve as an on-scene communication point.
- e. Brief arriving response team leaders, incident commanders and additional responders.

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## **Plan Overview**

### **Purpose**

The purpose of this Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan is:

1. To establish common guidelines for responding to hazardous materials incidents anywhere within the State of Nevada.
2. To protect life and property from risks associated with the discharge, release or misuse of hazardous materials

This plan is an operational plan as well as a reference document; it may be used for pre-emergency planning as well as emergency response. Agencies having roles and responsibilities established by this plan are encouraged to develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) and emergency response checklists based on the provisions of this plan.

### **Objectives**

Enable emergency response personnel to evaluate hazardous materials emergencies and take appropriate emergency actions in order to save lives, reduce injuries, and prevent or minimize damage to property and the environment. These actions may include:

1. Securing the affected area, isolating the hazard, and denying the entry of unauthorized persons into the area.
2. Identification of the hazardous material(s) involved.
3. Providing rapid and effective warning, information, and instructions to threatened populations.
4. Providing means to access technical resources to stabilize the affected area and return to normal conditions as quickly as possible.
5. Train and equip emergency response to efficiently and effectively mitigate hazardous materials incidents.
6. Describe the overall emergency response organization for hazardous materials incidents occurring within the State.
7. Delineate the responsibilities of local, state, and federal agencies in the event of a hazardous materials incident in the State.
8. Establish lines of authority and coordination for hazardous materials incidents.
9. Facilitate mutual aid to supplement local resources.
10. Describe procedures for accessing outside funding (e.g., state and federal funding) for the mitigation of, and recovery from, hazardous materials incidents.

### **Scope**

The policies, procedures, and provisions of this plan are applicable to all agencies and individuals, public and private, having responsibilities for hazardous materials emergency preparedness, response, recovery and/or mitigation in the State of Nevada.

For the purpose of this plan, a hazardous material is defined as:

*Any chemical, substance, material or waste, including oil, which may pose an unreasonable risk to life, health, safety, property or the environment.*

This plan is intended to address releases and threatened releases of hazardous materials, including oil spills. Separate plans exist for response to radiological incidents and acts of terrorism. These plans are included as attachments to this plan.

This plan does not address the problems associated with the clean-up or remediation of non-emergency or long-term hazardous waste sites.

### **Authorities**

The authority for this plan is derived from the following:

#### **Federal**

Civil Defense Act of 1950

Public Law 100-707 Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (amended earlier. Public Law 93-288)

CERCLA – Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (Section 105, CERCLA)

RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III) a.k.a.  
Emergency Planning Community Right to Know (EPCRA)

#### **State of Nevada – Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS)**

NRS 244.2961 - District for County Fire Department

NRS 414.020 to 414.160 – Emergency Management

NRS 415 – Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact

NRS 445A – Water Controls

NRS 459 – Hazardous Materials, Western Interstate Nuclear Compact

NRS 474.160 - County Fire Protection Districts

NRS 586.010 to 586.450 – Pesticides

NRS 704 - Regulation of Public Utilities Generally

### **Relationship to Laws and Other Plans**

All portions of this plan shall be in accordance with the current federal, state and local laws governing hazardous materials emergency response.

This plan is intended to be an Appendix to the State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (SCEMP). Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10 of the SCEMP generally outlines the state response to an emergency/disaster involving hazardous materials. The State Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan is intended to provide more detailed information on the manner in which state agencies would provide support to local agencies during a hazardous materials emergency. This plan is also intended to be used as a stand-alone document for use in response to a hazardous materials incident for which a State of Emergency has not been declared.

All portions of this plan must coordinate with and be complementary to Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) plans required by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) under Title III, “Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know.

Numerous agreements exist in the form of Mutual Aid Agreements, Automatic Aid Agreements, Interlocal Agreements, and Memoranda of Agreement and/or Understanding. These agreements among the many jurisdictions within the State allow for response regardless of jurisdictional boundaries.

### **Situation and Assumptions**

Hazardous materials are formulated, used, stored and transported throughout the State of Nevada.

The discharge, release or misuse of a hazardous material may pose a significant threat to public health and safety.

Local government has the primary responsibility to protect public health and safety. Local firefighters, paramedics and law enforcement officers are usually first-on-the scene of hazardous materials incidents.

The Nevada State Emergency Response Commission (NVSERC) has divided Nevada into hazardous materials emergency planning districts. These districts are defined by county boundaries. Each of these planning districts has a Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). LEPCs are made up of elected officials, law enforcement officers, emergency responders, emergency managers, media, community members, industry, transportation and medical representatives. They are mandated to develop and implement comprehensive emergency response plans regarding potential hazardous materials emergencies/disasters within their respective planning districts.

Hazardous materials emergency response and recovery operations often require extensively trained teams and specialized equipment. Local government may not have adequate resources to develop and maintain the personnel, specialized training and equipment needed to safely and effectively respond to hazardous materials emergencies/disasters.

