# Bernalillo County
# Emergency Operations Plan

***December 2010***

# Bernalillo County Emergency Operations Plan

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

**Promulgation Statement** ..... v

**Executive Summary** ..... vii

**1.0 INTRODUCTION** ..... **1**
- 1.1 Letter of Agreement ..... 2
- 1.2 Record of Distribution ..... 3
- 1.3 Record of Changes ..... 4

**2.0 PURPOSE AND SCOPE** ..... **5**
- 2.1 Purpose ..... 5
- 2.2 Basic Plan ..... 5
- 2.3 Emergency Support Function Annexes ..... 6
- 2.4 Support Annexes ..... 6
- 2.5 Hazard-Specific Appendices ..... 6
- 2.6 Scope of the Emergency Operations Plan ..... 6

**3.0 SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS** ..... **8**
- 3.1 Situation ..... 8
  - 3.1.1 Description of Bernalillo County ..... 8
  - 3.1.2 Major Facilities ..... 9
  - 3.1.3 Critical Infrastructure ..... 10
  - 3.1.4 Critical Resource Dependencies on Other Jurisdictions ..... 10
- 3.2 Assumptions ..... 11
- 3.3 Identification of Potential Hazards ..... 12
  - 3.3.1 Natural Hazards ..... 13
  - 3.3.2 Human-caused Hazards ..... 15

**4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS** ..... **17**
- 4.1 Concept of Operations ..... 17
- 4.2 Emergency Management Activities ..... 18
  - 4.2.1 Preparedness ..... 18
  - 4.2.2 Response ..... 18
  - 4.2.3 Recovery ..... 19
  - 4.2.4 Mitigation ..... 19
- 4.3 Operations Action Levels ..... 20
  - 4.3.1 Operations Level 1 ..... 20
  - 4.3.2 Operations Level 2 ..... 20
  - 4.3.3 Operations Level 3 ..... 20
  - 4.3.4 Operations Level 4 ..... 20
- 4.4 Incident Notification ..... 20
- 4.5 Incident Management ..... 20

4.6 Emergency Management Executive Group ..... 22
4.7 External Coordination ..... 22
4.8 Resource Management ..... 23
4.8.1 Needs Assessment ..... 23
4.8.2 Identification of Resources to Support Response and Recovery ..... 24
4.8.3 Damage Assessment ..... 24

**5.0 RESPONSIBILITIES ..... 24**
5.1 Emergency Operations Organizational Structure ..... 24
5.2 Responsibilities and Roles ..... 25
5.2.1 Transportation ..... 25
5.2.2 Communication ..... 26
5.2.3 Public Works and Engineering ..... 26
5.2.4 Firefighting ..... 27
5.2.5 Emergency Management ..... 27
5.2.6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services ..... 28
5.2.7 Logistics Management and Resource Support ..... 28
5.2.8 Public Health and Medical Services ..... 29
5.2.9 Search and Rescue ..... 29
5.2.10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response ..... 30
5.2.11 Agriculture and Natural Resources ..... 31
5.2.12 Energy ..... 31
5.2.13 Public Safety and Security ..... 32
5.2.14 Long Term Community Recovery ..... 32
5.2.15 External Affairs ..... 33
5.2.16 Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties ..... 33

**6.0 ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS ..... 34**
6.1 Records Management Practices ..... 34
6.2 Services and Support ..... 34
6.3 Resource Management ..... 35
6.4 Mutual Aid and Vendor Agreements ..... 35
6.4.1 Mutual Aid ..... 35
6.4.2 Vendor Agreements ..... 35
6.5 Resource Procurement and Staff Augmentation ..... 35
6.5.1 Resource Procurement ..... 35
6.5.2 Staff Augmentation ..... 35

**7.0 PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE ..... 36**
7.1 Review, Testing and Exercises ..... 36
7.2 Schedule of Review ..... 36

**8.0 AUTHORITIES ..... 36**
8.1 Federal ..... 36
8.2 State ..... 36
8.3 Local ..... 37

**9.0 REFERENCES**
9.1 Federal ..... 37
9.2 State ..... 37
9.3 Local ..... 37

**10.0 GLOSSARY OF TERMS ..... 38**

**BASIC PLAN ATTACHMENTS (BPA)**

BPA 1: ESF Matrix ..... 40
BPA 2: Emergency Management Council* ..... 42
BPA 3: Emergency Declaration ..... 43
BPA 4: Emergency Notification List* ..... 44
BPA 5: Bernalillo County Organizational Chart ..... 45
BPA 5: Maps, Response Routes and Staging Areas*
BPA 6: Succession List*
BPA 7: Mutual Aid Agreements*

** The referenced Attachments are suggested for or under development.*

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) ANNEXES**

ESF 1 Annex – Transportation ..... ESF 1-1
ESF 2 Annex - Communications ..... ESF 2-1
ESF 3 Annex - Public Works and Engineering ..... ESF 3-1
ESF 4 Annex - Firefighting ..... ESF 4-1
ESF 5 Annex - Emergency Management ..... ESF 5-1
ESF 6 Annex - Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services ..... ESF 6-1
ESF 7 Annex - Logistics Management and Resource Support ..... ESF 7-1
ESF 8 Annex - Public Health and Medical Services ..... ESF 8-1
ESF 9 Annex - Search and Rescue ..... ESF 9-1
ESF 10 Annex - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response ..... ESF 10-1
ESF 11 Annex - Agriculture and Natural Resources ..... ESF 11-1
ESF 12 Annex - Energy ..... ESF 12-1
ESF 13 Annex - Public Safety and Security ..... ESF 13-1
ESF 14 Annex - Long Term Community Recovery ..... ESF 14-1
ESF 15 Annex - External Affairs ..... ESF 15-1
ESF 16 Annex - Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties ..... ESF 16-1

**SUPPORT ANNEXES**

Support Annex A - Cities Readiness Initiative (mass prophylaxis) ..... SAA-1
Support Annex B - Evacuation** ..... SAB-1
Support Annex C - Financial Management**
Support Annex D - Private Sector Coordination**
Support Annex E - Worker Safety and Health**

***The above referenced Support Annexes are suggested for or under development*

**HAZARD-SPECIFIC APPENDICES**

Appendix A Biological Emergency/Pandemic .....HAA-1
Appendix B Fire/Wildfire*** .....HAB-1
Appendix C Flood ***
Appendix D Hazardous Materials***
Appendix E High Winds / Tornado ***
Appendix F Winter Storm ***
Appendix G Radiological/WMD***

**** The referenced Hazard-Specific Appendices are suggested for or under development*

# Emergency Operations Plan
# Promulgation

Development and maintenance of Bernalillo County's disaster readiness and response capabilities are one of the most important duties of county government. This Bernalillo County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is created and implemented to coordinate county efforts to:

- Protect residents, visitors, and county employees
- Protect property, infrastructure and the environment
- Continue and/or expedite restoration of public services disrupted in an emergency
- Assist in recovery of all who suffer serious loss or damage in the aftermath of disaster impacting the County.

With the approval indicated by the signatures affixed below, this Bernalillo County EOP becomes the responsibility of all county departments and other organizations designated as having responsibility in the plan. This responsibility includes active leadership and support to provide for effective prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities on an ongoing basis and during emergency situations, including development of implementing procedures or guidelines to carry out responsibilities in the plan. This EOP will serve as the County's reference in preparing residents and the county government to deal with major emergencies.

This Bernalillo County EOP, dated December 2010, has been reviewed and is hereby approved for implementation, superseding the Bernalillo County All-Hazard Emergency Operations Plan 2005.

Done this _____ day of _____, _____.

_____
Maggie Hart Stebbins, Chair
Bernalillo Board of County Commissioners

_____
Art De La Cruz, Vice Chair,
Bernalillo Board of County Commissioners

_____
Michelle Lujan Grisham, Member District 1

_____
Michael C. Wiener, Member District 4

_____
Wayne A. Johnson, Member District 5

_____
Thaddeus Lucero, County Manager

_____
Roger Tannen, Emergency Manager

**SIGNATURE PAGE**

Motion to approve Motion to approve the 2011 County of Bernalillo Emergency Operations Plan
Approved this 8th day of February 2011.

**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS**

Maggie Hart Stebbins, Chair

EXCUSED

Art De La Cruz, Vice Chair

Michelle Lujan Grisham, Member

Michael C. Wiener, Member

Wayne A. Johnson, Member

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Jeffrey S. Landers, County Attorney

Date: 1/28/11

ATTEST:

Maggie Toulouse Oliver, County Clerk

Date: 2/17/2011

BERNALILLO COUNTY COUNTY CLERK SEAL STATE OF NEW MEXICO

**Bernalillo County**

# EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

**Basic Plan**

## Executive Summary

The Bernalillo County All-Hazard Emergency Operations Plan, referred to in this document as the Emergency Operations Plan or BC EOP, describes how Bernalillo County will handle actual or developing emergency and disaster incidents. The EOP assigns responsibilities to County departments and organizations and engages private sector, volunteer, and non-governmental organizations for activities before, during, and after an incident. The goal of the EOP is to coordinate prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery efforts to save lives, reduce injuries, and preserve property. Its primary goal is to assemble, mobilize and coordinate personnel and resources to efficiently and effectively deal with an incident impacting the County. It is intended to be supported by individual departmental and organizational, operational procedures and guides to carry out the responsibilities assigned in this plan.

The EOP uses an emergency support function (ESF) format to organize functions that may be needed in an emergency or disaster. The ESFs used in the BC EOP are consistent with those used in the National Response Framework (NRF), which allows efficient integration of federal and interstate mutual aid resources should those be needed. The plan creates the Bernalillo County Emergency Management Council composed of liaisons from the primary coordinating agencies/departments for each of the ESFs. The Emergency Management Council functions on an ongoing, steady-state basis to: 1) assist the Bernalillo County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) in developing and maintaining the EOP, ESF annexes, and supporting procedures; 2) identify and implement programs to reduce the potential for hazard incidents in the community; and 3) prepare for hazard occurrences through planning, training, and exercise.

Bernalillo County uses a graduated response strategy that is scalable to the scope and severity of an emergency**.** Four emergency action levels describe the scope of an emergency and projected level of resources needed to respond. The plan also establishes the Emergency Management Executive Group (see section 4.6) to provide direction, control, and policy decision-making during an incident.

During an emergency, all personnel will use the Incident Command System (ICS) to organize on-scene response. The Bernalillo County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will coordinate additional resources when needed to support incident response. BC OEM and the ESFs will continue to use the EOP to restore the community after an emergency.

The BC EOP is designed to align with both the National Incident Management System (NIMS), which establishes a structure used nationwide for incident management and resource management, and the National Response Framework (NRF), which outlines federal government organization and responsibilities for supporting local and state governments in responding to significant emergency/disaster incidents.

## 1.1 Letter of Agreement

The 2010 Bernalillo County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) describes the initial mechanisms and structure by which the county will respond to an actual or potential emergency incident impacting an area of the unincorporated County. The goal of this plan is to provide timely and efficient coordinated response with emphasis on the protection of life and property and the resumption of normal operations in the shortest time.

The signatories, representing primary coordinating agencies and departments in the EOP, agree to:

- Support the concept of operations outlined in this Bernalillo County EOP.
- Support the Incident Commander/Unified Command.
- Form partnerships with counterpart local, state and federal agencies, and the private sector to make use of all existing resources.
- Continue to develop and refine planning, training, and exercise activities to maintain operational readiness.

2/10/11

Bernalillo County Manager

Bernalillo County Community Health Council

Bernalillo County Economic Development

Bernalillo County Emergency Communications 911 Dispatch Communications Center

Bernalillo County Environmental Health

Bernalillo County Fire & Rescue Department

Bernalillo County Office of Emergency Management

Bernalillo County Parks and Recreation

Bernalillo County Public Information Office

1/21/11

Bernalillo County Public Works Division

Bernalillo County Purchasing Department

Bernalillo County Sheriff's Department

**Bernalillo County**

# EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

**Basic Plan**

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Exposure to risk from natural disasters, accidents, security threats, and other major incidents must be continually assessed and effectively managed. The Bernalillo County Emergency Operations Plan (BC EOP) provides the framework for ensuring the protection of people, property, and the environment in unincorporated Bernalillo County. It describes the basic tenets of effective response to an emergency situation and outlines preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation functions.

