

BOB MILLER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF NEVADA
DROUGHT PLAN

JANUARY, 1991

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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STATE OF NEVADA DROUGHT PLAN

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose:

This State Drought Plan establishes an administrative coordinating and reporting system between agencies that should be involved in providing assistance to help mitigate drought impacts. The intent of this document is to establish a system for determining drought severity, for establishing a framework within which agencies would function, and to establish a process for obtaining federal assistance if required. This plan does not establish specific conservation measures for local entities nor does it affect existing water rights. This plan answers the question, “What is the State’s response during a drought?”

Plan Organization:

This plan is centered around 3 stages of drought: The Drought Warning Stage, Severe Drought State, and Emergency Drought Stage.

During the Drought Warning Stage the Drought Review and Reporting Committee (DRRC), chaired by the State Climatologist, begins meeting in January. The DRRC, utilizing the various information sources of its members, will assess the hydrologic and climatic parameter and project future conditions. The DRRC will be comprised of the following membership (the chair will be the State Climatologist and other members will be appointed by the Governor as appropriate for the drought effected area):

- State Climatologist (Chair)
- Division of Emergency Management (Vice-chair)
- Clark County Representative

- Representative, Division of Water Resources
- Washoe County Representative
- Carson City Representative
- Manager of the Truckee Carson Irrigation District
- Upper Carson River Representative
- Manager Walker River Irrigation District
- Representative of the Pyramid Lake Indian tribe
- Westpac Representative
- Humboldt River Representative
- Central Nevada Representative

It is appropriate and strongly encouraged for the committee to call on representatives of various local, state and federal agencies for information or data as may be deemed necessary in correlating preliminary recommendations. The following agencies are recommended:

- Bureau of Land Management
- National Weather Service
- Soil Conservation Service
- Colorado River Commission
- Federal Water Master
- Water Districts/Water Utilities
- United States Geological Survey
- Bureau of Reclamation
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

During a Severe Drought Stage the DRRC continues to meet, but is assisted by 3 Drought Impact Task Forces. The basic purpose of the Drought Impact Task Forces is to report on drought impacts and to recommend mitigating measures to the DRRC. In response to the impacts, the DRRC will make recommendations to the Governor for action. The 3 Task Forces are the Agricultural Task Force, the Fish and Wildlife Task Force and the Municipal and Industrial Task Force. The Lead State Agencies for these Task Forces are the State Department of Agriculture, Department of Wildlife, and Department of Administration, respectively. The Directors of these Lead State Agencies act as chair for their respective Task Force. The individual State agencies and advisory groups which make up each State Drought Impact Task Force should name an agency drought coordinator and, by their own initiative, take appropriate measures in response to drought-related problems. In this regard, task force representatives must be able to speak for their agencies and have authority to make reasonable commitments toward effective cooperation and coordination. The task forces are outlined below:

AGRICULTURE TASK FORCE

- Department of Agriculture
- Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service
- Division of Water Resources and/or State Engineer
- USDA State and County Emergency Boards
- Bureau of Land Management
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Bureau of Indian Affairs (if drought affects Indian Tribe(s))

- U.S. Forest Service
- Farm Bureau
- Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
- Soil Conservation District Association
- Soil Conservation Service
- Livestock, Feeds and Growers Associations
- Division of Emergency Management
- Member(s) From Affected Areas (s), including Indian Tribes

FISH AND WILDLIFE TASK FORCE

- Department of Wildlife
- Division of Forestry
- Division of State Lands
- Division of Water Resources
- Division of Emergency Management
- National Weather Service (Fire Weather Forecaster)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Bureau of Land Management
- National Park Service
- Bureau of Indian Affairs (if drought affects Indian Tribe(s))
- Member(s) From Affected Area (s), including Indian Tribes

MUNICIPAL AND INDUSTRIAL TASK FORCE

- Department of Administration
- Consumer Health
- Division of Economic Development
- Division of State Parks
- Division of Water Resources
- Division of Emergency Management
- Department of Human Resources
- Division of Environmental Protection
- Nevada Public Service Commission
- Commission on Tourism
- Banking Industry
- UNR/UNLV Economics Specialist
- Member (s) From Affected Areas (s), including Indian Tribes

During the Drought Emergency Stage the Drought Response Center (DRC) if formed.

The purpose of the DRC is to reduce the number of decision makers and increase the level of governmental response during an emergency situation. The Drought Response Center is made up of the chairs of the Drought Impact Task Forces and is chaired by the Director of the Division of Emergency Management. The Drought Response Center receives input from the Drought Impact Task Forces and the DRRC. The DRC reviews the drought impacts and recommended mitigating measures. The DRC makes interagency policy and financial resource allocation recommendations to the Governor. The Governor provides DRC with policy and resource allocation direction, and

the DRC in turn directs the Impact Task Forces and Lead State Agencies. The Governor deals with the State Legislature when new authority and funding is necessary. Further, if needs exceed the resources of the State, the Governor may request Federal Disaster Assistance. The DRC will coordinate Federal Disaster Assistance (Federal assistance which doesn't need State action should be implemented when necessary without going through the DRC).

State of Nevada

DROUGHT PLAN

OVERVIEW

It should be stressed that primary responsibility for drought response must remain with the individual, followed by local cooperative actions, and then state and federal assistance. Hopefully this plan will help provide an orderly system for activating the state response, when necessary and appropriate, as well as coordinating regional and federal efforts.

To preview the more detailed discussion which follows, a comprehensive state drought management plan includes certain key provisions. As drought is a gradually developing phenomenon, a phase approached is perhaps most useful and appropriate. Drought is defined and measures are identified which trigger specific state action. The drought determining measures include the Palmer Drought Severity Index, precipitation data, reservoir storage, surface water availability and ground water levels. The drought monitoring system is discussed, as well as a means of identifying and assessing potential drought impacts. Included is a formal process to gather and disseminate information and educate the public. State policies and procedures and intergovernmental assessment and response responsibilities are defined. During extreme situations the Drought Response Center is organized (key state agency officials) to coordinate intergovernmental and private efforts. Other important activities under this plan include

identifying areas most vulnerable to drought impacts, and developing potential alternative actions in advance of an emergency.

DROUGHT

WHAT IS A DROUGHT?

Drought is a complex physical and social phenomenon of widespread significance.

Drought is not usually a Statewide phenomena, differing situations in the State make drought more regional in focus. Despite all the problems droughts have caused, drought has proven difficult to define. There is no universally accepted definition because: 1) drought, unlike flood, is not a distinct event, and 2) drought is often the result of many complex factors acting on and interacting within the environment. Complicating the problem of a drought definition is the fact that drought often has neither a distinct start nor end. It is recognizable only after a period of time and, because a drought may be interrupted by short spells of one or more wet months, its termination is difficult to recognize.