The state is responsible for providing emergency support and response when local government is unable to provide adequate response or recovery actions, or when an incident occurs in an area which is directly under state jurisdiction or involves certain state regulated activities.

The federal government may respond to hazardous materials incidents under the provisions of the hazardous materials annex of the Federal Response Plan (FRP), the Interim National Response Plan (INRP), the National Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 CFR, part 300), United States Department of Energy (DOE) Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP) or DOE's Region 4 Radiological Assistance Plan (RAP).

### **Concept of Operations**

Under federal regulations and provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), the primary responsibility for the control of hazardous materials resides with the owner, user, shipping agent, carrier, or other individuals in whose custody the material has been placed. However, in the event of an incident or accident resulting in the loss of control of a hazardous material by the responsible party, it would ordinarily be the responsibility of local government to respond and seek assistance as necessary. Exceptions would be incidents that occur within state or federal jurisdictions, such as state highways or military installations, or in situations where state or federal pre-emption is mandated by law.

State involvement, with exceptions as noted above, would be at the request of a local jurisdiction when it has been determined that additional resources or expertise is necessary to effectively deal with the situation.

The Incident Command System (ICS) provides the flexibility to rapidly activate and establish an organizational form around the functions that need to be performed in order to efficiently and effectively mitigate an emergency. For this reason, ICS will be used during all hazardous materials incidents in the State of Nevada.

### **Training/Certification**

Compliance with Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations (29 CFR) section 1910.120 will be adhered to in any response or recovery operation involving state agencies or employees.

State personnel who are present at the site of a hazardous materials incident will operate under the safety standards provided for in 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(3), and, if required, participate as an incident commander under 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6)(v).

State personnel who respond at the Technician and Specialist employee level will be provided with medical surveillance and consultation as provided for in 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(9).

Chemical protective clothing and equipment used by state hazardous materials response personnel will meet the applicable requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(10), and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards 1991/1992/1993.

State response personnel will also adhere to their respective departmental personal protection guidelines and policies.

State personnel will respond only at the level of training and certification they have achieved. Training will be based on the duties and function to be performed as provided for in 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(6) and 1926.65(q)(6).

### **Plan Development and Maintenance**

1. NDEM has primary responsibility for development, review, and coordination of this plan.
2. NDEM will solicit information from those agencies having assigned responsibilities under this plan. These agencies shall form a Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan Committee. These agencies, along with NDEM, will be responsible for the review and maintenance of this plan.
3. This plan will be reviewed by NDEM and the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan Committee at least annually and updated in its entirety every four years. Any changes resulting from this review will be published and available to agencies holding this plan.
4. This plan may be modified as a result of a hazardous materials post-incident critique and/or post-exercise critiques. Proposed changes shall be submitted in writing to NDEM. These changes shall be published and distributed to agencies holding this plan.
5. This plan may also be modified any time responsibilities, procedures, laws, rules, or regulations pertaining to hazardous materials incidents change. Those agencies having assigned responsibilities under this plan are obligated to inform the NDEM when changes occur or are imminent. These changes will be published and available to agencies holding this plan.

## Response Operations

### General

Timely and effective response by the state/federal government and private sector may be required to assist local government in response to and recovery from a hazardous materials incident.

### II. Activation/Notification

A listing of all mandatory notifications, including agency name and phone number is provided in the preface to this plan. This section of the plan reiterates those mandatory notification numbers and provides a description of the statute which mandates the call. A more detailed list of emergency contacts is presented in the Emergency Assistance Telephone Directory section of this plan.

Upon discovery of a hazardous materials leak, release, or spill, the spiller must follow incident notification procedures required by statute, as summarized below.

#### Uniform Fire Code, Article 11, section 11.301

##### Requires:

#### **THE IMMEDIATE REPORTING OF A RELEASE OF TOXIC MATERIALS TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, TYPICALLY BY DIALING 911.**

Specific information to report:

- name and title of person reporting
- location of the hazardous materials release
- identity and estimated amount of substance released, to the best available knowledge
- any known injuries
- environmental medium (air, water, ground) into which the release escaped
- any remedial actions taken

#### **Title 42, part 116 United States Code:**

#### **Title III, Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, (SARA Title III), sec. 304 (b)(1-2), and (c).**

##### Requires:

IMMEDIATE NOTICE AFTER A RELEASE TO THE COMMUNITY EMERGENCY COORDINATOR AND THE STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION (SERC). **TYPICALLY THIS CALL WOULD BE MADE TO THE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OF THE AFFECTED COUNTY (SEE THE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PHONE DIRECTORY FOR SPECIFIC NUMBERS).** THE NEVADA DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (NDEM) SERVES AS THE CONTACT POINT FOR THE SERC. **DURING NORMAL WORKING HOURS NDEM CAN BE CONTACTED AT (775) 687-4240, OR AFTER HOURS THROUGH THE NEVADA HIGHWAY PATROL AT (775) 688-2830.**