The Bernalillo County EOP and/or portions of the plan may be activated at the discretion of the OEM director/designee when any area of the unincorporated County is threatened by an incident that could cause harm to people or property damage. Incidents are occurrences, natural or human caused, that require a response to protect life or property by an appropriate combination of government, private sector, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

The EOP provides a framework for the delivery and coordination of preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation assistance to employees and individuals impacted by an emergency/disaster situation affecting the County and to return to normal conditions as soon as possible. This plan was developed by senior planners and managers of the departments and agencies with key roles during emergencies or disasters. While there are specific responsibilities and authorities outlined in the EOP, all county personnel must understand the guidelines contained in this plan and contribute to its implementation and execution. This plan will be most effective if its principles are widely known, periodically drilled, and continually improved. The EOP provides a structure for coordination with municipalities within the county and with other jurisdictions.

This 2010 Bernalillo County EOP supersedes the Bernalillo County All-Hazard Emergency Operations Plan 2005. It incorporates planning guidance as well as lessons learned from disasters and emergencies that have threatened the Bernalillo County area. The plan will be reviewed annually and updated as needed. The BC OEM staff and designated agency/department heads are charged with the responsibility of reviewing and implementing these and future changes.

## 1.2 Record of Distribution

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## 1.3 Record of Changes

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## 2.0 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

### 2.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Bernalillo County EOP is to establish a comprehensive all-hazards approach to incident management that addresses the four major phases of emergency planning: preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. Objectives of the EOP are:

- containment and control of emergency incidents,
- protection of health and safety of people in impacted areas,
- mitigation of effects and damage to property and the environment, and
- resumption of normal community activities and government and business operations at the earliest opportunity.

The EOP also provides the necessary framework for critical cooperation and interaction with local, state, and federal governments; the private sector; and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) before, during and following an incident.

### 2.2 Basic Plan

The Basic Plan describes the general structure and processes comprising a comprehensive approach to incident management. It is designed to integrate the efforts of all Bernalillo County departments, all signatories to the plan, and partner organizations. The maximum degree of coordinated and collective effort is achieved by employing the command and control principles established in the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The Incident Command System (ICS) and Unified Command (UC) will be used to ensure the most effective response and recovery posture for the County.

The Basic Plan outlines planning area situational factors, the general structure of emergency operations, support functions, and overall readiness and plan maintenance, using 16 emergency support functions (ESFs) to identify responsibilities in dealing with hazard and incidents. It does this in the context of the four major phases for emergency management:

- **Preparedness** – Preparedness includes actions that involve a combination of planning, resources, training, exercising, and organizing to build, sustain, and improve operational capabilities. Preparedness is the process of identifying the personnel, training, and equipment needed for a wide range of potential incidents, and developing jurisdiction-specific plans for delivering capabilities when needed for an incident.
- **Response –** Response covers immediate actions to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency plans and actions to support short-term recovery.
- **Recovery** – Recovery requires actions to return to a normal situation following emergency. Recovery includes the development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public assistance programs to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post-incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

- **Mitigation** – Mitigation addresses activities that prevent an emergency, reduce the chance of an emergency happening, or reduce the damaging effects of unavoidable emergencies. Mitigation activities provide a critical foundation in the effort to reduce the loss of life and property from natural and/or human caused disasters by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster and providing value to the public by creating safer communities. Mitigation seeks to fix the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. These activities or actions, in most cases, will have a long-term sustained effect. Mitigation activities take place before, during, and after emergencies.

## 2.3 Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes

ESF annexes are attached to this Basic Plan. They focus on specific functions such as transportation, communications, firefighting, resource management, and others, and describe actions, roles, and responsibilities for these functions.

## 2.4 Support Annexes

Support annexes describe and provide guidance to implement cross-cutting functional processes and administrative requirements for support of incident management objectives.

## 2.5 Hazard-Specific Appendices

Hazard-specific appendices describe strategies, procedures, roles, and responsibilities for managing preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation functions for specific hazard types.

## 2.6 Scope of the Bernalillo County Emergency Operations Plan

The Bernalillo County EOP covers the full range of complex and constantly changing requirements related to threats from accidents, natural disasters, and human-caused events. The EOP also provides the basis for resumption of trade and recovery from an emergency or disaster. The EOP establishes intra- and interagency mechanisms for involvement in, and coordination of, incident management.

In that this plan addresses preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation activities, it is at all times activated and relevant. Activities and tasks, including those assigned in the ESF annexes that are part of this EOP, needed in response to an incident will be activated and directed by the BC OEM director or appropriate individual(s) as designated in succession of authority. The EOP is applicable to all departments, agencies or organizations that provide assistance or conduct operations in the context of actual or potential incidents that may impact unincorporated Bernalillo County.

The EOP is designed to be compatible with local, state, and federal plans and response systems, including:

**National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS)** NIMS provides a core set of doctrine, concepts, terminology, and organizational processes to enable effective, efficient, and collaborative incident management at all levels. BC OEM has the primary responsibility for emergencies that occur in this planning area and will typically

provide initial situation assessment. Some emergencies such as hazardous materials incidents, radiological hazards, etc. require specialized training and equipment beyond the scope of local capabilities. For these types of situations, Bernalillo County may engage outside agencies. The principles of ICS, which are part of NIMS, enable local and state response agencies to utilize a common framework of terminology, manageable span of control, organizational flexibility, accountability, resource management, unified command and incident action planning during an incident impacting the county.

**State and Local Emergency Operations Plans**
State and local emergency operations plans are created to address a variety of hazards. See section 9.0, References, for a list of relevant state and local emergency operations plans.

**State and Local Multi-hazard Mitigation Plans**
State and local multi-hazard mitigation plans are developed by states and communities to provide a framework for understanding vulnerability to, and risk from, hazards, and identifying the pre-disaster and post-disaster mitigation measures to reduce the risk from those hazards. Multi-hazard mitigation planning requirements were established by Congress through the Stafford Act, as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. The Albuquerque-Bernalillo County Hazard Mitigation Plan (2007) is used as a reference for this plan in reviewing hazard risk and vulnerability for the county.

**Federal Response and Coordination Plans**
The BC OEM will work in coordination with federal agencies in many response situations. Federal agency response and coordination plans include the National Response Framework (NRF) and the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP).

**Private Sector Plans**
BC OEM will pursue opportunities to engage Bernalillo County private sector interests to promote planning and preparedness activities and best practices and the dissemination, awareness and understanding of the contents of this plan. Private sector entities within Bernalillo County should ensure their emergency operation plans and procedures are aligned with this EOP.

**Volunteer and Nongovernmental Organization Plans**
Volunteer and nongovernmental organization plans are plans created to support and integrate with local state, and federal emergency preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation operations. See section 9.0, References, for a list of relevant non-governmental organizational operations/response plans.

The Basic Plan and its annexes, appendices, and attachments provide principles and guidelines for effective emergency operations. The Basic Plan is to be augmented by procedures that detail specific actions for use by emergency teams and other personnel involved in conducting or supporting incident management operations. Procedural documents that may be developed include supporting documents such as incident management team guides and overviews, standard operating procedures (SOPs), field operations guides (FOGs), rosters, and checklists and other job aids, all of which should align with the provisions contained in this EOP.

# 3.0 SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

## 3.1 Situation

### 3.1.1. Description of Bernalillo County

Bernalillo County is located in central New Mexico and is the most populous county in the state. The City of Albuquerque and the Villages of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque and Tijeras lie within Bernalillo County. The county consists of an area of almost 768,000 acres. This includes 297,060 acres of federal lands (Bureau of Land Management [BLM], Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA], Department of Defense, and U.S. Forest Service), 124,160 acres of designated incorporated municipal land, 324,380 acres of non-municipal private land, and 22,400 acres of non-municipal State of New Mexico public land (Wildland Urban Interface Area Inventory Assessment, Bernalillo County, 2002). Bernalillo County is located within the Albuquerque, New Mexico Metropolitan Statistical Area and had a population of 556,678 at the 2000 census; in 2009, the population was estimated at 642,527 (U.S. Census). The City of Albuquerque, with 448,607 residents, is the largest city in the state. Los Ranchos de Albuquerque has a population of 5,092, and the Village of Tijeras has a population of 474. The county seat is Albuquerque.

- Topographic Features – Bernalillo County stretches from the Sandia Mountains in the eastern portion of the county, to the high desert grasslands above the Rio Grande Valley on the western edge. The City of Albuquerque is located at the foothills of the Sandia Mountains with an elevation of 5,280 feet above sea level. The Sandia Mountains' highest peak is 10,678 feet. The Sandia Mountains are bordered by the Manzano Mountains to the south of the Tijeras Canyon. The Rio Grande runs north to south through central Bernalillo County, the City of Albuquerque and Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque. Tijeras is located on the east side of the Sandia Mountains.
- Climate – Albuquerque is located on a semi-arid plateau, resulting in low humidity and warm temperatures. The area has a moderate climate with a yearly average of 70°F. The average low temperature in January is approximately 24°F and the average maximum temperature in July is over 92°F. Average annual rainfall is 8.7 inches. Snowfall averages nearly 11 inches for the City of Albuquerque, with much higher annual snowfall in the higher elevations of the Sandia Mountains.

Political jurisdictions in the county include:

- Bernalillo County is represented by five elected officials and five county commissioners. The assessor, clerk, probate judge, sheriff, treasurer, and commissioners are elected county-wide. A county manager oversees 25 other departments that range from animal regulation to zoning.
- The City of Albuquerque has an elected mayor and nine city council members. Among the many departments (the city employs 8,500 people), the city government has an environmental planning commission, and a planning department. The City of Albuquerque was founded in 1706 by the Spanish and is a city rich in history and tradition. Albuquerque was incorporated in 1891 during the development of railroad infrastructure into New Mexico. In 1926, the federal government officially designated Route 66, which runs through the center of Albuquerque, and the area continued its reputation as a commercial and transportation hub within the

Southwest. The area is the commercial and financial center of New Mexico. (http://www.abq.org/)

- Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque is located in the North Valley of Bernalillo County. The village is semi-rural with just over 4 square miles and a population of approximately 5,100. The governing body consists of a mayor and Board of Trustees (four), who serve 4-year staggered terms. There are seven planning and zoning commissioners, appointed by the mayor and approved by the Board of Trustees.
- The Village of Tijeras is the only incorporated municipality within the East Mountain Area. The Village of Tijeras has a draft zoning map with accompanying regulations, and a development policy plan. The I-40 corridor splits the area into two sub-regions. Historic Route 66 traverses the area, and is still emotionally (if not physically) the core roadway for local residents in an east-west direction (East Mountain Area Plan, Bernalillo County 1992).

Other important areas include:

- Tribal Lands - Bernalillo County contains tribal lands for three pueblos: Isleta Pueblo extends across most of the southern boundary of the county, Sandia Pueblo is on the north side of the county, and Laguna Pueblo has lands on the west side of the County. Sandia, Isleta, and Laguna Pueblos all have major casinos located in Bernalillo County but virtually no residential population within the County. Tohajiillee, a chapter of the Navaho Nation, has 1,649 residents in the northwestern part of the County. For all three pueblos and Tohajiilee, seats of government are located in adjoining counties.
- The East Mountain area encompasses 316 square miles of eastern Bernalillo County. The western and southern portion of the East Mountain Area is primarily under control of the Cibola National Forest. Many unincorporated villages and communities are located in this area, including: Chilili, Juan Tomas, Escobosa, Ponderosa Pine, Cedro, San Antonio, Sandia Park, Cedar Crest, Sedillo, and Carnuel.