The most commonly used drought definitions are based on: 1) meteorological and/or climatological conditions, 2) agricultural problems, 3) hydrological conditions, 4) economic considerations, and 5) induced drought problems.

Meteorological Drought

This type of drought is often defined by a period of well-below-normal precipitation. The commonly used definition of meteorological drought is an interval of time, generally of the order

of months or years, during which the actual moisture supply at a given place rather consistently falls short of climatically appropriate moisture supply.

Agricultural Drought

Agricultural drought is typically defined as a period when soil moisture is inadequate to meet evapotranspirative demands so as to initiate and sustain crop growth. Another facet of agricultural drought is deficiency of water for livestock or other farming activities.

Hydrologic Drought

This typically refers to periods of below-normal streamflow and/or depleted reservoir storage.

Economic Drought

These droughts are a result of physical processes but concern the areas of human activity affected by drought (e.g., municipal water supply shortages). The human effects, including the losses and benefits in the local and regional economy, are often a part of this definition.

Induced Drought

A condition of shortage which results from over-drafting of the normal water supply. The condition is aggravated by negative precipitation experience and below normal stream flow or re-charge. The “induced” drought is brought about by introducing agricultural, recreational, industrial or residential consumption into an area which cannot naturally support them.

Each type of drought will vary in severity, but all are closely related and caused by lack of precipitation.

Drought Monitoring System

Any statement and description of drought-related problems is dependent on a definition of drought. Drought is largely perceived in terms of its impacts or problems and is usually not a Statewide problem. Drought should be defined on a region by region basis. Consequently, the condition referred to is not simply a lack of rainfall or snow accumulation, although lower than normal precipitation is usually the cause of specific problems creating a drought situation. In addition to lower than normal precipitation, drought problems are compounded by related soil moisture and ground-water deficiencies as well as lack of surface water in streams and rivers or storage in lakes and reservoirs.

The most well-known indicator or index of drought severity is the Palmer Drought Severity Index (Palmer, 1965). This index is essentially a soil-moisture accounting or water-balance method. It uses precipitation as input and evapotranspiration and ground-water recharge or deep percolation as outputs to compute an accumulated value of moisture deficiency or excess. The index values center around zero (average conditions) an range from roughly -4 (extreme drought) to +4 (extreme wetness).

In Nevada we will use precipitation with respect to normal, surface water and ground water availability, reservoir storage, and the Palmer Drought Severity Index to determine the severity of a drought for a particular area.

Measures Initiating Action

Drought Warning Stage

The drought warning stage begins when a determination has been made by the State Climatologist that, based on reservoir storage, precipitation, snowpack data and weather predictions, there is a possibility that river and stream flow will be below normal for a particular area (Palmer Index between -1.0 to -2.0). When the State Climatologist has determined we are in the drought warning stage, he recommends to the Governor to have the Drought Review and Reporting Committee (DRRC membership - page 14) begin meeting on a monthly basis beginning in January.

The DRRC will monitor trends, and serve as a reservoir of technical information for state and local decision makers, as well as an initial source of information for the public and media.

The following actions would be appropriate:

- increase monitoring of water supplies
- begin creating public awareness of the water supply situation and the need to conserve.

Drought Declaration

The issue of whether to formally declare a drought is both controversial and important. The State of Nevada will approach formal declaration with caution. Formal designation may not bring additional federal support or minimize economic impacts and can cause serious economic impacts on tourism, agricultural financing, institutions and other industries. Unless a water shortage situation is expected to be of extreme magnitude, the safest approach is to aid county and local governments in determining their own situations (see Appendix B for local emergency

and disaster declaration). There is an existing and effective network of public agencies, water system managers and experts that can assess their particular needs.

Severe Drought Stage

The severe drought stage begins when the Drought Review and Reporting Committee (DRRC) determines, based on reservoir storage, precipitation, snowpack data and weather predictions, there is a strong possibility that river and stream flow will be well below normal (Palmer Index -2.0 to -3.0). At this stage the State Drought Impact Task Forces (Appendix A), chaired by the directors of the Lead State Agencies, form to assess the actual and potential impacts on the state's economy, agriculture, and fish and wildlife resources. The chair of each task force will provide a written report on drought impacts and possible mitigating solutions to the DRRC. As a reminder, local governments and other public and private interest groups should be involved, in an advisory role, in each Task Force's activities.

The DRRC will monitor progress of the Impact Task Forces, and evaluate the adequacy of task force reports and procedures. Further, DRRC will aggregate information from the individual Task Forces in order to develop its own assessments, projections and trends. DRRC will monitor task force and intergovernmental coordination, including federal agency actions, and make timely reports on the status of the drought and response activities to the Governor, other state leaders, the media, and the public.

At this stage the following actions may be appropriate:

- Eliminate unauthorized water use (e.g., idlers for construction water).
- Committees (e.g., Town Boards, City Councils, etc.) And counties initiate penalties for water waste.
- Eliminate the operation of non-recycling fountains or ponds.

- Require use of effluent for construction and dust control purposes.
- Call for wide-based community support to achieve conservation.
- Eliminate use of fire hydrants for other than fire protection.

Emergency Drought Stage

The emergency drought stage begins when the DRRC determines, based on reservoir storage, precipitation, snowpack data, and weather predictions, there is a strong possibility that river and stream flow will be well below normal (Palmer Index below -3.0), and that there are significant unmet needs which cannot be met within existing state resources. The DRRC prepares for the Governor a press release and notifies the Director of Emergency Management. The Governor activates the State Drought Response Center (DRC). The DRC is chaired by the Director of Emergency Management and consists of the Directors of the Lead State Agencies who chair the Drought Impact Task Forces. Other representatives may be designated by the Governor as required. DRC assumes the “response” responsibilities of the DRRC, including interagency and intergovernmental coordination and media relations. The same Lead State Agencies and other interests will generally be represented, so continuity of response efforts should be maintained. Decision making will be at a higher level, with DRRC continuing assessment activities and providing advice and support. The Drought Response Center will utilize the Division of Emergency Management and/or Water Planning as staff to help with the administrative, clerical and public relations duties. Drought Response Center duties take priority over the “normal” duties assigned to the Division of Water Planning.

The Drought Response Center reviews Drought Task Forces statements of unmet needs, addresses potential solutions which may involve inter-departmental actions requiring the reallocation of state financial resources and coordinates private support. DRC provides general

policy direction, and as appropriate make policy recommendations to the Governor for his disposition, such as emergency funding requests and suggested legislative action. The Center may also advise the Governor on the use of his emergency powers. DRC also assembles the necessary data to support the Governor's request, if necessary, for a Federal Presidential Disaster Declaration. For purposes of federal assistance, the Division of Emergency Management would serve as the required contact with the Federal Emergency Management Agency and generally other federal agencies (See Appendix C - "Federal Drought Assistance Authorities").