Specific items of information concerning a particular release are:

- identity of substance
- determination if it is an extremely hazardous substance
- estimated quantity released



- time and duration of release
- medium in which release occurred
- known health risks; advice regarding medical attention for exposed people
- precautions to take
- facility contact person and number

Follow-up written notice must describe:

- update of original report
- response and containment actions taken
- health risks
- advice regarding medical attention

### **Nevada Administrative Code, Chapter 445A.347**

#### **Requires:**

ANY PERSON WHO OWNS OR OPERATES A FACILITY OR HIS DESIGNATED AGENT TO NOTIFY NDEP AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER HE HAS KNOWLEDGE OF A RELEASE THAT INVOLVES HIS FACILITY, BUT NOT LATER THAN THE END OF THE FIRST WORKING DAY AFTER THE RELEASE. **THE NOTICE TO NDEP MUST BE BY TELEPHONE AT 888 331-6337.**

The following are subject to the notice requirements:

- A release in a quantity equal to or greater than that which is required to be reported to the National Response Center pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 302
- A release consisting of any quantity of pollutants, hazardous waste, as defined in NRS 459.430, or contaminants, as defined in NRS 445A.325, and the pollutant, hazardous waste or contaminant that is not listed in 40 C.F.R. § 302.4.
- A release consisting of a petroleum product which is released to the soil or other surfaces of land in a quantity greater than 25 gallons; or discovered on or in the ground water or in at least 3 cubic yards of soil during excavation of soil, subsurface exploration, monitoring of ground water or any other subsurface activity.

### **Title 40, part 300, section 125, United States Code**

#### **Requires:**

THE RESPONSIBLE PARTY TO MAKE IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION OF AN OIL DISCHARGE OR RELEASE OF A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE IN AN AMOUNT GREATER THAN A REPORTABLE QUANTITY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH 33 CFR PART 153, SUBPART B, AND 40 CFR PART 302, RESPECTIVELY. **NOTIFICATION SHALL BE MADE TO THE NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER DUTY OFFICER AT 800 424-8802.** ALL NOTICES OF DISCHARGES OR RELEASES RECEIVED AT THE NRC WILL BE RELAYED IMMEDIATELY BY TELEPHONE TO THE EPA FEDERAL ON-SCENE COORDINATOR (FOSC).

## **III. Response Actions**

### **1. Local Response Actions**

On-scene command and control is the responsibility of the jurisdiction in which the incident occurs. The local incident commander (IC) is in charge of all personnel at the scene.

Local emergency response agencies should make an immediate appraisal of the situation and its potential. USDOT's North American Emergency Response Guidebook provides basic information to assist on-scene officials in selecting protective actions. Responders should:

- Establish scene management;
- Detect the presence of hazardous materials;
- Begin identification of hazardous materials;
- Begin evacuation or direct in-place sheltering;
- Consider personal protection/decontamination;
- Isolate incident and identify zones of activity;
- Contain incident without risking exposure;
- Perform firefighting, rescue, emergency medical and other critical life saving response activities in accordance with their agency's Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs); and
- Seek additional appropriate resources if the event exceeds, or is expected to exceed, the capability of local resources, including mutual aid and state or federal assistance. When requesting local, state or federal assistance, the requesting agency should clarify if they are requesting assistance only or complete scene management.

## 2. Mutual Aid

**Need to discuss the procedures for accessing mutual aid from other local agencies (i.e. Clark and Washoe County) here. Also need to discuss the status of NEMAC and any interstate mutual aid agreements.**

## 3. State Response Actions

State assistance may be requested through the Division of Emergency Management (NDEM) Duty Officer (DO), or through the appropriate State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) identified below. NDEM will notify the appropriate SOSC, as follows:

- Highway transportation incidents involving hazardous materials notify Nevada Highway Patrol (NHP). NHP will provide the SOSC for any such incidents.
- Non-transportation incidents involving hazardous materials notify the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP). NDEP will provide the SOSC for any such incidents.
- Radioactive materials incidents notify the Radiological Health Section of the of the Nevada State Health Division. Radiological Health will provide the SOSC for any such incidents.
- Suspected or confirmed terrorist events notify the Nevada Division of Investigations (NDI). NDI will provide the SOSC for any such incidents.

The SOSC is designated as the IC for all state response agencies when the state has legal responsibility for the incident. When legal responsibility rests with the local jurisdiction, the SOSC will be the coordinator for all state resources and will coordinate state activities at the direction of the local government IC. When legal responsibility rests with both the state and the local jurisdiction, the SOSC will serve as the state IC within a unified command structure. The SOSC will notify:

- Appropriate regulatory agencies of the event and activate others for response;
- The Nevada Division of Investigations (NDI) and the State Attorney General's Office upon indications of violation of local, state and federal hazardous materials laws; and

- The responsible party and initiate requests for private sector assistance.