### 3.1.2 Major Facilities

Major facilities in Bernalillo County include:

- Albuquerque Public Schools (APS) has more than 86,000 students.
- University of New Mexico (UNM) located in Albuquerque has approximately 30,000 students.
- Central New Mexico Community College (CNM) has more than 22,000 students.
- Sandia National Laboratories (SNL) employs about 7,000 people in Albuquerque. SNL facilities are located within the secured perimeter of Kirtland Air Force Base (KAFB). Sandia is a multi-program lab, primarily performing national defense research and development (R&D), energy, and environment projects.
- KAFB occupies a large area on the south side of Albuquerque and Bernalillo County. KAFB is home to the Air Force Laboratory and houses a number of nuclear and research programs.

### 3.1.3 Critical Infrastructure

Detail regarding locations of critical infrastructure can be found in sector-specific infrastructure protection plans, the vulnerability assessment and facility continuity and response plans. Maps of physical locations may be found utilizing the County GIS. Critical infrastructure within the County includes:

- County government offices and facilities
- Educational facilities
- Telecommunications infrastructure - multiple private sector providers
- Utility infrastructure – the Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM) is an investor-owned utility that provides electricity and Gas Company of New Mexico provides natural gas within the county
- Water and sewage infrastructure - the water and wastewater utility that serves the county is jointly operated by the Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority

Primary surface transportation routes:

- Bernalillo County and the City of Albuquerque are located at the intersection of Interstate 25, running north and south, and Interstate 40 running east and west.
- U.S. Route 66 transverses the county east to west.

Additional transportation assets include:

- Albuquerque's International Sunport airport serves local, regional, national, and international airlines with more than 25 direct flights and 160 daily departures.
- KAFB includes U.S. Air Force aviation and related research facilities and assets.
- Rail transportation includes Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad freight services, the Rail Runner commuter service, and Amtrak passenger services.

### 3.1.4 Critical Resource Dependencies on Other Jurisdictions

In addition to Bernalillo County departments and resources, capabilities of other jurisdictions may be needed in response to an incident.

- Firefighting and hazardous material spill/release response operations maybe provided by municipal and regional fire services or the New Mexico State Police in addition to Bernalillo County Fire Department.
- Emergency medical services are provided by local public and private sector emergency medical services.
- City of Albuquerque emergency management and other departments are responsible for response and emergency management coordination for the largest municipality in the county and its substantial population.
- Utility maintenance, assessment and restoration are provided for through the Public Service Company of New Mexico and the Gas Company of New Mexico.
- Initial response to federal facilities within the county often will be addressed by the respective federal department response capabilities, with support from local and state resources.

| Resource | Bernalillo County external dependencies: |
|---|---|
| Fire & Rescue | Albuquerque Fire Department<br>Santa Fe County Fire Department- Edgewood<br>Village of Tijeras<br>Kirtland Air Force Base Fire Department |
| EMS (Transport) | Albuquerque Ambulance<br>Isleta Ambulance<br>Superior Ambulance<br>Albuquerque Fire Department |
| Air Medical Evacuation | Lifeguard Air Ambulance<br>Petroleum Helicopters Incorporated (PHI) |
| Health & Medical Coordination | NM State Health Department<br>Albuquerque Environmental Health |
| Law Enforcement | Albuquerque Police Department<br>NM State Police |
| Hazmat Response & Remediation Teams | NM State Police Emergency Response Operations (ERO)<br>Albuquerque Fire Department |
| Radiological Hazmat Response & Remediation | NM Radiological Defense Officer<br>Sandia National Laboratory<br>NM State Police (ERO) |
| Air Evacuation | NM National Guard<br>Kirtland Air Force Base (AFB) |
| Public Utilities | PNM Electric<br>Gas Company of New Mexico<br>Albuquerque Water<br>Qwest<br>Central NM Electric<br>Entranosa Water |

## 3.2 Assumptions

The following assumptions are made for purposes of planning for an incident impacting Bernalillo County:

- Incidents are typically managed at the lowest possible organizational and jurisdictional level.
- The combined expertise and capabilities of all agencies, departments and organizations identified in the plan is required to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents.
- All participants will assume their responsibilities when the response components of EOP are implemented;
- If properly coordinated and implemented, the plan will reduce or prevent emergency related losses;
- Regional, state and federal resources are available to augment Bernalillo County resources in situations beyond the capabilities of resources; and
- Failure to effectively respond to an incident may lead to cascading effects that place citizens, response personnel and property in peril;

- Incidents require that the BC Executive Group, in conjunction with the BC EOC, coordinate operations and/or resources, and may:
  - Occur at any time with little or no warning in the context of a general or specific threat or hazard;
  - Require significant information-sharing across multiple departments and sectors;
  - Involve single or multiple locations;
  - Have significant regional impact and/or require significant regional information sharing, resource coordination, and/or assistance;
  - Involve multiple, highly varied hazards or threats;
  - Result in numerous casualties; fatalities; displaced people; property loss; disruption of operations and normal life support systems, essential public services, and basic infrastructure; and significant damage to the environment;
  - Impact critical infrastructure;
  - Overwhelm capabilities of local responders and governments and private-sector infrastructure owners and operators;
  - Attract a sizeable influx of independent, spontaneous volunteers and supplies;
  - Require short-notice asset coordination and response timelines;
  - Require prolonged, sustained incident management operations and support activities.

Priorities for incident management are to:

- Save lives and protect the health and safety of the public, responders, and recovery workers;
- Ensure security of County facilities;
- Protect and restore critical infrastructure and key resources;
- Conduct law enforcement investigations, if appropriate, to resolve the incident, apprehend the perpetrators, and collect and preserve evidence for prosecution and/or attribution;
- Protect property and mitigate the damage and impact to individuals, facilities, adjacent communities, and the environment; and
- Facilitate recovery of County facilities and resumption of normal operations as quickly as possible following an incident.

### 3.3 Identification of Potential Hazards

Bernalillo County can potentially be impacted by a range of natural and human-caused hazards. The 2007 Bernalillo County/City of Albuquerque Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) addresses the following hazard types for mitigation purposes:

- Wildfires
- Human-caused hazards, including hazardous materials releases, terrorism and nuclear facility accidents
- Floods, including flash floods
- Drought
- Severe weather including winter storms and tornados
- Earthquakes
- Other hazards including landslides/land subsidence, dam failure, and volcanoes

The BC EOP also addresses additional hazards for preparedness, response, and recovery planning purposes.

3.3.1 Natural Hazards

3.3.1.1 Biological Emergency/Pandemic. A pandemic or other biological incident can create serious health and societal consequences. An influenza pandemic represents a public health emergency that impacts all sectors of society. An influenza pandemic occurs when a significant antigenic drift or shift occurs in an influenza virus resulting in a novel strain that spreads efficiently from person-to-person to which the population has not been exposed and for which there is no underlying immunity. The severity of an influenza pandemic event is generally variable and unpredictable. There have been four influenza pandemic events in the past century; 1918, 1957, 1968 and 2009. The pandemic event of 1918 is considered to be one of the most severe disease events in recorded history.

A large number of influenza cases will increase the burden to hospitals and other health care infrastructure. Morbidity and mortality may disproportionately impact younger and healthier people (as was experienced in 1918) and will reduce the availability of workers because of illness or care giving responsibilities. Limitation of social interactions can decrease opportunities for disease transmission; however, this and other mitigation strategies are likely to further reduce productivity and availability of the workforce, including emergency management and response personnel. Medical countermeasures emphasize prevention of influenza through immunization and targeted use of appropriate antivirals for treatment and limited use of prophylaxis of exposed high-risk populations. Medical interventions may be significantly constrained by the time associated with identification of the novel strain of influenza and development of a vaccine. The anticipated time for new vaccine development can be up to six months. Additional time lags associated with availability of vaccine in sufficient quantities for the total population must also be anticipated. See Hazard-Specific Appendix A.

3.3.1.2 Drought. A drought is a period of prolonged dryness that contributes to depletion of groundwater and surface-water yields. Droughts are common in New Mexico and Bernalillo County. The climate in Bernalillo County is semiarid with average annual precipitation that ranges from about 8.7 inches in lower areas to over 16 inches in higher elevations. Snowfall averages about 9.9 inches annually. The uppermost elevations of the Sandia and Manzano Mountains in the eastern portion of the county generally receive more snowfall than lower elevations. The last short duration drought ended in 1996 (New Mexico Drought Task Force, May 2002). In June of 2003, a State of Emergency was declared in New Mexico due to drought conditions. In November of 2003 all counties in New

Mexico were declared Agriculture Disaster areas due to the losses caused by drought.

3.3.1.3 Earthquake. Significant earthquakes with epicenters in the County have not been detected in recent history, but the area has numerous faults with the potential for a large magnitude earthquake. An earthquake in Bernalillo County has the potential for a magnitude of VIII to IX on the modified Mercalli Index (MMI), which translates to 6.0 to 6.9 on the Richter scale. The chance of this magnitude earthquake occurring is very low: A study cited in the HMP characterizes the probability as in the range of one chance in several thousand to more than one chance in 10,000 on an annual basis (Earthquake scenario and probabilistic ground-shaking hazard maps for the Albuquerque-Belen-Santa Fe, New Mexico corridor). If this magnitude earthquake did occur, it could result in considerable damage to specially-designed structures, and great damage in buildings not designed for seismic conditions. (Bernalillo County/City of Albuquerque HMP 2007)

3.3.1.4 Fire. A wildfire is an uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, threatening and possibly consuming structures and other community assets. The State of New Mexico Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department, Forestry Division lists 305 fires in Bernalillo County from August 10, 1993, to August 10, 2004, with more than 5,000 acres burned (Table 4). Two wildfires along the Rio Grande in the summer of 2003 cost the State, City, and County almost $14 million, burning nearly 400 acres, and resulting in the temporary closure of Interstate 40.

3.3.1.5 Flooding. New Mexico has a long history of flash flooding problems. Many minor flash flood events occur each year during New Mexico's summer monsoon season. Bernalillo County has suffered damage from numerous major floods and localized flash flooding since 1893.

3.3.1.6 Severe Weather/Weather Extremes

Tornado/High Wind. Bernalillo County experiences some form of severe weather activity annually, based on seasonal meteorological patterns and local topographical conditions. Tornadoes are rare in Bernalillo County. While the occurrence and location of tornadoes are unpredictable, all tornadoes that have occurred in Bernalillo County in the past 20 years have been classified as low intensity (F0) and have done little damage. Wind storms are frequent in Bernalillo County. Twelve storms have occurred since February 2000, with wind speeds between 58 and 90 mph (National Climatic Data Center, NOAA). The most recent wind storm occurred on June 26, 2006, with winds up to almost 90 mph, however, no injuries, deaths or property damage resulted from the storm (National Climatic Data Center, NOAA).

Winter Storm. Winter storms have significant snowfall, ice, and/or freezing rain, with the quantity of precipitation variable by elevation.

Due to differences in altitude and terrain, the severity of winter storms and extreme cold varies in the different communities in Bernalillo County. The majority of the population and development in Bernalillo County lies within the central portion of the County and the City of Albuquerque. Winter storm events in these areas are usually short-lived and average only a few inches of snowfall. The eastern portion of the County and the Village of Tijeras experience more severe storms and significant accumulations of snow. Tijeras Canyon and unincorporated parts of Bernalillo County experience high winds and winter storms with up to 24 inches of snow, and routinely result in I-40 closures.

### 3.3.2 Human-caused Hazards

3.3.2.1 Aviation Incident. Aviation incidents are a potential hazard in Bernalillo County. The Albuquerque Sunport Airport and Kirtland Air Force Base (AFB), while in the jurisdiction of the City of Albuquerque, are in close proximity to areas of the county and involve flight paths over county areas. Kirtland AFB programs include both military aviation as well development and testing. The county also has significant hot-air balloon traffic, particularly in the fall.

3.3.2.2 Hazardous Material Release. Hazardous materials can include toxic chemicals, radioactive materials, infectious substances, and hazardous wastes. An accidental hazardous material release can occur wherever hazardous materials are manufactured, stored, transported, or used. Such releases can affect the nearby population and contaminate critical or sensitive environmental areas.