In summary, at this point, DRRC is providing information on drought conditions to the various State Drought Impact Task Forces. Each task force, in turn, provides impact assessment reports to the Drought Response Center, and also shares information with the other individual drought impact task forces. DRC makes interagency policy and resource allocation recommendations to the Governor. The Governor provides DRC with policy and resource allocation direction, and the DRC in turn directs the Impact Task Forces and Lead State Agencies. The Governor deals with the State Legislature when new authority and funding is necessary. Further, if needs exceed the resources of the State, the Governor may request Federal Disaster Assistance. The DRC will coordinate Federal Disaster Assistance. Federal assistance which doesn't need State action should be implemented when necessary without going through the DRC (Appendix C).

Should the extent of the drought require a regional effort, the Western State Water Council would provide a forum for the exchange of information on drought conditions and mitigation strategies in western states and serve to coordinate regional efforts to secure federal assistance, including support for legislation to create new programs and/or expand funding.

End of Drought

As the drought subsides and the emergency passes, if continuing assistance requirements can be met within normal state administrative channels, the Drought Response Center prepares for the Governor a press release to end the “Drought Emergency”. Then, prior to disbanding, the Center will prepare and issue a final report on its activities to the Governor. The Drought Review and Reporting Committee again assumes primary responsibility for “response” activities and for interagency and intergovernmental coordination. The Drought review and Reporting Committee will continue to function until the state plan returns to its monitoring status.

The flow chart below graphically represents the interaction, during different stages of the state drought response, of the various groups previously described. The next section outlines suggested operating procedures for each group within the plan.

Organizational Flow Chart

Flow chart available on request through the NDMC

Operating Procedures

The procedures outlined in this plan are designed to overcome, to the extent possible, potential obstacles to an effective state response by providing: 1) a timely assessment of information upon which to base decisions, 2) defined state policies and procedures for addressing drought situations, 3) specific mechanisms to coordinate intergovernmental and private response efforts, and 4) a specific means to trigger state actions to supplement private and local resources. The plan represents a process for addressing drought-related needs and facilitating mitigation, relief and recovery efforts. It is designed to effectively apply limited state resources as a drought develops. Given its duration and intensity, the drought may exceed the limitations on state resources, funding and emergency response capabilities. Therefore, the plan also addresses coordination of any necessary and appropriate federal response.

Once activated, each committee or task force and the Drought Response Center, as previously described, will meet at the call of the designated chairperson. The initial step will be to review the plan and suggested operating procedures and make any necessary revisions such as the frequency of meetings, and/or reports, the format of reports, appropriate group membership and advisory support, etc. Each appropriate state agency will name a drought coordinator. Further, special working teams may be formed to undertake specific tasks in a timely manner. Records will be kept of the drought-related activities, and prior to deactivation, a final report will be written by each group and provided to the Governor. It will include an analysis of any obstacles to an effective state response which were encountered and suggested solutions to these problems.

No special compensation will be provided members of any team, committee, task force or the Drought Response Center. General administrative support, including personnel and materials, will be provided and the cost borne by the member agencies as appropriate. In the case of the

DRRC, which meets monthly through all stages of the drought, if affected members cannot bear the burden of travel costs, requests for support will be sent to the Governor's office. (Funds will be made available through the State's drought emergency fund.)

The Drought Response Center will utilize the Division of Emergency Management and/or Water Planning as staff, as previously discussed. Requests for special funding outside of existing State and Federal programs will be reported to the Drought Response Center. The Drought Response Center reviews Drought Task Force's statements of unmet needs, addresses potential solutions which may involve interdepartmental actions requiring the reallocation of state financial resources and coordinates private support. DRC provides general policy direction, and as appropriate, makes policy recommendations to the Governor for his disposition, such as emergency funding requests and suggested legislative action.

Drought Warning Stage

Trigger:

State Climatologist determines a Drought Warning Stage exists.

Objective:

The Drought review and Reporting Committee is a State organization that will assess water availability and make recommendations to the Governor and others for necessary action to address possible water shortages.

Organization:

The DRRC may be comprised of the following membership and can be adjusted for "regional" droughts within the State (the chair will be the State Climatologist and other members will be appointed by the Governor as appropriate for the drought affected area):

- State Climatologist (Chair)

- Division of Emergency Management (Vice-Chair)
- Clark County Representative
- Representative, Division of Water Resources
- Washoe County Representative
- Carson City Representative
- Manager of the Truckee Carson Irrigation District
- Upper Carson River Representative
- Manager Walker River Irrigation District
- Representative of the Pyramid Lake Indian Tribe
- Westpac Representative
- Humboldt River Representative
- Central Nevada Representative

It is appropriate and strongly encouraged for the committee to call on representatives of various local, state and federal agencies for information or data as may be deemed necessary in correlating preliminary recommendations. The following agencies are recommended:

- Bureau of Land Management
- National Weather Service
- Soil Conservation Service
- Colorado River Commission
- Federal Water Master
- Water Districts/Water Utilities
- United States Geological Survey
- Bureau of Reclamation

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

The DRRC will meet at the call of the chair and first address necessary changes in these operating procedures or the following action plan. (Forward all changes to Administrator, Division of Water Planning for incorporation into a revision of the State Drought Plan).

Action Plan:

- Utilizing the various information sources of its members and others, the Committee will assess the following hydrologic and climatic parameters and project future conditions on a drainage basin and/or geographical/political subdivision basis:
 - Ground water levels
 - Precipitation
 - Reservoir levels
 - Snowpack
 - Soil moisture
 - Stream flow
 - Temperatures
- Provide projections and assessments in a uniform format selected or developed by the Committee. These routine reports will be issued at least monthly, when the DRRC is in session, to the Governor and the public.
- Provide supplemental and special reports as required in response to significant weather events.
- Coordinate data requirements of the DRRC and Impact Task Forces.

- Identify and seek to resolve information gaps and other impediments to accurate and timely reports.

Water Availability Information:

(Given Present and/or Potential Agency Capabilities and Reports)

Division of Water Resources and/or State Engineer

- Data on current water uses including diversions, decreed rights, and reservoir storage levels.
- Streamflow field observations and reservoir capacity projections.
- Ground water use data and projections.

State Climatologist

- Monthly and water year to date climate reports covering precipitation and temperature, evaporation compared to historic norms, and previous drought periods.
- Capacity to develop probability projections based on historical records.
- Information from the Long Range Forecast Center in Washington D.C. and Scripps Institute of Oceanography in La Jolla, California.
- The following weekly reports:
 - a. Crop Moisture Index.
 - b. Drought severity chart.

Division of Emergency Management

- Emergency water response reports.
- Requests for emergency water.

Other Members

- Report on local conditions, forecast probable events, inform committee of any special needs.

Bureau of Land Management

- Historic climate data for planning districts within the state.
- Site-specific data maintained at the district level.