State personnel responding to the incident will assist the SOSC in accordance with their departmental standard operating procedures (SOPs) and within the limits of current individual training and capabilities. As the recovery phase of the incident proceeds, the SOSC role may be transferred to the state agency having primary responsibility for on-scene operations.

#### 4. Federal Response Actions.

Request for federal agency assistance will be initiated by the SOSC or by NDEM in coordination with the local IC as follows:

- The SOSC or NDEM will contact the EPA Region IX Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC), or the U.S. Coast Guard National Response Center (NRC) to initiate assistance relating to hazardous materials.
- The SOSC or NDEM will contact DOE and/or EPA to request assistance for radioactive materials incidents when federal support is required.

#### **Private Sector Response Actions**

The private sector (e.g., Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA), facility operators, shippers, carriers, etc.) may be able to provide the SOSC with technical advice/recommendations or provide specialized personnel/ equipment needed for response/recovery operations.

Private cleanup contractors under state contract will initiate hazardous materials cleanup and disposal at the direction of the SOSC. Private entities (i.e., responsible parties) may use a contractor of their choice.

#### **Response to federal lands**

Response will be provided by the impacted federal agency or EPA Region IX . The state may respond and initiate emergency actions for the protection of life, property and the environment. If the event is on Indian nation/tribal lands, the appropriate SOSC will respond if requested by the nation/tribe.

#### **Command and control**

In accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(3), state response to hazardous materials incidents will be managed under the Incident Command System (ICS). On-scene command and control is the responsibility of the jurisdiction in which the incident occurs.

State response to HazMat incident will be managed within ICS under three general circumstances:

- *Response to a local jurisdiction* – When a local jurisdiction has legal responsibility for response and is the IC, the SOSC will serve as a resource initially through the liaison officer at the command post. The SOSC and additional state resources may be assigned to other functional areas within the command structure at the direction of the IC. The IC will coordinate requests for state assistance with the SOSC. The SOSC may assume the role of IC if requested to do so by the local agency, or in situations mandated by state law.
- *Response to state lands* – The state is responsible for incidents occurring on state lands. In those situations, the SOSC will be the IC and direct responding state resources.

- *Response by both the state and a political subdivision* – When legal responsibility rests with both the state and another jurisdiction, the SOSC will serve as the state IC within the Unified Command System.

## Containment

Local and state emergency responders should minimize the spread of a spilled material by preventing the material from:

- Entering a body of water (e.g., lakes, streams, canals, etc.);
- Spreading over land;
- Entering sewer or drainage systems; and
- Becoming airborne.

## 9. Continuing Actions

The responsibility/liability for cleanup lies with the spiller (40 CFR, part 300). Contamination should be minimized and cleanup expedited by emergency responders. Cleanup operations should be initiated using the following guidelines:

- If the responsible party accepts responsibility, local officials and/or the SOSC will monitor cleanup to ensure environmental standards are met.
- If the responsible party is unknown or refuses to accept responsibility and local government does not have the capability or funds for cleanup, the SOSC will assess the situation. Cleanup will be initiated if there is an immediate threat to public health and safety.

## 10. Resource Requirements

If the responsible party is unknown or refuses to accept responsibility and local government does not have the capability or funds for cleanup, the local government and/or the SOSC will seek additional state/federal assistance as follows:

### Disaster Relief Fund/Emergency Assistance Account (NDEM)

- The Disaster Relief Fund was created pursuant to NRS 353.2735. Money in the fund may be distributed as a grant to a State or local agency because of a disaster for the payment of expenses incurred by that agency. This funding is only available in the event of a major disaster, and the requesting entity must demonstrate that they do not have adequate funding to address the problem. The Nevada Division of Emergency Management (NDEM) administers this fund.
- The Emergency Assistance Account was created pursuant to NRS 414.135 which states that the controller shall, at the end of each fiscal year, transfer the interest earned during the previous fiscal year on the money in the Disaster Relief Fund to the account in an amount not to exceed \$500,000. NDEM administers the account. All expenditures from the account must be approved in advance by NDEM. Except as otherwise provided, all money in the account must be expended solely to (a) provide supplemental emergency assistance to this state or to local governments in this state that are severely and adversely affected by a natural, technological or man-made emergency or disaster for which available resources of this state or the local government are inadequate to provide a satisfactory remedy or (b) pay any actual expenses incurred by NDEM for administration during a natural, technological or man-made emergency or disaster.