Based on the EPA Envirofacts Data Warehouse, there are 1,205 facilities releasing air pollutants in Bernalillo County. Of this total, 57 facilities have reported toxic releases, 951 facilities have reported hazardous waste activities, 22 are potential hazardous waste sites that are part of Superfund, and 24 facilities generating hazardous waste constitute large quantity generators in Bernalillo County. In addition, a vulnerability assessment completed in 2002 identified 68 facilities that require radiological licenses, seven bulk facilities that store more the 1,000,000 gallons of fuel, two hazardous materials facilities that store more than 100,000,000 units of hazardous materials, 41 locations of explosives (including retail outlets), and 12 facilities that house biological components. The National Response Center (www.nrc.uscg.mil) has listed 166 reported spills in Bernalillo County since 1989. As of September 2004, 802 SARA Title III facilities in Bernalillo County filed TRI reports (U.S. EPA Toxic Release Inventory Database updated July 2003). The 802 facilities in Bernalillo County are Tier 2 facilities—businesses that store 10,000 pounds or more of a hazardous chemical or 500 pounds or less, depending on the chemical, of an extremely hazardous chemical (product, not waste) on-site at any one time. Tier 2 facilities are required to report annually to the State Emergency Response Commission, local emergency planning committees, and local fire

departments for emergency planning. BC OEM maintains a list of locations of regulated fixed hazardous materials sites.

A preliminary study of the hazardous materials traffic through the County identified 22,000 railcars containing hazardous materials flowing through Albuquerque from April 1, 2003, to March 31, 2004. The estimate includes the numbers of railcars containing hazardous materials but does not include the quantity of the transported hazardous material. Increased truck traffic at the intersection of I-25 and I-40 ("the Big I") also presents a risk for hazardous materials spills. (Bernalillo County/City of Albuquerque HMP 2007)

3.3.2.3 Nuclear/radiological incident. The term nuclear facility encompasses all nuclear power plants, nuclear research facilities, uranium and plutonium mining and processing operations, and military installations with nuclear weapons on site. Sandia National Laboratory (SNL), a nuclear research facility is located within Bernalillo County, in the City of Albuquerque. SNL contains radioactive materials, including reactors, sources and experimental areas, weapons, waste storage, and industrial chemicals. SNL and local emergency management professionals have developed an emergency planning procedure to identify impacts from hazardous materials, including nuclear and radiological accidents from SNL, both on and off-site. Areas of the county that may be impacted by SNL have been identified in emergency planning zones. Since SNL is located in Bernalillo County, all critical facilities are potentially vulnerable to nuclear/radiological accidents, especially airborne contaminants. However, risk decreases as distance increases, and most critical facilities are located outside the SNL Emergency Planning Zones. (Bernalillo County/City of Albuquerque HMP 2007) Kirtland AFB also is home to the Air Force Nuclear Weapons Center and the 498th Nuclear Systems Wing.

3.3.2.4 Terrorism/CBRNE. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) characterizes terrorism as either domestic or international, depending on the origin, base, and objectives of the terrorist organization. Terrorism involves intentional actions that cause or are designed to cause mass injury, death, and/or damage with a psychological, political/policy, social, or religious goal. Terrorism can take many forms, including use of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive (CBRNE) agents or devices. Bernalillo County has experienced bomb threats to critical facilities such as schools and government facilities in the past. However, no large-scale incidents involving injury or fatalities have occurred in the county. While terrorism is not considered likely in Bernalillo County, given its population size, large public events such as the Balloon Fiesta, and critical facilities, including proximity to U.S. government military and research installations, impacts from acts of terrorism cannot be ruled out as a potential hazard for the county.

3.3.2.5 Utility outage or blackout and cyber disruption have the potential to cause significant government, private sector, and societal impacts. They can occur accidentally through system failure or intentionally as an act of sabotage or terrorism. Persistent computer security vulnerabilities may expose U.S. critical infrastructure and government computer systems to possible cyber attack by terrorists, possibly affecting the economy or other areas of national security. (Government Accountability Office 2003) Vulnerabilities in computer networks and utility and other infrastructure Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems can create opportunities for widespread impacts in any area, including Bernalillo County.

## 4.0 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

### 4.1 Concept of Operations

This section outlines Bernalillo County's concept of operations for dealing with incidents of critical significance, including incident management and coordination of emergency operations. Bernalillo County uses the National Incident Management System (NIMS), which establishes processes to describe, inventory, mobilize, and track resources during an incident, and the Incident Command System (ICS), the incident management system as defined in NIMS.

Day-to-day operations including limited emergencies within the response capabilities of Bernalillo County and village departments and agencies are the responsibility of their respective leadership/managers. The BC OEM director/designee has overall authority and responsibility for the Emergency Operations Plan. The Bernalillo County 911 Communications Center serves to maintain steady state situational awareness.

Representatives of the primary coordinating agency/department for each county emergency support function (ESF), along with the BC OEM director, form the Bernalillo County Emergency Management Council. The council functions on an ongoing, steady-state basis to: 1) assist BC OEM in developing and maintaining the EOP, ESF annexes, and supporting procedures; 2) identify and implement programs to reduce the potential for hazard incidents in the community; and 3) prepare for hazard occurrences through planning, training, and exercise.

The Bernalillo County Emergency Operations Center (BC EOC) serves as the primary location for direction and control during an incident. The BC OEM director/designee provides direction for activation and implementation of this plan and activation of the BC EOC. Upon activation of the BC EOC, each ESF, as specified in EOP and EOC standard operating procedures or as requested by BC OEM, will assign a representative to serve as a liaison to provide coordination and continuity in the BC EOC.

The primary BC EOC located at 6840Second Street NW, Albuquerque, or an incident command post will be the location for initial direction and control, as the situation requires and as designated by the BC OEM director/designee. Should the primary BC EOC be unavailable or inoperable, EOC operations will be conducted at the Bernalillo County Sheriff's Department or Bernalillo County Sheriff Sibrava Substation as determined by the BC OEM director/designee.

## 4.2 Emergency Management Activities

To provide necessary and coordinated response capabilities for an incident, departments/agencies and organizations have responsibilities in all phases of emergency management: preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. Below is the general sequence of actions before, during, and after an emergency situation. More specific actionable guidance is contained in ESF annexes, hazard-specific appendices, and basic plan attachments.

### 4.2.1 Preparedness

Take actions in advance of an emergency to protect lives and property and to support and enhance disaster response. Planning, training, exercises are among such activities. Agencies participate in periodic preparedness assessments to review plans, procedures, equipment and personnel readiness and make recommendations for improvements and resource needs. Primary coordinating and support agencies and BC OEM will regularly review ESF annexes to ensure accuracy and currency of information, including procedures, checklists, and call-down rosters

### 4.2.2 Response

Conduct activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident, including immediate actions to preserve life, property, and the environment and meeting basic human needs. Also included are direction and coordination, warning, evacuation, and similar operations that help reduce casualties and damage, and speed recovery during periods of increased risk and/or incidents of critical significance:

- The BC OEM director /designee will activate portions of this plan as needed, activate the BC EOC, and implement appropriate personnel notification and warning procedures.
- ESF primary coordinating agencies will:
  - Notify personnel of situation, operational level and of standby duty status;
  - Assign representative to the BC EOC as liaison;
  - Recall personnel to report as warranted;
  - Brief personnel on situation status, as available and provided by the BC EOC;
  - Implement equipment and resource checks;
  - Establish 24-hour staffing plan;
  - Deploy personnel as indicated by the Incident Commander (IC) or Unified Command (UC)/incident action plans.

When an ESF annex is implemented in response to an incident, the primary coordinating agency, as set out in Section 5.0, is responsible for:

- Orchestrating support within the functional area;
- Providing staff for operations functions at affected facilities and locations;
- Notifying and requesting assistance from support agencies;
- Managing mission assignments as directed by ICP/BC EOC and coordinating with support agencies and organizations;

- Working with appropriate private-sector organizations to maximize use of all available resources;
- Supporting and keeping other functional areas and organizational elements informed of operational priorities and activities;
- Executing functional area-specific contracts and procuring goods and services as needed;
- Ensuring financial and property accountability for functional area activities;
- Planning for short-term and long-term incident management and recovery operations; and
- Maintaining trained personnel to support emergency response and support teams.

When an ESF annex is implemented in response to an incident, support agencies are responsible for:

- Conducting operations, when requested by the BC EOC, using their own authorities, subject-matter experts, capabilities, or resources;
- Participating in planning for short-term and long-term incident management and recovery operations and the development of supporting operational plans, SOPs, checklists, or other job aids, in accordance with existing standards;
- Assisting in the conduct of situational and damage assessments;
- Furnishing available personnel, equipment, or other resource support as requested by ICP/BC EOC or ESF primary coordinating agency; and
- Providing information or intelligence regarding the department or organization's area of expertise.

#### 4.2.3 Recovery

Develop, coordinate, and implement service- and site-restoration plans and resume normal operations and services through available programs. Short-term recovery includes damage assessment and the return of vital functions, such as utilities and emergency services, to minimum operating standards. Long-term recovery activities, including repairs and reconstruction, may continue for years.

#### 4.2.4 Mitigation

Reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures implemented prior to, during, or after an incident are intended to prevent the occurrence of an emergency, reduce the community's vulnerability and/or minimize the adverse impact of disasters or emergencies.

## 4.3 Operations Action Levels

To provide a scalable level of response, Bernalillo County has identified four levels of response operations above normal, steady-state monitoring and readiness activities. BC emergency support functions may be implemented at any level of operations, in part or in whole, relative to the incident needs. These operations levels are used to quickly communicate projected general incident operations requirements to agencies, departments, and other entities involved in response or support.

4.3.1 Operations Level 1: ICS directs and controls incident response at the incident scene. An incident command post (ICP) and staging areas are established. The incident commander (IC) is able to manage and control incident without additional assistance from EOC or agencies other than those on scene. This level also may be used as an enhanced monitoring level for a potential or impending incident before EOC activation.

4.3.2 Operations Level 2: The IC exhausts available resources on scene. The EOC is activated to request and coordinate additional resources as well as protective measures such as evacuation and public messaging. A County declaration of emergency may be issued.

4.3.3 Operations Level 3: Incident response exceeds local resources. Response resources and support from the state may be needed to assist local and regional response agencies and organizations. BC EOC and state EOC coordinate resource requests, fulfillment, and allocation. A County declaration of emergency will be issued and a state declaration requested.

4.3.4 Operations Level 4: Local, state and federal resources are required in response to incident and are being coordinated via the BC EOC, state EOC, and federal disaster or joint field office (JFO) or other federal coordinating structure. Coordination of significant evacuation, mass care and shelter, or other widespread impact activities may be required, depending on incident.

## 4.4. Incident Notification

Upon initial notice to the Communications Center of an incident or developing incident:

- BC OEM will notify the Emergency Management Executive Group via conference call, telephone, messaging and email as appropriate of the incident and the operations level.
- BC OEM will notify ESF primary coordinating agencies/departments of incident operations level and time to report to the EOC. ESF primary agencies notify and activate support agencies as required for the threat or incident, including support to specialized teams.
- ESFs will be activated at the discretion of BC OEM based on the incident. During periods of emergency, ESFs may or may not be activated depending on the resources needed to adequately manage the event.

## 4.5 Incident Management

Bernalillo County uses the Incident Command System (ICS) as defined in NIMS to provide a common framework of terminology, organizational flexibility and scalability, accountability,

resource management, unified command and incident action planning across local, state, federal and non-governmental responding organizations. ICS integrates facilities, personnel, equipment, procedures and communications in a common operating structure. Aligning with ICS principles, the BC EOC provides coordination and support during response.