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

- Reservoir storage and release information and projections.

National Weather Service

- Daily 3-5 day forecasts.
- Extended 6-10 day temperature/precipitation forecasts.
- Summary of daily temperature (heating degree day summary).
- Semi-monthly reports on the average monthly precipitation and temperature outlook for the next 30 and 90 day periods.
- Monthly water supply outlooks.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

- Statewide well measurements made on an annual basis and on a monthly basis for some areas.
- Stream gauge data, based on reporting stations, with some telemetering.
- Streamflow, reservoir and ground water use modeling for some river basins.
- Joint federal/state programs and special projects.

Soil Conservation Service (SCS)

- Truckee River Water Conditions.

Division of Water Planning

- It is the responsibility of the Division of Water Planning to insure that the required hydrologic data are being collected to effectively evaluate potential droughts and drought severity. The Division will make recommendations for network change to the DRRC. Changes in the network recommended by the DRRC will be within the funding authority of the Division or the Division of Water Resources.

Severe Drought Stage

Trigger:

The DRRC determines that a severe drought stage exists.

Objective:

DRRC will review projections of overall water supply conditions and aggregate and evaluate assessments of water demands and other needs prepared by the State Drought Impact Task Forces. DRRC will coordinate state drought response activities which can be undertaken within existing state program authority and funding. DRRC will make timely reports to the Governor, and recommend activation of the State Drought Response Center.

Organization:

The State Drought Impact Task Forces (Appendix A), chaired by the directors of the Lead State Agencies, form to assess the actual and potential impacts on the state's economy, agriculture, and fish and wildlife resources. The chair on each task force will provide a written report on drought impacts and possible mitigating solutions to the DRRC. As a reminder, local governments and other public and private interest groups should be involved, in an advisory role, in each Task Force's activities.

Action Plan:

- Review written assessments and projections of need prepared by the various State Drought Impact Task Forces.
- Aggregate these assessments and provide situation reports for the Governor, on a monthly basis, or as needed.
- Provide information to the public and media.
- Coordinate initial interagency, local and private response within existing programs and resources.
- Prepare and recommend for the Governor a press release once the DRRC determines that a “emergency drought” situation exists and growing needs require a state response beyond existing programs and funding.
- Prepare a final report to the Governor and appropriate agencies on activities conducted before turning over decision making to the DRC, and before disbanding.

Emergency Drought

Trigger:

The DRRC recommends to the Governor to declare a “Drought Emergency”.

The Drought Response Center (DRC) is activated by the Governor when the DRRC determines a critical situation exists or it becomes obvious existing state resources, programs, funding and organizations are insufficient to deal with growing problems and needs.

Objective:

The Drought Response Center reviews Drought Task Force’s statements of unmet needs, addresses potential solutions which may involve interdepartmental actions requiring the reallocation of state financial resources and coordinates private support. DRC provides general

policy direction, and as appropriate makes policy recommendations to the Governor for his disposition, such as emergency funding requests and suggested legislative action.

Organization:

The Drought Response Center will be chaired by the Director of Emergency Management, representing the Governor, and will be composed of the Directors of the Lead State Agencies representing the State Drought Impact Task Forces. Other participants may be designated by the chair, as required, in an advisory capacity, including such federal agencies as the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Reclamation, and Federal Emergency Management Agency. Other appropriate advisory may include local and private groups or individuals with specific expertise or interests, such as major water utilities, academicians, environmentalists, and water user groups or other associations affected by the drought. Participation by such interests will be at the invitation of the chair, and may necessarily be limited so as to not overly inhibit decisive action by the Drought Response Center.

Action Plan:

- Review periodic statements of unmet needs from the DRRC and Impact Task Forces, to be submitted in a uniform format.
- Request special reports from Impact Task Forces, as well as other sources.
- Identify alternative response actions, within the authority of the DRC membership, with respect to executive branch actions.
- Provide a monthly report, or as needed, to the Governor on unmet needs, reviewing DRC activities and recommending further executive action.

- Recommend to the Governor use of State drought emergency funds and/or legislative action for new programs.
- Provide general state policy direction.
- Coordinate outside support, public and private.
- Coordinate federal assistance, and prepare data to support, if necessary, the Governor’s request for a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
- Coordinate public/press/media releases.
- Prepare for the Governor a press release to end the “Drought Emergency” as the drought subsides and continuing needs can be met within normal state administrative channels.
- Prepare a final report to the Governor and appropriate agencies on activities conducted prior to disbanding.

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A

STATE DROUGHT IMPACT TASK FORCES

With respect to the State Drought Impact Task Forces, minimum duties and activities are to include:

- Revise and update as necessary task force guidelines and procedures.
- Establish procedures for coordination with other task forces, federal agencies, local government, and/or other public and private groups.
- Identify key contacts in state, federal and private support groups.
- Develop a method and procedures for periodic contact with critical areas and/or groups.
- Create and utilize special working teams, as appropriate.
- Review existing reporting and analyzing capabilities.
- Identify and inventory existing sources of assistance and available resources for response.
- Using this information, project impacts given various scenarios.
- Recommend response levels and activities.
- Estimate related costs.
- Analyze any barriers to response or special needs.
- Establish the format and process for making timely reports.
- Report to the DRRC and DRC on a monthly basis.
- Issue special reports as conditions warrant or upon request.
- Maintain supporting data and records of activities.

- Prepare a final report on activities.

Individual state agencies and advisory groups which make up each State Drought Impact Task Force should name an agency drought coordinator and by their own initiative take appropriate measures in response to drought-related problems. The timely implementation of effective measures by individual agencies should not be hindered by a strict review and approval process. Rather, the Impact Tasks Forces are to coordinate and facilitate individual agency actions and oversee cooperative efforts. In this regard, task force representatives must be able to speak for their agency and have authority to make reasonable commitments toward effective cooperation and coordination. During a Severe Drought the chair of each task force will provide a written assessment to the State Climatologist, the task force statements will be reviewed by the DRRC. During an Emergency Drought, the chairs of each task force will form the Drought Response Center.

AGRICULTURAL TASK FORCE

Trigger:

The DRRC determines that a severe drought stage exists. The Task Force is activated by the Governor.

Purpose:

To promptly notify farmers and ranchers of potential drought conditions, assess and project likely impacts, identify alternative response and sources of assistance and report data and recommendations to the Drought Review and Reporting Committee or Drought Response Center.

Lead State Agency:

Department of Agriculture

Organization:

The Agriculture Task Force is chaired by the Director of the Department of Agriculture and should include the following state, federal and advisory groups:

Department of Agriculture

Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service

Division of Water Resources

USDA State and County Emergency Boards

Bureau of Land Management

Bureau of Reclamation

Bureau of Indian Affairs (if drought effects Indian Tribe (s))

U.S. Forest Service

Farm Bureau

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

Soil Conservation District Association

Soil Conservation Service

Livestock, Feeders and Growers Associations

Division of Emergency Management

Members (s) From Affected Area (s), including Indian Tribes

The chair will appoint the member(s) from the drought affected area (s) as appropriate.