## State Agency Funding

- Individual state agencies such as the Nevada Division of Highway Patrol, the Nevada Department of Transportation, and Nevada State OSHES may have internal funding that is available to respond to hazardous materials incidents. These agencies may be contacted regarding the availability of any such funding.

### Account for Management of Hazardous Waste (NDEP)

- The Account for Management of Hazardous Waste is funded by fees paid by users of the State-owned hazardous waste disposal area in Beatty, NV. As described in NRS 459.537, these funds may be used for payment of costs of responding to a leak, spill or accident involving hazardous waste, hazardous material or a regulated substance. The Account for Management of Hazardous Waste is used to provide long-term funding for several programs within NDEP. The account is also the funding source for the Environmental Mitigation, Assessment and Remediation Program (EMAR) contract. This contract was issued to Brown and Caldwell in June 2002, has an annual budget of \$500,000 and has a contract term of two years,. The scope of this contract includes performing environmental assessment, mitigation and remediation related services. It specifically does not include performing emergency response services, but the contract could be modified to include such services.

### Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (USCG/EPA)

- USCG may use the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (26 USCA 9509) under the provisions of 33 USCA 1321, for response to oil discharges. The Commander, Marine Safety Division, Eleventh District USCG, administers the fund within Region IX Mainland Area. The fund will be activated by the EPA Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) and is available to: pay authorized costs; and reimburse costs incurred by other federal/state agencies when authorized in advance by the FOSC.

## Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (EPA)

Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) funding may be used to:

- Undertake removal actions authorized by EPA FOSCs that will prevent or mitigate immediate and significant risk of harm to human life/health or the environment; and
- Reimburse local government, political subdivisions and Indian tribes up to \$25,000 per incident for temporary emergency measures taken to prevent or mitigate injury to human health, welfare or the environment from hazardous substance threats (42 USC 9623).

## **Agency Roles and Responsibilities**

### **Local Agencies**

### **State Agencies**

Nevada Division of Emergency Management

Nevada Highway Patrol

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection

State Health Division

State Health Division, Radiological Health Section

Office of the Attorney General

Nevada Division of Investigations

Nevada State Fire Marshall

Nevada State Emergency Response Commission

Nevada National Guard

Nevada Department of Transportation

Nevada Division of Forestry

Nevada Division of State Lands

Nevada Division of State Parks

Nevada Division of Water Resources

Nevada Division of Wildlife

Nevada Department of Administration, Purchasing Division

Nevada State OSHES

Public Utilities Commission

Liquified Petroleum Regulation Board

### **INDIAN TRIBES**

### **PRIVATE INDUSTRY**

### **RESPONSE CONTRACTORS**

## OTHER SUPPORT AGENCIES

### FEDERAL AGENCIES

#### United States Environmental Protection Agency

<http://www.epa.gov>

As described in the National Contingency Plan (NCP), EPA is required to prepare for and respond to any release or threat of release of oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants into the environment that may present an imminent and substantial threat to public health or welfare and the environment. Legal authority for the NCP is drawn from several federal laws including the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), Oil Pollution Act (OPA), Clean Water Act, Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA), and the Stafford Act. In addition, EPA is preparing for, and will respond to terrorist threats from weapons of mass destruction (WMD), primarily in the role of consequence management.

**Under the NCP, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) determines whether a spill poses a substantial threat to the public health or welfare, and if so directs all Federal, state, and private response and recovery actions. The NCP also establishes Regional Response Teams (RRT) to coordinate preparedness, planning, and response at the regional level. In addition, EPA serves as the national chair and lead agency for activation of Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10—Hazardous Materials, in close coordination with the U.S. Coast Guard.**

#### EPA Region IX

Federal response actions to hazardous materials incidents within the State of Nevada are managed by FOSCs from the EPA Region IX offices located in San Francisco and Los Angeles. EPA FOSCs are highly trained individuals with access to a broad range of federal response assets including federal funding, contractor support, and specialized teams including the EPA Environmental Response Team, the Radiological Emergency Response Team and the U.S. Coast Guard Pacific Strike Team. EPA Region IX can also provide public affairs specialists to coordinate with media and serve within a Joint Information Center as well community involvement specialists.

#### EPA Environmental Response Team - West

The EPA Environmental Response Team (ERT) – West is located in Las Vegas, and consists emergency responders who support the FOSC. ERT staff can provide 24-hour, technical and scientific expertise in the following areas: air, soil and water monitoring and sampling; assessing and responding to chemical, biological and radiological threats; on-site identification and analysis of contaminated materials; environmental risk assessments; oil spill cleanups; bioremediation; Human Health & Ecological Risk protocols; and hazardous waste cleanups at extremely complex and sensitive sites.

#### EPA Radiation and Environments National Laboratory (R&IENL)

EPA's R&IENL located in Las Vegas is one of two national EPA radiation laboratories. Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT) personnel based at these labs respond to emergencies that ranging from accidents at nuclear power plants, to transportation accidents involving shipments of radioactive materials, to deliberate acts of nuclear terrorism.