Initial responsibility for implementing ICS in an incident rests with the first responding organization. Upon arrival at the scene of an incident, the senior representative or supervisor of the responding organization with responsibility for the incident type will establish incident command and designate a command post location from which to manage on-scene incident operations. The incident commander (IC) is responsible for managing incident activities on scene including development of incident objectives, approving on-scene strategies and tactics, and requesting, deploying, and releasing on-scene resources. The IC may establish command staff as needed:

- Public Information Officer (PIO), who is responsible for interfacing with and providing information to the public and the media
- Safety Officer, who monitors incident operations and advises the IC on matters of operational safety and protective measures
- Liaison Officer(s), who serves as the point-of-contact for representatives from other levels of government and sectors

The IC may establish incident command components as needed. Components, each with a chief reporting to the IC, include:

- Planning – gathers information and intelligence critical to the incident and provides the information to the IC and other incident personnel. This section develops and documents the incident action plan (IAP) each operational period to identify incident objectives, priorities, and tasks.
- Operations – responsible for tactical activities related to response, including reduction of immediate hazards, incident stabilization, addressing human life and safety needs, property preservation, and restoration of normal operations.
- Logistics – addresses support requirements to achieve effective response to incident, including requesting/ordering resources from off site
- Finance/Administration – records personnel time; manages financial matters including vendor contracts, injury claims, and compensation; and recording, tracking, and analyzing cost data for the incident

The IC may appoint additional staff and support positions as the incident requires. Sections may be subdivided into branches or divisions and smaller subdivisions to maintain a manageable span of control.

Unified Command will be established when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when the incident crosses political jurisdictions. Representatives of each of the members of the Unified Command collaborate to establish common objectives and incident action plans (IAPs).

When an incident involves multiple locations, ICS may be established at each location, requiring implementation of an Area Command to coordinate incident activities across

multiple incident scenes. The BC EOC will generally function in the role of Area Command in this situation.

The IC, through the on-scene PIO and ESF 15, may establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) to provide a location for providing information to the media and the public.

County divisions and departments may establish departmental operations centers staffed by departmental personnel to support incident operations and provide assistance to department staff assigned to the EOC and/or deployed on scene. Department operations centers manage department resources and administrative functions and provide department information to the BC EOC.

## 4.6 Emergency Management Executive Group

During an incident, a Bernalillo County Emergency Management Executive Group is formed with presence in or ongoing communication with the BC EOC. The BC EOC notifies members of the Executive Group of the convening of the group and mode(s) of communication (e.g., in person in EOC or via telephone, video teleconference or other technology). The county EM Executive Group includes:

- BC Board of Commissioners
- BC County Manager
- BC County Legal
- BC Public Information/Public Affairs Director
- BC Deputy County Manager of Finance
- BC Deputy County Manager of Community Services
- BC Deputy County Manager of Public Safety
- BC Deputy County Manager of Public Works
- BC Deputy County Manager of Administrative Services
- BC Sheriff
- BC OEM Director

The Executive Group provides direction, control, and policy decision-making during an incident.

## 4.7 External Coordination

The Emergency Management Executive Group and representatives of primary coordinating agencies/departments form the Unified Command structure to be represented in the BC EOC during an incident. All internal and external entities engaged in activities in support of the EOP are coordinated through Unified Command.

Direct operational control of external resources resides with the parent command. However, overall strategy, prioritization of incident goals and objectives, and incident action plans will be developed and implemented under the authority of the Unified Command. Requests for communications, resources, and deployments will be coordinated via the Unified Command.

BC OEM provides notification to and coordinates with agencies and organizations with response jurisdiction and/or roles including:

- Coordination of response and requests for external support
- Local governments – notification and response support
  - City of Albuquerque
  - Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque
  - Village of Tijeras
- New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (NM DHSEM)
- Federal government agencies, as appropriate, including:
  - Kirtland Air Force Base
  - U.S. Customs and Border Protection
  - U.S. Department of Energy
  - U.S. Department of Transportation
  - Federal Bureau of Investigation
  - Federal Emergency Management Agency
- Private sector – notifications; utility and infrastructure restoration and service contracts; emergency medical services.
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) – response support, sheltering and social services.

## 4.8 Resource Management

Resources needed for ongoing preparedness and mitigation activities, including training, drills, and exercises, and responsibility for identification of emergency response-related resource shortfalls (pre-incident), are handled by individual departments and organizations with responsibilities assigned in this plan. In an incident, all resource requests, tracking, and disposition will be managed through the BC EOC and Logistics Section in accordance with NIMS principles and the ICS structure.

Resources from other local jurisdictions in New Mexico are requested through the Intrastate Mutual Aid System (IMAS), in which Bernalillo County participates. If local resources are exhausted, the BC EOC will make requests for resource support through the NM DHSEM/NM State EOC. In accordance with §12-10-17, NMSA 1978, to secure state support, the County Commission or sheriff will request the governor to issue an emergency declaration for the affected portion(s) of the County.

Management of resources will be documented using county policies and procedures and will meet requirements of FEMA 322, Public Assistance Guide, and FEMA 323, Public Assistance Applicant's Handbook. See also ESF Annex 7, Logistics Management and Resource Support.

### 4.8.1 Needs Assessment

When an incident occurs, as soon as conditions allow initial assessment in a reasonably safe manner, responding agencies and supporting organizations will collect information on immediate needs to a) address human life/safety issues; b) protect or preserve property; and c) facilitate response to impacted area(s). Personnel will communicate

needs assessment information via their supervisors or the Incident Commander to the BC EOC. Response personnel will provide needs assessment information, including numbers of injured or impacted people, incident situation, and the nature of response needs, from all operating locations for which assessment can be accomplished safely.

4.8.2 Identification of Resources to Support Response and Recovery Operations

If response requires resources not available, the ESF identifying the resource shortfall advises its section (Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration) chief on scene or the BC EOC of the mission and need for the resource and specific quantity and type of resources required.

4.8.3 Damage Assessment

In accordance with the ESF 3 Annex, damage assessment teams coordinated by the Damage Assessment Group will conduct damage assessment following an incident to quickly determine and report the severity, location, and nature of damage to structures and infrastructure.

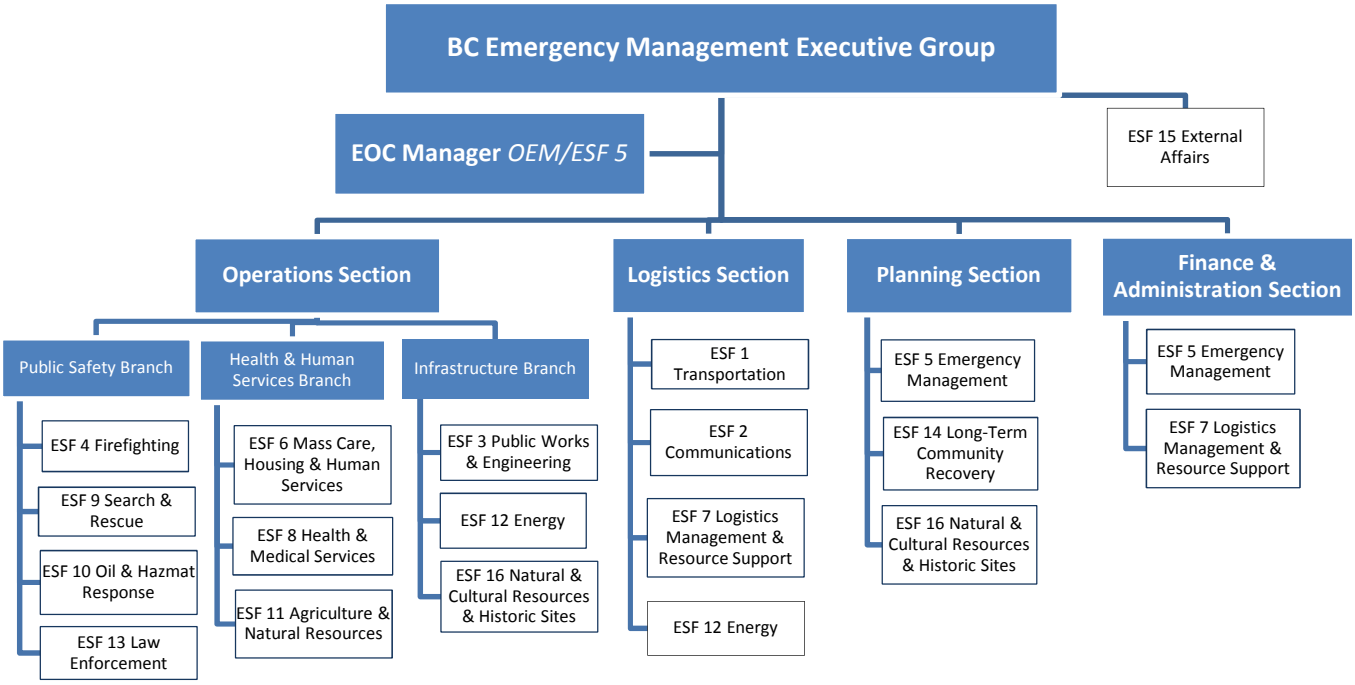
As response activities move into recovery activities, resource management for recovery operations will continue under ESF 7 and the Logistics Section so long as the BC EOC and Unified Command remain operational. Where recovery operations continue after the BC EOC has been demobilized, resource management will be coordinated through the BC OEM director/designee and ESF 14.

## 5.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1 Emergency Operations Organizational Structure

Activities that may need to be carried out in an incident, emergency or disaster are described below, with departments, agencies and organizations with responsibilities in each area noted. Details for each functional area and for responsibility assignments are provided in ESF annexes that are part of this plan. Primary coordinating and support organizations (internal and external) are responsible for development and implementation of specific components of the plan as contained in the ESF annexes, hazard-specific appendices, and attachments. Any or all of the ESFs may be activated as determined by the needs of the incident. All response activities/functions, including but not limited to those set out in the following functional areas, are coordinated through the BC EOC/Unified Command. The BC EOC is a combination of personnel, procedures, communications, facilities and equipment operating within a common organizational structure designed to aid in the management of resources during an incident response (see ESF 5 Annex). The BC EOC will use ICS to provide command and control in response situations. The ICS structure is scalable, allowing staffing and the scope of the response to be tailored to each incident.

The Emergency Management Executive Group identified in section 4.6 above provides direction, control, and policy decision-making during an incident.




ICS-EOC Interface

## 5.2 Responsibilities and Roles

### 5.2.1 ESF 1 Transportation

ESF 1 supports and assists County, village, private sector, and voluntary organizations requiring transportation for an incident, including:

- Evacuation of people from immediate peril
- Transportation of critical supplies, equipment and personnel to support emergency response activities
- Aviation/airspace management and control
- Movement restrictions such as evacuation routes and reentry procedures
- Damage and impact assessment
- Restoration and recovery of transportation infrastructure

Primary Coordinating Agency/Department:

- Bernalillo County Sheriff's Department

Supporting Agencies/Departments:

- Bernalillo County Public Works Division Fleet/Facilities Management
- Bernalillo County Public Works Division Operations & Maintenance
- Bernalillo County Public Works Division Traffic & Engineering
- City of Albuquerque Aviation Authority
- City of Albuquerque Public Schools (APS)

- City of Albuquerque RIDE (transit authority)
- Rail Runner (Middle Region Council of Governments (COG))
- Private sector charter bus/transportation services
- Private sector transport/rental services
- Ambulance service providers

5.2.2 ESF 2 Communications

ESF 2 ensures the provision of communications support to municipal, county, and private-sector response efforts during an incident of critical significance, including:

- Provide for redundant warning and response communications systems
- Coordination with telecommunications and information technology industries
- Restoration and repair of telecommunications infrastructure
- Protection, restoration, and sustainment of cyber and information technology resources
- Oversight of communications within the incident management and response structures.