The Task Force will meet at the call of the chair, or at least monthly. The Task Force will coordinate individual agency or industry programs, augmenting such programs as necessary and appropriate. However, such programs do not require formal task force review and approval prior to implementation.

Action Plan:

- Review available data sources.
- Review existing drought reports and analyze potential threats.
- Provide timely data to ranchers, farmers, state agencies and industry.
- Inventory available resources.
- Describe potential response activities and take appropriate actions.
- Assist in emergency livestock feeding and water hauling operations.
- Survey and monitor animal health and care.
- Operate and maintain hay-locator service.
- Coordinate economic outlook reporting.
- Survey, evaluate and coordinate response to insect and pest problems.
- Oversee and coordinate intergovernmental and industry activities.

- Identify any gaps in these various programs and recommend mitigating action on unmet needs.
- Makes requests and recommendations with respect to emergency funding.
- Prepare a final task force report for the Governor upon termination of activities.

FISH AND WILDLIFE TASK FORCE

Trigger:

The DRRC determines that a severe drought stage exists. The Task Force is activated by the Governor.

Purpose:

To assess and address drought-related impacts due to the threat of water reduction and wildfire.

Lead State Agency:

Department of Wildlife

Organization:

The Task Force will be chaired by the Director of the Department of Wildlife and shall include representatives of the following agencies:

Department of Wildlife

Division of Forestry

Division of State Lands

Division of Water Resources

Division of Emergency Management

National Weather Service (Fire Weather Forecaster)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Bureau of Land Management

National Park Service

Bureau of Indian Affairs (if drought effects Indian Tribe (s))

Member (s) From Affected Area (s), including Indian Tribes

The chair will appoint the member (s) from the drought affected area (s) as appropriate. The Task Force will meet at the call of the chair, or at least monthly. The Tasks Force will coordinate actions for the State's Fish and Wildlife Resources and augment existing wildfire protection activities. However, the Task Force will not require approval of corroborating agency actions, nor actually undertake fire suppression operations, with the exception of public information and education activities.

Action Plan:

- Identify key personnel and contacts, as well as various agency policies, priorities and authority.
- Outline formal and/or informal information exchange systems.
- Collect and exchange data among agency representatives.
- Assess and project impacts on the State's fish and wildlife resources, including game and non-game species, as well as endangered species.
- Estimate potential short-term wildlife losses and make long-term projections, particularly with respect to state controlled land and waters.
- Recommend mitigation measures such as reservoir conservation pools, instream flows, construction of water ponds, etc.
- Estimate funding and manpower requirement by project and species.
- Coordinate state and federal agency assistance as well as individual reservoir and ditch company cooperation.
- Review state held water rights for fish and wildlife, and the potential impact of reservoir releases on domestic and other needs.
- Coordinate public information releases.

- Assess and project the extent and potential impact of wildfire threats.
- Review existing wildfire protection capabilities.
- Identify potential priorities for the allocation of scarce resources.
- Project the need for additional resources.
- Evaluate barriers to effective cooperation in wildfire protection.
- Provide technical planning and preparedness assistance.
- Devise a wildfire danger warning system for coordinated public education/information.
- Coordinate federal, state and local fire restrictions.
- Make requests and recommendations with respect to emergency funding.
- Prepare a final task force report for the Governor upon termination of activities.

MUNICIPAL AND INDUSTRIAL TASK FORCE

Trigger:

The DRRC determines that a severe drought stage exists. The Task Force is activate by the Governor.

Purpose:

To establish procedures and an organization to assess drought-related economic impacts and recommend and undertake specific responses.

Lead State Agency:

Department of Administration

Organization:

The Task Force will be chaired by the Director of the Department of Administration and include representatives of the following agencies:

Department of Administration

Consumer Health

Division of Economic Development

Division of Emergency Management

Division of Water Resources

Division of State Parks

Department of Human Resources

Division of Environmental Protection

Nevada Public Service Commission

Commission of Tourism

Banking Industry

UNR/UNLV Economics Specialists

Member (s) From Affected Area (s), including Indian Tribes

The chair will appoint the member (s) from the drought affected area (s) as appropriate.

The Task Force will meet at the call of the chair, or at least monthly.

Action Plan:

- Compile data and prepare assessment reports using resources of the member agencies.
- Evaluate and synthesize this data
- Identify actual and potential economic impacts of drought by area of the state.
- Identify information gaps.
- Develop and employ an economic simulation model to project drought impacts.
- Identify specific counties or areas which have or will experience significant additional resource requirements, such as Social Services expenses.
- Identify actual or potential revenue losses by state and local governments.
- Recommend mitigation measures.
- Identify state and federal sources of financial assistance.
- Identify priority areas for additional state funding, and possible sources of funding.
- Monitor the costs incurred by state agencies responding to the drought.
- Coordinate public information releases concerning economic impacts.
- Make requests and recommendations with respect to emergency funding.
- Prepare a final task force report for the Governor upon termination of activities.

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B

LOCAL EMERGENCY AND DISASTER DECLARATION

(In the case of an Indian Tribe substitute Reservation for City and Tribal Council for City Council)

When an emergency or disaster is so severe that effective response is beyond the capability of the city/county alone, and state or federal assistance is needed to supplement city/county response and recovery efforts, the City Council/County Commissioners may, upon declaring a state of emergency in the city/county, request a State of Emergency Declaration from the Governor of Nevada for the purpose of supporting city/county efforts.

If the disaster is so severe that local and state resources are inadequate to effectively handle it, the Governor may request a Presidential Emergency Declaration or Disaster Declaration. The procedures are described in the State of Nevada Emergency Plan.

The following are standard procedures for declaring a state of emergency. In cases of obviously severe situations which require immediate support, the Governor has the option of making a State Disaster Declaration immediately and dispatching damage assessment teams as soon as possible.

1. In accordance with NRS 241.020 (2) and NRS 241.020 (4), the Mayor/County Commissioner may call an emergency meeting. If it is determined that a state of emergency exists, the City Council/County Commissioner shall declare in writing that an emergency exists and shall publicize, by a method deemed appropriate, the existence of the emergency.

(A sample resolution declaring a disaster and requesting a State Disaster Declaration follows this list of procedures.)