## **Department of Homeland Security**

<http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic/>

The first priority of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is to protect the nation against terrorist attacks. Component agencies will analyze threats and intelligence, guard our borders and airports, protect our critical infrastructure, and coordinate the response of our nation for future emergencies.

DHS is comprised of five major divisions or directorates: Border & Transportation Security; Emergency Preparedness & Response; Science & Technology; Information Analysis & Infrastructure Protection; and Management. Besides the five Directorates of DHS, several other critical agencies have been folded into the new department or have been newly created, including the United States Coast Guard, the United States Secret Service, Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, Office of State and Local Government Coordination, and Office of Private Sector Liaison.

On October 10, 2003 DHS announced approval of the Initial National Response Plan (INRP), an interim plan designed to help develop a unified approach to domestic incident management across the Nation. Components of the INRP include the following:

- Establishment of a permanent Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC) to serve as the primary national-level hub for domestic incident management communications and operations;
- An Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG) during domestic incidents to facilitate national-level situation awareness, policy coordination, and incident coordination;
- Designation of a Homeland Security Department Principal Federal Official (PFO) to oversee Federal assistance efforts locally during domestic incidents;
- Establishment of a Joint Field Office during domestic incidents to better integrate the Federal response in support of state, and local authorities.

## **Federal Emergency Management Agency**

<http://www.fema.gov>

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is now within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), within the Emergency Preparedness and Response directorate. The mission of FEMA is to provide leadership and support to reduce the loss of life and property and protect our nation's institutions from all types of hazards through a comprehensive, risk-based, all-hazards emergency management program of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. FEMA works in partnership with other organizations that are part of the Nation's emergency management systems, including state and local emergency management agencies, 27 federal agencies, and the American Red Cross. FEMA's responsibilities include the following:

- Under the Stafford Act, responding to events that are emergencies involving life, health and safety issues or natural disasters, regardless of cause, that will cause damage beyond capabilities of the state and local governments.
- Providing emergency assistance when the President approves requests by the Governor of the affected state. This would include situations where effective response is beyond capability of state and locals, and the situation is of such severity and magnitude that federal assistance is necessary.
- Directing any federal agency to utilize its authorities and resources in support of state and local emergency assistance.
- Coordinating all disaster relief assistance.
- Performing community services.
- Managing immediate threats to public health and safety.



- Providing temporary housing assistance.
- Assisting state and local governments in distribution of medicine, food, and other consumable supplies.

FEMA activities within the state of Nevada are directed out of the FEMA Region IX office located in Oakland, CA.

### **United States Coast Guard**

<http://www.uscg.mil>

**The duties of the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), which is now part of the Department of Homeland Security, consist of marine safety, environmental protection, law enforcement, search and rescue, and ocean safety education. USCG does not act as a primary agency under the Federal Response Plan; it serves as a support agency in ESF #10 response.**

Specific missions under the National Contingency Plan include the following:

- Provide the Federal On-Scene Coordinators for response to oil and hazardous substance events occurring within the coastal zone;
- Provide a vice chair for the National Response Team and co-chairs for Regional Response Teams;
- Maintain the National Response Center;
- Manage the National Strike Force to provide technical advice, assistance, and communications support for response actions; and
- Oversee the National Pollution Fund Center.

### **United States Coast Guard Pacific Strike Team**

<http://www.uscg.mil/hq/nsfcc/nsfweb/PST/>

The U.S. Coast Guard Pacific Strike Team (PST), located in Novato, CA makes up one of three teams which comprise the National Strike Force. The mission of the PST includes providing highly trained, rapidly deployable personnel and equipment to support Federal On Scene Coordinators (FOSCs) in preventing or reducing environmental damage from oil or hazardous material spills and monitoring or directing cleanup efforts. The Pacific Strike Team works for both the U.S. Coast Guard and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

### **United States Coast Guard National Pollution Funds Center**

<http://www.uscg.mil/hq/npfc/npfc.htm>

The National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC), located in Washington, D.C., was commissioned to administer the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) as an independent Headquarters unit reporting directly to the Chief of Staff of the Coast Guard. The Commander, Marine Safety Division, Eleventh District USCG, administers the fund within Region IX Mainland Area. The NPFC can provide the following services:

- Providing funding for Oil Removal Activities and initiation of Natural Resource Damage Assessments (NRDA) under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA);
- Paying claims for loss and damage resulting from oil discharges;
- Recovering costs from responsible parties;
- Providing direct financial and legal support to EPA and USCG Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs); and

- Responding to an incident at the request of the FOSC, and being assigned to the Finance Section, Claims Unit under the Incident Command System.
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### **Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation**

<http://www.fbi.gov>

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the Lead Federal Agency for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) incidents and is responsible for deploying federal assets, coordinating a joint investigative effort, and working in conjunction with local and state efforts during a WMD incident.