Primary Coordinating Agency/Department:

- Bernalillo County Emergency Communications-911 Dispatch Communications Center

Supporting Agencies/Departments:

- Bernalillo County Information Technology
- Bernalillo County Public Works Division Fleet/Facilities Management
- City of Albuquerque City Radio Shop
- Amateur Radio Emergency Services/Radio Amateur Communication Emergency Services (ARES/RACES)
- Local broadcast media
- Intrado
- Telecommunications providers
- National Weather Service (NWS)

5.2.3 ESF 3 Public Works and Engineering

ESF 3 coordinates and organizes the capabilities and resources of the County to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, engineering expertise, construction management, and other support to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and/or recover from an incident of critical significance, including:

- Debris removal
- Infrastructure protection and emergency repair
- Infrastructure restoration
- Engineering services and construction management
- Emergency contracting support for life-saving and life-sustaining services
- Damage assessment of public facilities

Primary Coordinating Agency/Department:

- Bernalillo County Public Works Division Operations and Maintenance

Supporting Agencies/Departments:

- Bernalillo County Public Works Division Fleet/Facilities Management
- Bernalillo County Public Works Division Technical Services
- Bernalillo County Public Works Division Solid Waste
- Bernalillo County Risk Management
- Bernalillo County Zoning, Building and Planning
- Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority
- Albuquerque Department of Municipal Development
- Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM)
- New Mexico Department of Transportation

### 5.2.4 ESF 4 Firefighting

ESF 4 enables the detection and suppression of wildland, rural, and urban fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with an incident of critical significance, including:

- Coordinating of county firefighting activities
- Support to wildland, rural, and urban firefighting operations
- Coordination with ESF 9 Search and Rescue and ESF 10 Hazardous Materials

Primary Coordinating Agency/Department:

- Bernalillo County Fire and Rescue Department

Supporting Agencies/Departments:

- Bernalillo County Sheriff's Department Air Wing
- City of Albuquerque Fire Department
- Village of Corrales Fire Department
- Village of Tijeras Fire Department
- Rio Rancho Fire Department
- Santa Fe County Fire Department
- Sandoval County Fire Department
- Torrance County Fire Department
- New Mexico State Forestry Division
- Kirtland Air Force Base Fire Department
- United States Forestry Service

### 5.2.5 ESF 5 Emergency Management

ESF 5 is responsible for supporting overall activities of the county EOC for county incident management, including:

- Coordination of incident management and response efforts
- Issuance of mission assignments and incident action plans as directed by the Executive Group and Unified Command
- Resource and human capital to support EOC operations
- Coordinate and provide for information management across all phase and among all program stakeholders

Primary Coordinating Agency/Department:
- Bernalillo County Office of Emergency Management (OEM)

Supporting Agencies/Departments:
- Bernalillo County Assessor's Office
- Bernalillo County Information Technology (IT) Department
- Bernalillo County Infrastructure Planning & Geo Resources
- Bernalillo County Manager's Office
- City of Albuquerque Office of Emergency Management

5.2.6 ESF 6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

ESF 6 supports county-wide, village, and non-governmental organization efforts to address nonmedical mass care, housing, and human services needs of individuals and/or families impacted by emergency/disaster incidents, including:
- Mass care
- Shelter
- Emergency assistance
- Disaster housing
- Human services

Primary Coordinating Agency/Department:
- Bernalillo County Community Health Council

Supporting Agencies/Departments:
- Bernalillo County Community Services Division
- Bernalillo County Housing
- Bernalillo County Office of Emergency Management (OEM)
- Bernalillo County Parks and Recreation
- New Mexico Department of Health
- American Red Cross
- Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)

5.2.7 ESF 7 Logistics Management and Resource Support

ESF 7 supports County departments and agencies, village governments and volunteer services involved in the response to and recovery from an incident under the EOP by providing resource support including:
- Comprehensive incident logistics planning, management, and sustainment capability.
- Resource support, facility space, office equipment and supplies, contracting services, personnel, etc., to support immediate response and recovery activities.

Primary Coordinating Agency/Department:
- Bernalillo County Purchasing Department

Supporting Agencies/Departments:

- Bernalillo County Accounting Department
- Bernalillo County Budget Department
- Bernalillo County Fire Department
- Bernalillo County Public Works Division Fleet/Facilities Management
- Bernalillo County Public Works Division Operations & Maintenance
- Bernalillo County Risk Management
- Bernalillo County Sheriff's Department
- City of Albuquerque Purchasing Department
- Village of Los Ranchos

5.2.8 ESF 8 Health and Medical Services

ESF 8 provides the mechanism for coordinated assistance in response to public health and medical care needs (including veterinary and/or animal health issues when appropriate) for potential or actual incidents and/or during a developing potential health and medical situation, including:

- Public health
- Medical triage and care
- Mental health services
- Mass fatality management
- Animal health issues

Primary Coordinating Agency/Department:

- Bernalillo County Fire & Rescue Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Division

Supporting Agencies/Departments:

- Bernalillo County Animal Care & Control
- Albuquerque Ambulance Service
- New Mexico Department of Health Public Health Region I & III
- New Mexico Department of Health (BHEM)
  - Critical Stress
  - Office of Medical Investigator
- UNM Hospital Medical Director Consortium
- NM Hospital Association
- Lifeguard Aero Medical (fixed-wing)
- Petroleum Helicopter International
- Rocky Mountain EMS
- Superior Ambulance Service, Inc.

5.2.9 ESF 9 Search and Rescue

ESF 9 rapidly deploys search and rescue components to provide specialized life-saving assistance during an incident of critical significance, including:

- Life-saving assistance
- Search and rescue operations: urban, mountain, technical, confined space, water and ground search operations

Primary Coordinating Agency/Department:
- Bernalillo County Sheriff's Department

Supporting Agencies/Departments:
- Bernalillo County Fire & Rescue
- Albuquerque Police Department
- Albuquerque Search and Rescue
- New Mexico Army National Guard Aviation
- New Mexico State Police

### 5.2.10 ESF 10 Oil and Hazardous Material Response

ESF 10 coordinates county support in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or uncontrolled release of oil or hazardous materials, including:
- Oil and hazardous materials (chemical, biological, radiological, etc.) response
- Environmental short- and long-term cleanup
- Containment and monitoring

Primary Coordinating Agency/Department:
- Bernalillo County Environmental Health

Supporting Agencies/Departments:
- Bernalillo County Fire and Rescue Department
- Bernalillo County Groundwater Resources
- Bernalillo County Public Works Division Operations and Maintenance
- Bernalillo County OEM
- Bernalillo County Solid Waste Department
- Bernalillo County Zoning, Building & Planning
- Albuquerque-Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority
- Albuquerque Environmental Health Department
- Albuquerque Fire Department
- Albuquerque Police Department Bomb Squad
- Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
- New Mexico National Guard 64th Civil Support Team
- New Mexico Environment Department
- El Paso Natural Gas
- New Mexico Gas Company
- Indian Health Service
- Kirtland Air Force Base
- U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Rapid Assessment Program
- U.S. Coast Guard

### 5.2.11 ESF 11 Agriculture and Natural Resources

ESF 11 supports county and other agency efforts to address provision and protection of agricultural and natural resources, including:

- Control and eradication of animal and plant disease; pest response:
  - Coordinate response to an outbreak of highly contagious or economically devastating animal disease or pest infestation
- Food and water safety and security:
  - Inspection and verification of food safety aspects of slaughter and processing plants, distribution and retail sites, import facilities and ports of entry; laboratory analysis of food and water samples, control of suspect products, plant closures, food-borne disease surveillance and field investigations

Primary Coordinating Agency/Department:

- Bernalillo County Environmental Health Department

Supporting Agencies/Departments:

- Bernalillo County Animal Care & Control
- Bernalillo County Extension Service (New Mexico State University)
- City of Albuquerque Environmental Health Department
- New Mexico Environment Department, Environmental Health Bureau
- New Mexico Department of Health Epidemiology and Response Division
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

### 5.2.12 ESF 12 Energy

ESF 12 monitors and assists in the restoration of damaged energy systems and components within the unincorporated area of Bernalillo County in close coordination with the villages and city of Albuquerque during and/or immediately following an incident of critical significance, including:

- Energy infrastructure assessment, repair, and restoration
- Energy industry utilities coordination
- Energy forecast (supply versus demand)

Primary Coordinating Agency/Department:

- Bernalillo County Public Works Division Technical Services

Supporting Agencies/Departments:

- Bernalillo County Public Works Division Fleet/Facilities Management
- Central New Mexico Electric Cooperative Inc
- New Mexico Gas Company
- New Mexico Petroleum Marketers Association
- Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM)

### 5.2.13 ESF 13 Public Safety and Security

ESF 13 integrates public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities associated with potential or actual incidents of critical significance, including:

- Facility and resource security
- Security planning and technical resource assistance
- Public safety and security support
- Support to access, traffic, evacuation and crowd control

Primary Coordinating Agency/Department:

- Bernalillo County Sheriff's Department

Supporting Agencies/Departments:

- Albuquerque Police Department
- Albuquerque Public School Police Department
- Albuquerque Aviation Department Police
- University of New Mexico Police
- New Mexico State Police
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF**)**
- U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)
- U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
- Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF)
- U.S. Marshals Service
- U.S. Secret Service

### 5.2.14 ESF 14 Long-term Community Recovery

ESF 14 provides a framework to support and enable community recovery from long-term consequences of an incident of critical significance, including:

- Inclusive recovery planning
- Social and economic community impact assessment
- Long-term community recovery assistance to tribes, local governments, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector
- Analysis and review of mitigation program implementation

Primary Coordinating Agency/Department:

- Bernalillo County Economic Development

Supporting Agencies/Departments:

- Bernalillo County Capital Improvements
- Bernalillo County Housing
- Bernalillo County Manager's Office
- Bernalillo County OEM
- Bernalillo County Zoning, Building & Planning

- Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce
- Village of Los Ranchos
- Hispano Chamber of Commerce
- Neighborhood organizations

### 5.2.15 ESF 15 External Affairs

ESF 15 ensures that sufficient county assets are deployed during a potential or actual incident of critical significance to provide accurate, coordinated, and timely information to affected audiences, including governments, media, the private sector, and the populace, addressing:

- Emergency public information and protective action guidance
- Media and community relations
- Tribal and insular affairs

Primary Coordinating Agency/Department:

- Bernalillo County Public Information Office

Supporting Agencies/Departments:

- All Bernalillo County department/division public information offices
- Local media outlets
- New Mexico Broadcasters Association
- Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)
- Radio Amateur Communication Emergency Services (RACES)

### 5.2.16 ESF 16 Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties Protection (NCH)

ESF 16 supports county and other agency efforts to address protection of and natural and cultural resources and historical properties, including:

- Natural Resources:
  - Land, fish, wildlife and water
- Cultural Resources:
  - Valued aspects of the area's culture that are present in the planning area (Bernalillo County)
- Historic Properties:
  - Any historic district, site, building, structure or object in or eligible for inclusion in the National Registry of Historic Properties (NRHP)
- Natural and cultural resources and historic properties protection:
  - Conserve, protect, rehabilitate, recover and restore NCH resources
  - Conduct pre-event inventories and post-event baseline assessments of damages and provide technical assistance and resources for assessing impacts of response and recovery activities to NCH resources

Primary Coordinating Agency/Department:

- Bernalillo County Parks & Recreation

Supporting Agencies/Departments:

- Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Library System
- Bernalillo County Extension Service

- Bernalillo County Housing
- Albuquerque Historical Society
- East Mountain Historical Society
- National Hispanic Cultural Center

## 6.0 ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS

During normal operations, including preparedness and mitigation activities, administration and logistics functions will operate in accordance with standard county practices. Administration and logistics activities during response to and recovery from an incident will follow the practices outlined below, supplemented by details and procedures in attached annexes and appendices.

### 6.1 Records Management Practices

Accurate detailed records of all actions taken in an incident are essential for documenting allowable expenses for reimbursement through federal assistance programs, designing future improvements, training personnel, submitting possible insurance claims and supporting any possible litigation.

Each department will keep accurate detailed records of actions taken during an emergency and will provide reports of these actions to the Planning Section in accordance with BC EOC procedures. During an incident, processing and payment will be coordinated through the Finance and Administration Section.

All response and recovery activities and expenditures will be recorded and maintained in accordance with FEMA 322, Public Assistance Guide, June 2007, and FEMA 323, Public Assistant Applicant's Handbook, September 1999, Appendix D, Applicant Recordkeeping Forms and Instructions.

The Planning Section is responsible for collecting and maintaining records and reports received from or passed to other government entities. The Planning Section/ESF 5 also initiates and maintains a significant events log for an incident.