2. After declaring a state of emergency for the City/County, the City council/County Commissioners may request a State Emergency Declaration to support response and recovery efforts. This request must be made by notifying the Governor and the Nevada Division of Emergency Management. The Governor shall be notified by the Major or County Commissioners. The Nevada Division of Emergency Management shall be notified by the local Director of Emergency Management.
3. Immediately upon notification of the declared state of emergency, the Director of the Nevada Division of Emergency Management will coordinate with the local Emergency Management Director to arrange for a joint damage assessment of the impacted area.
4. The joint damage assessment will be presented to the Governor with appropriate recommendations for the nature of State support that is needed.
5. If the Governor finds that the emergency situation is severe enough to exceed the effective response and recovery capabilities of local resources, a State of Emergency will be declared and the State of Nevada Emergency Plan will be activated in support of local efforts.
6. The Director of the Nevada Division of Emergency Management, acting on the Governor's behalf, will coordinate State support efforts with the local Emergency Management Director who will be acting on behalf of the City Council and/or County Commissioners.
7. If the emergency is severe enough to exceed the effective response and recovery capabilities of both local and state resources, the Governor may request a Presidential Disaster Declaration to gain additional Federal support. Procedures

for requesting a Presidential Declaration are listed in the section, “Recovery” in the State of Nevada Emergency Plan.

8. The City Council or County Commissioners shall terminate the state of emergency when the emergency no longer exists, or the threat of an emergency has passed. They will also notify the local Emergency Management Coordinator and the State Division of Emergency Management in this instance.

**SAMPLE RESOLUTION FOR DECLARATION OF AN
EMERGENCY**

The following sample emergency resolution is presented as a suggested guide to the content and format for a resolution by the City Council/County Commissioners declaring a local state of emergency and requesting the Governor declare a State Emergency. The content should include a description of the emergency conditions and known damage, a description of actions already taken, and a statement of the extent to which local resources are depleted. In the case of an Indian Tribe substitute Reservation for City and Tribal Council for City Council.

RESOLUTION NO. _____

SUMMARY: Resolution of the City Council/County Commissioners declaring a disaster area and a state of emergency in the City/County of (City/County) due to(name emergency).

A RESOLUTION:

WHEREAS, the (City/County) is the political subdivision of the State of Nevada;

and

WHEREAS, (State of condition of emergency); and

WHEREAS, (State a condition of emergency); and

WHEREAS, (State a condition of emergency); and

WHEREAS, (State an action taken); and

WHEREAS, (State an action taken); and

WHEREAS, (State an action taken); and

WHEREAS, (Identify a resource limitation); and

WHEREAS, (Identify a resource limitation); and

WHEREAS, (Identify a resource limitation); and

WHEREAS, the health, safety, and welfare of persons and property in City/County are currently an prospectively endangered due to (state emergency conditions); and
WHEREAS, the State of Nevada and the United States Government have manpower and resources which may be available to the City/County of City/County and its residents; now therefore,

THE CITY COUNCIL/COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF (City/County) DOES
RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS, TO-WIT:

1. That the (City/County) City Council/County Commissioners under and by virtue of the authority vested in them by Chapters 244 and 414 of the Nevada Revised Statutes, does hereby declare that a disaster area and state of emergency exists within the City/County of (City/County) and that all local resources have been and will be used to respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of the emergency caused by (state the cause).
2. That the (City/County) City Council/County Commissioners does hereby request that the Governor of the State of Nevada investigate the emergency existing in (City/County) and declare that a disaster area and state of emergency exists in (City/County).
3. That the (City/County) City Council/County Commissioners does hereby request that the Governor of the State of Nevada provide assistance, equipment and manpower from the appropriate state agencies, including (specify particular agencies known to be needed).
4. That the (City/County) City Council/County Commissioners does hereby request that the Governor of the State of Nevada contact the Nevada

Congressional Delegation in Washington, D.C. to solicit their assistance in
gaining federal aid for (City/County).

PASSED AND ADOPTED this _____ day of _____ 19____.

(Name & Title of person executing)

Attest

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX C

FEDERAL DROUGHT ASSISTANCE AUTHORITIES

The Nevada Division of Emergency Management is the Agency designated in State Statutes (NRS 414) that coordinates all state and Federal assistance to jurisdictions in both Federally declared and non-declared emergency situations or incidents.

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF (USDA)

Soil Conservation Service (SCS)

SCS provides technical assistance through local conservation districts to farmers, ranchers and local governments under various authorities. In drought-stricken areas, technical assistance emphasis is shifted to drought-related activities.

Farmers and ranchers in drought-stricken counties should contact SCS or conservation district offices to find out the specified technical and financial assistance available to them under SCS programs.

The Resources Inventory Division of the National Headquarters of SCS compiles the reports of short-duration natural phenomena including droughts.

Programs and legislative authorities authorizing these programs are described in the following paragraphs:

Inventory and Monitoring

Authority: PL 74-46; PL 92-419, Title II, Section 302; PL 95-192.

Inventorying and monitoring objectives are to provide for the field collection, interpretation and publication of natural and related resource data. These data and interpretations services many agency and department needs as well as those of individuals, groups and units of government. They permit users to examine the

relations and interactions of natural and related resources to determine how they are used and how they are managed, to define resource problems and to identify resource potentials.

Resource Appraisal and Program Development

(Resources Conservation Act) (RCA).

Authority: PL 95-912, Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977.

The objective of RCS is to assist local people in initiating and carrying out USDA Soil and Water Conservation long-range resource conservation and development programs.

Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting

Authority: PL 74-46, Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

The program objectives are to provide information on forth-coming season water supplies from streams that derive most of their runoff from snowmelt; help farm operations, rural communities and municipalities use water-supply forecasts in managing water resources; and provide hydrometeorological data for regulating reservoir storage and managing streamflow.

Soil and Water Conservation

Authority: PL 74-46, Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

The objective of the Soil and Water Conservation Program is to plan and carry out a national soil and water conservation program, and to provide leadership in conservation, development and productive use of the nation's soil, water and related resources.

Soil Survey

Authority: PL 74-46, 89-560, and Appropriation Acts prior to 1935.

The Soil Survey program objective is to provide published soil interpretations for widespread use by interested agencies, organizations and individuals.

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention (Small Watershed/PL 83-566 Program)

Authority: PL 83-566, Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention, as amended.

The objective of the PL 83-566 program is to provide technical and financial assistance to local organizations for planning and carrying out watershed management, recreation, municipal and industrial water supply, and fish and wildlife development to properly utilize water and related land resources in small watersheds.

River Basin Surveys and Investigation (River Basin Program)

Authority: Section 6, PL 83-566, as amended.

The objective of the river basin program is to assist state and local agencies in collecting decision-making information and developing a plan of action regarding water and related land resources for economic development and environmental quality.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION (FmHA)

Authorities: Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act of 1972, as amended, and Title II of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978, as amended.

FmHA has several programs which can help alleviate drought and water shortage conditions in rural areas. The Agency's emergency, soil and water, rural housing, farm ownership, watershed, and operating loan programs permit loan funds to be used to enable

farmers to establish wells. These programs can also be used to help farmers overcome financial difficulties.