Within the State of Nevada, the FBI maintains field offices in Reno and Las Vegas. In the event of a WMD incident, the FBI will:

- Provide a Special Agent In Charge (SAC) from the local field office to act as the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC).
- Establish a Joint Operations Center (JOC) to coordinate and execute crisis management. The JOC does not replace Incident Command Post established by local emergency responders.
- Establish a Command Group within the JOC, which includes representatives from local and Federal agencies with decision-making authority.
- Participate in the Incident Command System. The first Special Agent on scene will join Unified Command as Liaison to the IC, an FBI agent will fill the position of Deputy Chief of the Operations Section and a FBI agent will fill the position of Deputy Chief of the Planning Section.

### **United States Department of Defense**

<http://www.defenselink.mil>

The mission of the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) is to provide the military forces needed to deter war and to protect the security of the United States. The U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force reside under the umbrella of DoD. These divisions train and equip their services for warfighting, peacekeeping, and humanitarian/disaster assistance tasks. Weapons of mass destruction (WMD) Civil Support Teams are an emergency response component of DoD; their purpose is to support local, State, and Federal authorities in the event of a WMD incident on U.S. soil. The WMD civil support teams consist of highly trained personnel with access to sophisticated equipment. The Civil Support Teams are able provide technical advice to the incident commander.

There is currently no WMD Civil Support team located in Nevada. Civil Support Teams are located in Los Alamitos, CA; San Jose, CA and Phoenix, AZ. These teams are available to respond to incidents in Nevada upon a request from the Nevada Division of Emergency Management or the Nevada National Guard. Response time to Nevada, by these teams is estimated to be six to eight hours.

### **Directorate of Military Support, Department of Defense**

<http://www.defenselink.mil>

The Army operates the Directorate of Military Support (DOMS) as the executive agent for the DoD. The agency's mission is to plan for and commit DoD resources in response to requests from civil authorities -- often in the form of emergency requests for assistance in responding to natural or manmade disasters or civil disturbances. Other DOMS functions include special event support and assisting in domestic preparedness implementation in response to weapons of mass destruction. Its area of responsibility covers the United States and its territories.

Up to half of the staff officers of DOMS are from the National Guard and the deputy director of DOMS is always a member of the National Guard.

### **United States Department of Energy**

<http://www.energy.gov>

The emergency management mission of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is to provide comprehensive, integrated emergency planning, preparedness, and response programs throughout DOE. DOE ensures that it is ready to address and mitigate any consequences resulting from emergencies in which DOE has identified responsibilities. Such responsibilities include operating the Headquarters Emergency Operations Center; operating a Communications Center and Departmental emergency communications network; developing and operating reliable capabilities to detect and assess developing emergency situations and threats; and operating the Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Spill Center user facility where industry and government can gain hands-on experience in dealing with hazardous materials. The Office of Security and Emergency Operations focuses on the response phase by developing technologies and capabilities to deal with WMD emergencies or terrorist incidents.

### **Radiological Assistance Program**

[http://www.gjo.doe.gov/rap/program\\_information.htm](http://www.gjo.doe.gov/rap/program_information.htm)

DOE created the Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) to make DOE resources and expertise available to organizations responding to incidents involving radioactive materials. RAP provides resources (trained personnel and equipment) to evaluate, assess, advise, and assist in the mitigation of actual or perceived radiation hazards and risks to workers, the public, and the environment. Any request for radiological assistance comes from DOE facilities; other Federal agencies; state, tribal, and local governments; or from any private organization or individual. Requests may pertain to any accident or incident involving radioactive materials where real or potential radiological hazards exist. In particular, the RAP can provide the following services:

- Emergency response capability for assessing the situation and determining what further steps should be taken to minimize the hazards of a radiological emergency. A full RAP team typically consists of seven members; a team leader, a team captain, four health physics support personnel, and a public information officer.
- Mobilization of highly trained technicians and state-of-the-art equipment to the accident site to help identify and minimize any radiological hazards.
- Providing other assets such as Aerial Measuring System (AMS), Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability (ARAC), or Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS) in their response.

### **Where are RAP teams and how do we access**

### **United States Department of Health and Human Services**

<http://www.hhs.gov>

HHS is the primary governmental agency responsible for protecting the health of all Americans and providing essential human services. It is composed of 12 Public Health Operating Divisions whose responsibilities include, but are not limited to: public health, biomedical research, Medicare and Medicaid, and social services.

HHS is divided into several operating divisions, including:

- Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC);

- Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (ATSDR);
- National Institutes of Health (NIH);
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA);
- Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA);
- Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ); and
- Program Support Center (PSC).