### 6.2 Services and Support

Each department/agency will coordinate, allocate, and manage resources required to support their activities. All organizations designated in the ESF annexes will furnish resources as required for responsibilities assigned in this plan, its annexes and incident appendices. Supplies and equipment will be provided from current inventories and stocks, from mutual aid support from local jurisdictions, from commercial sources, and donations. In cases where required resources cannot be obtained through departments and organizations recognized in this plan, requests will be forwarded to the BC EOC and coordinated through the Logistics Section for acquisition and deployment (see ESF 7 Annex). The management of resources (financial record keeping, reporting, and tracking) will be coordinated by each department with reports to the Logistics Section in the BC EOC.

## 6.3 Resource Management

Working through the Logistics Section, the ESF 7 primary coordinating agency/designee plans, coordinates and manages resource support in response to and recovery from an incident, working with the BC EOC to support resource requests. See ESF 7 Annex.

Requests for additional external resources not available from units or organizations identified in this plan will be procured through county procurement procedures or requested from additional local, state, or federal agencies through the New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. The Logistics Section will track resources deployed during an incident and maintain records of resource and personnel deployment, reassignment, and deactivation.

## 6.4 Mutual Aid and Vendor Agreements

### 6.4.1 Mutual Aid

The County has the authority to enter into mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions and organizations. Mutual aid arrangements for response support exist between Bernalillo County and the following organizations:

- All local jurisdictions in New Mexico through the Intrastate Mutual Aid System (IMAS)

### 6.4.2 Vendor Agreements

Standing contracts and agreements with vendors of resources and services that may be needed in an emergency are maintained by departmental purchasing agents.

## 6.5 Resource Procurement and Staff Augmentation

### 6.5.1 Resource Procurement

Resource procurement will be made in accordance with current laws and regulations that include emergency procedures under county and departmental policies. During an incident, procurement requests will be made to ESF 5 and addressed/fulfilled by ESF 7.

### 6.5.2 Staff Augmentation

During an incident, personnel deployments and assignments will be made by the BC EOC/Unified Command to support incident action plans and personnel assignments within the incident command system. Requests for personnel from external jurisdictions not assigned responsibilities or designed as mutual aid resources in this plan will be made by the BC EOC.

## 7.0 PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

### 7.1 Review, Testing and Exercises

BC OEM is responsible for the maintenance of this plan and for ensuring that necessary changes and revisions are prepared, coordinated, approved and distributed. BC OEM staff in conjunction with ESF primary coordinating agencies oversee regular training on the plan and regular exercises following Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) methodology to test plans, procedures, and equipment and to provide opportunities to rehearse unit and personnel responsibilities and decision-making under the plan.

### 7.2 Schedule of Review

The Bernalillo County director of emergency management ensures that the Basic Plan and all annexes and appendices are reviewed and updated at least annually. BC OEM will coordinate the annual review of the EOP with respective units, NM DHSEM, and partner agencies. Revisions are made based on operational and regulatory changes impacting County and emergency management activities and on corrective actions identified through drills, exercises, and assessment processes. Upon completion of the annual review, BC OEM will distribute the fully revised document to the individuals and organizations identified in the document's notification and distribution lists.

## 8.0 AUTHORITIES

### 8.1 Federal

- Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44, Chapter 1, Federal Emergency Management Agency, October 1, 2007
- Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act of 1990
- Homeland Security Act of 2002, 6 U.S.C. 101, et seq., as amended
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5, Management of Domestic Incidents, February 28, 2003
- Natural Disaster Recovery Act, Public Law 81-606, as amended
- Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90)
- Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006, Public Law 109-295
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988, 42 U.S.C. 5121, et seq., as amended
- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Public Law 99-149, as amended

### 8.2 State

- §11-15-1 and 11-15-2 New Mexico Statutes Annotated (NMSA) 1978, Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)
- §12-10-1 et seq, NMSA 1978, All Hazard Emergency Management Act
- §12-10-17, NMSA 1978, Proclamation of emergency
- §12-10A-1 through12-10A-19 NMSA 1978, Public Health Emergency Response Act
- §12-10B-1 through 12-10B-10 NMSA 1978, Intrastate Mutual Aid Act
- §12-11-1 through 12-11-10 NMSA 1978, Disaster Succession Act

- §12-11-23 through 12-11-25 NMSA 1978, Disaster Relief Act
- §12-12-1 through 12-12-9 NMSA 1978, Energy Emergency Powers Act
- §12-12-17 through 12-12-30 NMSA 1978, Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Act
- § 20-2-1 through 20-2-4 NMSA 1978, Martial Law
- § 25-15A-1 et seq, NMSA 1978, Search and Rescue
- §74-4E-1,et seq, Hazardous Chemicals Information Act
- State Executive Order 2005-0014 (NIMS/ICS)

8.3 Local

- Bernalillo County Code of Ordinances, Chapter 22, Article II - Civil Emergency Preparedness; sections 22-31 through 22-34

## 9.0 REFERENCES

9.1 Federal

- Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Producing Emergency Plans, FEMA 2008
- FEMA 322, Public Assistance Guide, 2007 (http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/paguide07.pdf)
- FEMA 323, Public Assistance Applicant's Handbook, 1999 (http://www.fema.gov/pdf/government/grant/pa/apphndbk.pdf)
- FEMA Disaster Operations: A Handbook for Local Government, CPG 1-6
- FEMA Guide for the Development of State & Local Emergency Operations Plans, CPG 1-8
- FEMA Guide for the Review of State & Local Emergency Operations Plans, CPG 1-8A
- National Incident Management System (NIMS), 2008
- National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP), 2004
- National Response Framework (NRF), 2007
- Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to the NRF, 2008
- Protective Action Guides for Radiological Dispersal Device (RDD) and Improvised Nuclear Device (IND) Incidents, FEMA Preparedness Directorate, 2006

9.2 State

- New Mexico All-Hazards Emergency Operations Plan, 2007
- New Mexico Disaster Assistance Program Guideline, 2011
- New Mexico Intrastate Mutual Aid System (IMAS) Implementation Guide, 2007

9.3 Local

- East Mountain Community Wildfire Protection Plan (EM CWPP)
- Middle Rio Grande Community Wildfire Protection Plan (MRG CWPP)
- Albuquerque-Bernalillo County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2007

## 10.0 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

| | |
|---|---|
| Annex: | A component of the overall EOP that describes the activities required in a specific functional area during an incident. |
| ARC: | The American Red Cross |
| Disaster: | Any unusual incident resulting from natural or human caused action which may or does endanger the health and safety, or resources of the residents of one or more towns, which is or may become too large in its entirety for regular municipal services. |
| Emergency: | Shall mean and include a sudden, usually unexpected event that does or could do harm to people, resources, property, or the environment. |
| EAS: | Emergency Alert System |
| EMS: | Emergency Medical System |
| EPA: | Environmental Protection Agency |
| EPI: | Emergency Public Information |
| EOC: | Emergency Operations Center |
| EOP: | Emergency Operation Plan |
| FEMA: | Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| Hazmat: | Hazardous materials |
| ICP | Incident Command Post |
| ICS | Incident Command System |
| Incident of Critical Significance: | High-impact actual or threatened/imminent event that requires coordinated and effective response by an appropriate combination of county and other entities to save lives, minimize damage, and provide the basis for long-term recovery. |
| LEPC: | Local Emergency Planning Committee |
| Local Disaster: | Any disaster or imminence thereof, resulting from natural or unnatural causes other than enemy attack and limited to the extent that action by the Governor is not required. |
| NAWAS: | National Warning System |
| NWS: | National Weather Service |
| PIO: | Public Information Office |
| RADEF: | Radiological Defense |
| RACES: | Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services |
| SOP: | Standard Operating Procedure |
| VOAD: | Volunteer Organization Active in Disasters |
| Warning: | Indicates an imminent and/or actual threat to the safety of life and/or property. The lead time is normally 6 to 12 hours. Advisories will be issued every three (3) hours or as the situation dictates. |
| Watch: | Indicates a potential threat to the safety of life and/or property. Lead time is usually 12 to 14 hours. Advisories will be issued every six (6) hours or as the situation dictates. |

## ATTACHMENTS

Basic Plan Attachment 1: Emergency Support Function (ESF) Matrix.....40
Basic Plan Attachment 2: Emergency Management Council* .....42
Basic Plan Attachment 3: Emergency Proclamation.....43
Basic Plan Attachment 4: Emergency Notification List* .....44
Basic Plan Attachment 5: Bernalillo County Organization Chart.....45
Basic Plan Attachment 6: Maps, Response Routes and Staging Areas*
Basic Plan Attachment 7: Succession List*
Basic Plan Attachment 8: Mutual Aid Agreements*

** The referenced Attachments are suggested for or under development*

## Basic Plan Attachment 1: Emergency Support Function (ESF) Matrix

| | ESF 1 - TRANSPORTATION | ESF 2 - COMMUNICATIONS | ESF 3 - PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING | ESF 4 - FIREFIGHTING | ESF 5 - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT | ESF 6 - MASS CARE, HOUSING, & HUMAN SVCS | ESF 7 - RESOURCE SUPPORT | ESF 8 - HEALTH & MEDICAL SVCS | ESF 9 - SEARCH & RESCUE | ESF 10 - OIL & HAZMAT RESPONSE | ESF 11 - NATURAL RESOURCES | ESF 12 - ENERGY | ESF 13- PUBLIC SAFETY & SECURITY | ESF 14- LONG-TERM RECOVERY & MIT | ESF 15- EXTERNAL AFFAIRS | ESF 16- NCH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bernalillo Animal Care & Control | | | | | | | | S | | | S | | | | | |
| Bernalillo County Accounting Department | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | | |
| Bernalillo County Assessor's Office | | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bernalillo County Budget Department | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | | |
| Bernalillo County Capital Improvements | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | |
| Bernalillo County Community Health Council | | | | | | P | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bernalillo County Community Services | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bernalillo County Economic Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | | |
| Bernalillo County Emergency Communications-911 Dispatch | | P | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bernalillo County Environmental Health | | | | | | | | | | P | P | | | | | |
| Bernalillo County Extension Service | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | S |
| Bernalillo County Finance | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | | |
| Bernalillo County Fire & Rescue Department | | | | P | | | S | | S | S | | | | | | |
| Bernalillo County Fire & Rescue EMS | | | | | | | | P | | | | | | | | |
| Bernalillo County Groundwater Resources | | | | | | | | | | S | | S | | | | |
| Bernalillo County Housing | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | S | | S |
| Bernalillo County Information Technology | | S | | | S | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bernalillo County Infrastructure Planning & Geo Resources | | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bernalillo County Manager's Office | | | | | S | | | | | | | | | S | | |
| Bernalillo County OEM | | | | | P | S | | | | S | | | | S | | |
| Bernalillo County Parks and Recreation | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | P |
| Bernalillo County Public Information Office | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | P | |
| Bernalillo County public information offices (All County Offices) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | |
| Bernalillo County Public Works | | | P | | | | | | | S | | | | | | |
| Bernalillo County Public Works Fleet/Facilities Management | | S | S | | | | S | | | | | S | | | | |
| Bernalillo County Public Works Operations & Maintenance | S | | | | | | S | | | S | | | | | | |
| Bernalillo County Public Works Solid Waste | | | S | | | | | | | S | | | | | | |
| Bernalillo County Public Works Technical Services | | | S | | | | | | | | | P | | | | |
| Bernalillo County Public Works Traffic & Engineering | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bernalillo County Purchasing Department | | | | | | | P | | | | | | | | | |
| Bernalillo County Risk Management | | | S | | | | S | | | | | | | | | |
| Bernalillo County Sheriff's Department | P | | | S | | | S | | P | | | | P | | | |
| Bernalillo County Zoning, Building and Planning | | | S | | | | | | | S | | | | S | | |
| Bernalillo Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | |
| Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Water Utility | | | S | | | | | | | S | | S | | | | |
| Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Water | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S |
| Albuquerque Ambulance Service | S | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | |
| Albuquerque Aviation Authority | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albuquerque Aviation Department Police | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | |
| Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | |
| Albuquerque City Radio Shop | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albuquerque Department of Municipal | | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albuquerque Environmental Health | | | | | | | | | | S | S | | | | | |
| Albuquerque Fire Department | | | | S | | | | | | S | | | | | | |
| Albuquerque Historical Society | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S |
| Albuquerque Meals On Wheels | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | |
| Albuquerque OEM | | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albuquerque Police Department | | | | | | | | | S | S | | | S | | | |
| Albuquerque Public School Police | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | |
| Albuquerque Public Schools (APS) | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albuquerque Purchasing Department | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | | |
| Albuquerque RIDE (Transit Authority) (ATA) | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albuquerque Search & Rescue | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | |
| Amateur Radio Emergency Services/Radio Amateur Communication Emergency | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | |
| Ambulance services | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| American Red Cross | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | |
| Central New Mexico Electric Cooperative Inc | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | |
| Comcast | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Mountain Historical Society | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S |
| El Paso Natural Gas | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | |
| FBI | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | |
| Hispano Chamber of Commerce | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | |
| Indian Health Service | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | |

## ESF Matrix continued

| | ESF 1 - TRANSPORTATION | ESF 2 - COMMUNICATIONS | ESF 3 - PUBLIC WORKS & ENGINEERING | ESF 4 - FIREFIGHTING | ESF 5 - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT | ESF 6 - MASS CARE, HOUSING, & HUMAN SVCS | ESF 7 - RESOURCE SUPPORT | ESF 8 - HEALTH & MEDICAL SVCS | ESF 9 - SEARCH & RESCUE | ESF 10 - OIL & HAZMAT RESPONSE | ESF 11 - NATURAL RESOURCES | ESF 12 - ENERGY | ESF 13- PUBLIC SAFETY & SECURITY | ESF 14- LONG-TERM RECOVERY & MIT | ESF 15- EXTERNAL AFFAIRS | ESF 16- NCH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Intrado | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JTTF | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | |
| Kirtland AFB Fire Department | | | | S | | | | | | S | | | | | | |
| Lifeguard Aeromedical | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | |
| Local media outlets | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | |
| Local NWS Representative | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| National Hispanic Cultural Center | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S |
| National Weather Service (NWS) | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neighborhood organizations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | |
| New Mexico Broadcasters Association | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | |
| New Mexico Department of Health | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Mexico Department of Health BHEM | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | |
| New Mexico Department of Health Epidemiology & Response | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | |
| New Mexico Department of Health-Public Health Region I & III | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | |
| New Mexico Department of Transportation | | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Mexico Environment Department | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | |
| New Mexico Environment Department Environmental Health Bureau | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | |
| New Mexico Gas Company | | | | | | | | | | S | | S | | | | |
| New Mexico Historic Preservation Division | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S |
| New Mexico Hospital Association | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | |
| New Mexico National Guard Aviation | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | |
| New Mexico National Guard 64th Civil Support Team | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | |
| New Mexico Petroleum Marketers | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | |
| New Mexico State Forestry Division | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Mexico State Police | | | | | | | | | S | | | | S | | | |
| Petroleum Helicopter International | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | |
| Private Sector Charter Bus Services | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Service Company of New Mexico | | | S | | | | | | | | | S | | | | |
| Quest | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rail Runner- (Middle Region CDG) | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rio Rancho Fire Department | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rock Mountain EMS | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | |
| Santa Fe County Fire Department | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sandoval County Fire Department | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Superior Ambulance Service Inc. | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | |
| Telephone service/telecommunications | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Torrance County Fire Department | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. Forestry Service | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| U.S. Coast Guard | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | |
| U.S. Customs & Border Protection | | | | | | | | | | | S | | S | | | |
| U.S. Department of Agriculture | | | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | |
| U.S. Department of Energy Rapid Assessment Program | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | |
| U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | |
| U.S. Marshals Service | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | |
| U.S. Secret Service | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | | | |
| University of New Mexico Hospital Medical Director Consortium | | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | |
| University of New Mexico Police | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Verizon | | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | | |
| Village of Los Ranchos | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | S | |
| Village of Corrales Fire Department | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Village of Tijeras | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | S | |
| Village of Tijeras Fire Department | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VOAD | | | | | | S | | | | | | | | | | |

## Basic Plan Attachment 2: Emergency Management Council

| Primary Coordinating Department/Agency | Contact person | Contact info |
|---|---|---|
| Bernalillo County Community Health Council | | |
| Bernalillo County Economic Development | | |
| Bernalillo County Emergency Communications 911 Dispatch Communications Center | | |
| Bernalillo County Environmental Health | | |
| Bernalillo County Fire & Rescue Department | | |
| Emergency Medical Services (EMS) | | |
| Bernalillo County Office of Emergency Management | | |
| Bernalillo County Parks and Recreation | | |
| Bernalillo County Public Information Office | | |
| Bernalillo County Public Works Division | | |
| Fleet/Facilities Management | | |
| Operations & Maintenance | | |
| Technical Services | | |
| Bernalillo County Purchasing Department | | |
| Bernalillo County Sheriff's Department | | |

## Basic Plan Attachment 3: Local Emergency/Disaster Declaration

**Emergency/Disaster Declaration**

**RESOLUTION**

WHEREAS, Bernalillo County has suffered severe damage caused by a _____ (Flood/Tornado/Blizzard/Earthquake) on the ___ day of _____, 20___; and,

WHEREAS, extensive damage was caused to _____(describe damage to public property, streets, roads, bridges, water, power, equipment, facilities, etc.) and to (describe damage to private business, industry, equipment, inventory, facilities, homes, land, agriculture, etc.); and,

WHEREAS, the damage has resulted in undue human suffering and hardship and threatens the safety, health, welfare, and well-being of citizens and economic function of Bernalillo County; and,

WHEREAS, all locally available public and private resources and forces available to mitigate and alleviate the damage are deemed insufficient to cope with the resulting situation, initiate repairs, and meet restoration requirements;

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority provided by local ordinances and by the New Mexico Civil Emergency Preparedness Act (NMSA 1978, 12-10-01 to 12-10-11), I do hereby declare Bernalillo County to be a/an _____(emergency/disaster) area for the purpose of exercising necessary emergency powers and expenditure of available resources, and requesting aid, assistance, and relief programs and funds available from the State of New Mexico.

DONE at the Office of the Chairperson of the County Commission this _____ day of _____, 20___.

Signature: _____

ATTEST:

Clerk/Recorder signature: _____

County Commission Adoption:
Date, Vote, Book:_____

(This declaration shall be submitted to the New Mexico Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management [NMDHSEM] Emergency Operations Center to request official State assistance)

## Basic Plan Attachment 4: Emergency Notification List

| *Title/name* | *Phone 1* | *Phone 2/Other* |
|---|---|---|
| BC Board of Commissioners: | | |
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| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| BC County Manager | | |
| BC County Legal | | |
| BC Public Information/Public Affairs Director | | |
| BC Deputy County Manager of Finance | | |
| BC Deputy County Manager of Community Services | | |
| BC Deputy County Manager of Public Safety | | |
| BC Deputy County Manager of Public Works | | |
| BC Deputy County Manager of Administrative Services | | |
| BC Sheriff | | |
| BC OEM Director | | |
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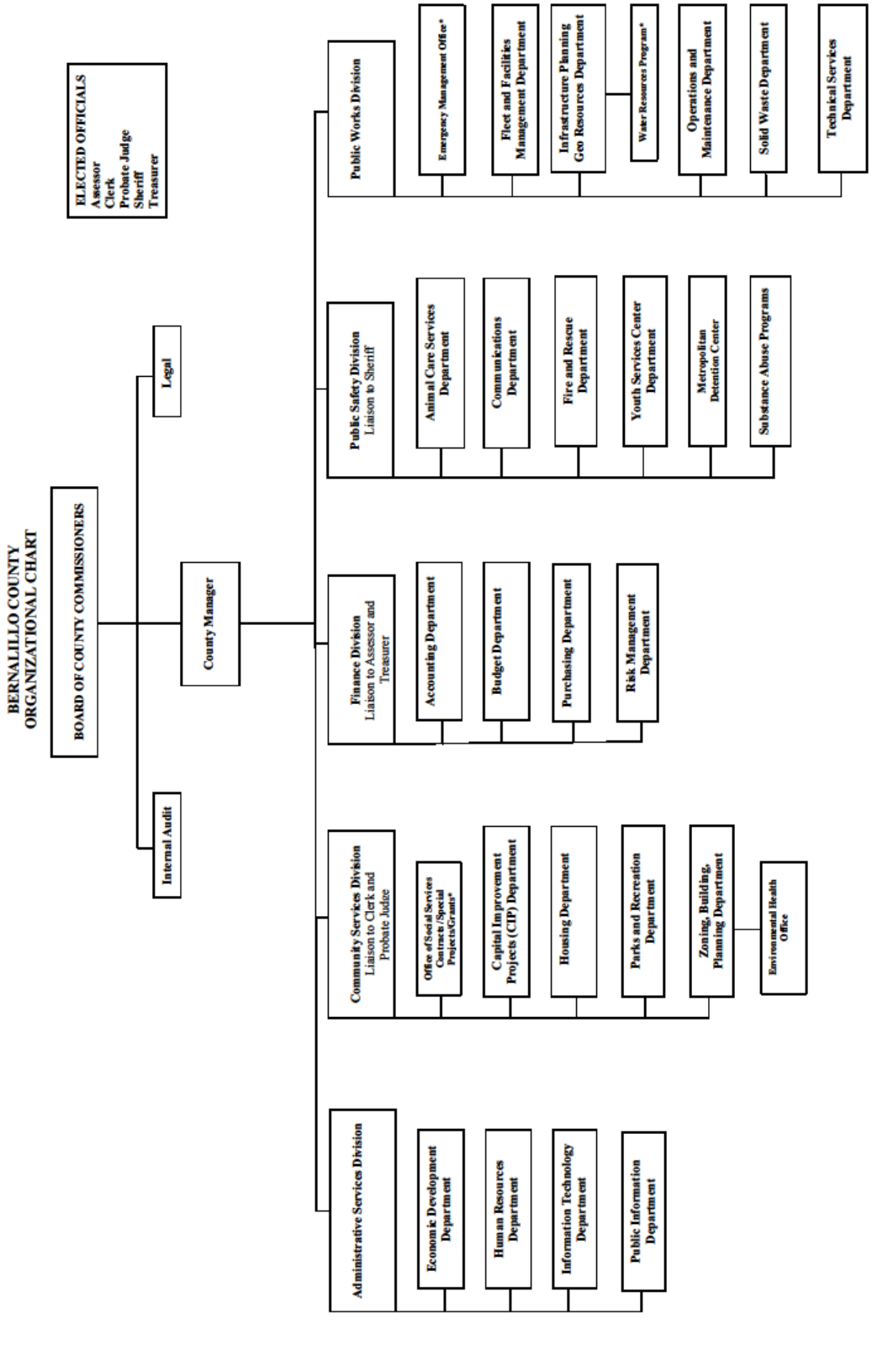
## Basic Plan Attachment 5: Bernalillo County Organizational Chart



## EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION (ESF) ANNEXES

ESF 1 Annex - Transportation Annex..... ESF 1-1
ESF 2 Annex - Communications Annex ..... ESF 2-1
ESF 3 Annex - Public Works and Engineering Annex ..... ESF 3-1
ESF 4 Annex - Firefighting Annex ..... ESF 4-1
ESF 5 Annex - Emergency Management Annex..... ESF 5-1
ESF 6 Annex - Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services Annex..... ESF 6-1
ESF 7 Annex - Logistics Management and Resource Support Annex ..... ESF 7-1
ESF 8 Annex - Public Health and Medical Services Annex ..... ESF 8-1
ESF 9 Annex - Search and Rescue Annex ..... ESF 9-1
ESF 10 Annex - Oil and Hazardous Material Response Annex..... ESF 10-1
ESF 11 Annex - Agricultural and Natural Resources Annex ..... ESF 11-1
ESF 12 Annex - Energy Annex..... ESF 12-1
ESF 13 Annex - Public Safety and Security Annex..... ESF 13-1
ESF 14 Annex - Long-Term Community Recovery Annex ..... ESF 14-1
ESF 15 Annex - External Affairs Annex ..... ESF 15-1
ESF 16 Annex - Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties Annex..... ESF 16-1