The agency's water and sewer, irrigation, drainage and soil conservation, business and industry, and community facility loan programs may permit groups, including governmental bodies under some of these programs, to obtain loans for purposes which could contribute to alleviating water shortages in rural area.

The agency provides financial guidance to applicants. Technical advice is limited to accessing the feasibility and technical compliance requirements associated with a proposed loan. The agency provides no technical guidance to the general public or governmental bodies, and does not have sufficient resources to provide significant help in an area.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICES (ASCS)

ASCS provides assistance to farmers and ranchers for drought-related disasters by two types of programs: those that address loss of livestock feed production and those that address the prevention or rehabilitation of damages to farmland caused by drought.

The Livestock Feed Programs makes CCC-owned feed grains available for sale at reduced prices to eligible livestock producers in counties designated by the Deputy Administrator, State and County Operations, ASCS for Emergency Feed Assistance Program.

The Livestock Feed Programs also provides cost-sharing assistance to eligible producers under the Emergency Feed Program to purchase feed in excess of normal purchases due to production losses. Eligible producers may receive assistance for purchasing the type of feed best suited for the livestock operation. The Livestock Feed Programs can be implemented by the ASCS Deputy Administrator, State and County Operations, upon request by a County Committee for ASCS and concurrence of the State Committee.

Haying and grazing of acreage taken out of production under the Conservation Reserve Program, or production Adjustment Programs as Acreage Conservation Reserve or Conserving Use for Payment are permitted in drought emergencies. Authority to implement haying and grazing of Conservation Reserve Program acreage, Acreage Conservation Reserve acreage, and Conserving Use for Payment acreages is vested in the Deputy Administrator, State and County Operations, ASCS upon request from county Office Committees and concurrence of State ASCA Committees.

The Emergency Conservation Program (ECP) provides cost-sharing funds during a drought emergency to develop water supplies for grazing livestock, and may also assist in preventing wind erosion damage to farmland caused by drought. The Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) allows cost-sharing with agricultural producers for a wide range of measures that conserve and protect water resources as well as provide soil conservation and environmental protection benefits. Authority to approve cost-share assistance rests with the County ASC Committee.

Details of all ASCS programs can be obtained from any county ASCA office.

AMERICAN RED CROSS (ARC)

Authority: American Red Cross Charter: U.S. Congress, Act of January 5, 1905, as amended, 36 U.S.C.

The disaster services of the Red Cross during a drought or water shortage will be in support of, and in cooperation with, general community-based response efforts initiated to reduce suffering or meet basic human needs. Depending on a community's need, Red Cross activities may include:

1. Providing technical consultation and guidance to local and state government agencies or officials when planning for the distribution of water from central sites to community residents;
2. Establishing and staffing first-aid stations at community sites designated for the distribution of water to residents;
3. Coordinating voluntary agency activities designed to support local community response efforts;
4. Providing voluntary personnel to assist local government response actions.

Red Cross does not provide assistance to commercial, industrial or agricultural corporations with drought or water-shortage caused losses.

COMMERCE, DEPARTMENT OF (DOC)

National Weather Service

The National Weather Service (NWS) provides information on current weather and river conditions, forecasts and outlooks.

Every second and fourth Wednesday of each month the NWS provides drought/water resources information to the public and water management agencies. The information provided includes forecasts that cover a two-week period.

DEFENSE, DEPARTMENT OF (DOD)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE)

(OMB Cat. 12.110 and 12.111)

The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, has the authority to drill wells or transport water for farmers, ranchers, and political subdivisions in an area determined by the Secretary of the Army to be drought-distressed. The water is provided for

human or livestock consumption only. Both types of assistance are only provided after it is determined that the applicant cannot obtain the water (for reasons other than lack of financial resources) from the private sector within a reasonable time. The cost of well drilling will be paid by the applicant. If the applicant cannot obtain financing from commercial or other sources, the applicant may pay the reasonable cost over a number of years, not to exceed 30, and at an interest rate which would apply pursuant to Section 7 (b) (2) of the Small Business Act (PL 85-536). Reasonable cost is the lesser of the cost to the Corps of Engineers to construct the well or the cost of a private business to construct the well. The transportation of water by vehicle, small-diameter pipeline, or other means will be at 100 percent federal cost. The purchase, loading, unloading and storage of the water will be at the applicant's expense.

The Corps of Engineers has also developed policy and guidance for the preparation of drought contingency plans as an integral part of the overall water-control management system. Technical expertise and guidance on specific water and related land-resource problems may be available from the nearest District Engineer.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF (HHS)

(OMB Cat. 13.780)

Public Health Service personnel from the Food and Drug Administration, the Center for Disease Control, and the Health Resources and Services Administration are prepared to assist state health officials and other federal officials with health-related problems. The officials are located in the HHS Regional Offices or in the states and can provide advice, guidance and technical engineering assistance related to the assessment of actual or potential health problems and provisions of appropriate medical care.

Social Security Administration district offices are also located through the states and officials work closely with state agencies in providing whatever financial assistance and other human services may be available under existing programs.

The Older American Act authorized the Secretary of Health and Human Services to “pay for part or all of the cost of developing model projects which show promise of relieving older individuals of the excessive burdens of high utility service and home heating costs. Special consideration is given to projects under which a business concern engages in providing utility services to low income, older individuals at a cost which is substantially lower than providing utility service to other individuals.”

INTERIOR, DEPARTMENT OF (DOI)

Geological Survey (USGS)

(OMB Cat. 15.808)

The Geological Survey’s Water Resources Division provides project grants, (cooperative agreements) to state and local agencies on a 50-50 matching funds basis for scientific research projects. The objectives are to provide water information for economic development and best use of water resources, and to carry on research in hydrology. The technical information produced in the above investigations provides the physical basis for effective planning of programs for development and management of water resources and efficient operation of interrelated projects at federal, state and local levels.