### **Center for Disease Control and Prevention**

<http://www.cdc.gov>

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is recognized as the lead federal agency for protecting the health and safety of people - at home and abroad, providing credible information to enhance health decisions, and promoting health through strong partnerships. CDC serves as the national focus for developing and applying disease prevention and control, environmental health, and health promotion and education activities designed to improve the health of the people of the United States.

### **What can they do specifically**

#### **Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry**

<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov>

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) is directed by congressional mandate to perform specific functions concerning the effect on public health of hazardous substances in the environment. ATSDR can provide the following services:

- Evaluating the human health effects of exposure to hazardous substances;
- Providing assistance to local, state and federal agencies in preventing or reducing harmful human health effects from exposure to hazardous substances;
- Providing consultation and advice on chemical and toxicological properties, combustion and reaction by-products, data review and analysis, public health impact assessment, medical management, decontamination procedures, contingency planning, health team coordination, evacuation and re-entry advice, sampling and monitoring plan development, and worker health and safety issues.

ATSDR Emergency Response Teams are available 24 hours a day, and are comprised of toxicologists, physicians, and other scientists available to assist during an emergency involving hazardous substances in the environment.

#### **U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service**

<http://www.fs.fed.us/>

The United States Forest Service (USFS) USFS is a Federal agency that manages public lands in national forests and grasslands; serves as the largest forestry research organization in the world; and provides technical and financial assistance to state and private forestry agencies. With respect to hazardous materials, the primary responsibility of the USFS is to establish procedures and authorities for responding to releases of hazardous substances on National Forest System lands.

The USFS can provide the following services:

- Provide a Federal On-Scene coordinator for responses on USFS land.
- Provides logistical and technical support as requested to the EPA during emergencies or to FEMA when emergencies are declared under ESF 10 of the Federal Response Plan.

- Provide personnel for emergency response activation of the Regional Response Team.
- Provide staffing in the ICS (Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, On-Scene Coordinator, Agency Representative, NRDA representative).

Within the State of Nevada, the USFS maintains a field office in Carson City that administers and directs response actions within the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest.

### **U.S. Department of the Interior**

<http://www.doi.gov>

The Department of the Interior (DOI) is the nation's principal conservation agency. Its' mission is to protect and provide access to the Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor the trust responsibilities to Indian tribes and commitments to island communities.

DOI is divided into the following eight bureaus, as well as numerous offices and committees:

- Bureau of Reclamation;
- Fish and Wildlife Service;
- Bureau of Land Management;
- National Park Service;
- Bureau of Indian Affairs;
- Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement;
- Mineral Management Service; and
- U.S. Geological Survey.

### **Bureau of Reclamation**

<http://www.usbr.gov/>

The mission of Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) is to manage, develop, and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public. The Technical Services Center located in Denver, Colorado offers technical assistance to Reclamation Regional, Area, and Field Offices, and to other Federal, state, and local organizations who are interested in implementing emergency management programs related to dam safety, hazardous materials mitigation, and other potential hazards.

BOR maintains and manages a number of dams along rivers within and in the vicinity of Nevada including the Truckee River, Humboldt River, Carson River and Colorado River. Water resource projects on the lower Colorado River are managed out of the BOR Lower Colorado Regional Office located in Boulder City, NV. Water resource projects in northern Nevada are managed out of the BOR field office located in Carson City.

### **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**

<http://www.fws.gov/>

As a designated Natural Resource Trustee, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) primary responsibility is the protection of natural resources including migratory birds, endangered species, anadromous fish, specified marine mammals, and lands of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

USFWS activities within the State of Nevada are directed from field offices located in Reno and Las Vegas. USFWS environmental contaminant specialists and field supervisors can provide specific services including the following:

- Providing spill response services in support of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator;
- Coordinating and planning wildlife rescue and rehabilitation;
- Developing fish and wildlife response plans;
- Conducting natural resource damage assessments;
- Providing advice on cleanup and recovery methods; and
- Conducting emergency consultations under the Endangered Species Act when threatened or endangered species or their habitat are threatened or impacted by response operations

### **Bureau of Land Management**

<http://www.blm.gov/nhp/>

It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to sustain the health, diversity and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. The BLM engages in hazardous material emergency response actions, site evaluations, and prioritization of cleanups in accordance with laws and regulations. This involves working with the Environmental Protection Agency, state environmental departments, counties, and potentially responsible parties (both public and private) to fund and expedite the cleanup of hazardous sites.

BLM activities within the State of Nevada are directed from field offices located in Battle Mountain, Carson City, Elko, Ely, Las Vegas and Winnemucca . Within each field office, there is a HazMat Coordinator who directs BLM response actions. The BLM Hazmat Coordinators have access to funding and contractors to address hazardous materials incidents on BLM-owned lands. BLM also has an office in Reno, which coordinates the activities of the field offices within the state.