APPENDIX D

APPENDIX D

BREAK DOWN OF ORGANIZATIONAL FLOW CHART

Drought Review and Reporting Committee

The DRRC may be comprised of the following membership and can be adjusted for “regional” droughts within the State (the chair will be the State Climatologist and other members will be appointed by the Governor as appropriate for the drought effected area):

- State Climatologist (Chair)
- Division of Emergency Management (Vice-Chair)
- Clark County representative
- Representative, Division of Water Resources
- Washoe County Representative
- Carson City Representative
- Manager of the Truckee Carson Irrigation District
- Upper Carson River Representative
- Manager Walker River Irrigation District
- Representative of the Pyramid Lake Indian tribe
- Westpac Representative
- Humboldt River Representative
- Central Nevada Representative

It is appropriate and strongly encouraged for the committee to call on representatives of various local, state and federal agencies for information or data as may be deemed necessary in correlating preliminary recommendations. The following agencies are recommended:

- Bureau of Land Management

- National Weather Service
- Soil Conservation Service
- Colorado River Commission
- Federal Water Master
- Water Districts/Water Utilities
- United States Geological Survey
- Bureau of Reclamation
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

DROUGHT TASK FORCES

Agriculture Task Force

The Agriculture Task Force is chaired by the Department of Agriculture and should include the following state, federal and advisory groups:

Department of Agriculture

Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service

Division of Water Resources and/or State Engineer

USDA State and County Emergency Boards

Bureau of Land Management

Bureau of Reclamation

Bureau of Indian Affairs (if drought effects Indian Tribe (s))

U.S. Forest Service

Farm Bureau

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

Soil Conservation District Association

Soil Conservation District Association

Soil Conservation Service

Livestock, Feeders and Growers Associations

Division of Emergency Management

Member (s) From Affected Area (s), including Indian Tribes

Fish and Wildlife Task Force

The Task Force will be chaired by the Director of Department of Wildlife and shall include representatives of the following agencies:

Department of Wildlife

Division of Forestry

Division of State Lands

Division of Water Resources

Division of Emergency Management

National Weather Service (Fire Weather Forecaster)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Bureau of Land Management

National Park Service

Bureau of Indian Affairs (if drought effects Indian Tribe (s))

Member (s) From Affected Area (s), including Indian Tribes

Municipal and Industrial Task Force

The Task Force will be chaired by the Department of Administration and include representatives of the following agencies:

Department of Administration

Consumer Health

Division of Economic Development

Division of Water Resources

Division of State Parks

Division of Emergency Management

Department of Human Resources

Division of Environmental Protection

Nevada Public Service Commission

Commission on Tourism

Banking Industry

UNR/UNLV Economics Specialists

Member (s) From Affected Areas (s), including Indian Tribes

DROUGHT RESPONSE CENTER

The Drought Response Center will be chaired by the Director of Emergency Management, representing the Governor, and will be composed of the Directors of the Lead State Agencies representing the State Drought Impact Task Forces.

- Lead State Agencies**
- Department of Agriculture
 - Department of Wildlife
 - Department of Administration

Other participants may be designated by the chair, as required, in an advisory capacity, including such federal agencies as the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Reclamation, and Federal Emergency Management Agency. Other appropriate advisors may include local and private groups or individuals with specific expertise or interests, such as major water utilities, academicians, environmentalists, and water user groups or other associations affected by the drought. Participation by such interests will be at the invitation of the chair, and may necessarily be limited so as to not overly inhibit decisive action by the Drought Response Center. The DRC is to be located in the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in Carson City. Support staff will be provided by the Division of Emergency Management and/or the Division of Water Planning.

APPENDIX E

APPENDIX E

ADDRESSES AND PHONE NUMBERS

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
1755 E. Plumb Lane, Suite 202
Reno, Nevada 89509
(702) 784-5411

Carson-Truckee Water Conservancy District
275 Hill, Room 230
Reno, Nevada 89501
(702) 322-8041

Colorado River Commission
1515 E. Tropicana, suite 400
Las Vegas, Nevada 89119
(702) 486-7060

Department of conservation & Natural Resources
Division of State Parks
123 West Nye Lane, Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710
(702) 687-4384

Department of Conservation & Natural Resources
Division of Water Planning
123 West Nye Lane, Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710
(702) 687-3600

Department of Conservation & Natural Resources
Division of Water Resources
123 West Nye Lane, Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Division of Emergency Management
2525 South Carson Street
Carson City, Nevada 89710
(702) 687-4240

Farmers Home Administration (FmHA)
Sub-State Office (Nevada)
1179 Fairview Drive, Suite L
Carson City, Nevada 89701
(702) 887-1222

Federal Water Master
290 South Arlington
Reno, Nevada 89501
(702) 784-5241

Nevada Commission on Tourism
5151 S. Carson Street
Carson City, Nevada 89710
(702) 687-4322

Nevada Consumer Health Protection
505 E. King Street, Room 103
Carson City, Nevada 89710
(702) 687-4750

Nevada Department of Administration
Blasdel Building, Room 204
209 E. Musser Street
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Nevada Department of Human
505 E. King Street, Room 600
Carson City, Nevada 89710
(702) 687-4400

Nevada Division of Economic Development
5151 S. Carson Street
Carson City, Nevada 89710
(702) 687-4325

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
123 West Nye Lane, Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710
(702) 687-4670

Nevada Division of Forestry
123 West Nye Lane, Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710
(702) 687-5738

Nevada Farm Bureau
1300 Marietta Way
Sparks, Nevada 89431
(702) 358-3276

Nevada Public Service Commission
727 Fairview Drive
Carson City, Nevada 89710
(702) 687-6007

Office of State Climatologist
Mackay Science Hall
University of Nevada, Reno
Reno, Nevada 89557
(702) 784-6995

Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe
P.O. Box 256
Nixon, Nevada 89424
(702) 786-5626

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
705 N. Plaza
Carson City, Nevada 89701
(702) 882-3436

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service
University of Nevada, Reno
Reno, Nevada 89557
(702) 784-6611

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Federal Office Building
324 25th Street
Ogden, Utah 84401
(801) 399-6201

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
1200 Franklin Way
Sparks, Nevada
(702) 331-6444

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Humboldt National Forest Headquarters
976 Mountain City Highway
Elko, Nevada 89801
(702) 783-5171

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Toiyabe National Forest Headquarters
1200 Franklin Way
Sparks, Nevada 89432
(702) 331-6444

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation District Association
705 N. Plaza
Carson City, Nevada 89701
(702) 883-2293

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service
State Headquarters
1281 Terminal Way
Reno, Nevada 89502

U.S. Department of Commerce
National Weather Service
2601 East Plumb Lane
Reno, Nevada 89502
(702) 784-5402

U.S. Department of Defense
Army Corps of Engineers
650 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, California 95814
(916) 551-2526

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Western Nevada Agency
1300 South Curry
Carson City, Nevada 89701
(702) 887-3500

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Room 3008, Federal Building
300 Booth Street
Reno, Nevada 89509
(702) 785-5496

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
State Office
850 Harvard Way
Reno, Nevada
(702) 785-6400

U.S. Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
4600 Kietzke Lane, Bldg. C, Suite 125
Reno, Nevada 89502
(702) 784-5227

U.S. Department of the Interior
Geological Survey
Water Resources Division
705 N. Plaza
Carson City, Nevada 89701
(702) 882-1388

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
450 Golden Gate Avenue
Box 36063
San Francisco, California 94102
(415)556-4196

U.S. Soil Conservation Service
Reno Field Office
1281 Terminal Way
Reno, Nevada
(702) 784-5408

Walker River Irrigation District
P.O. Box 820
Yearington, Nevada 89447
(702) 463-3523

Westpac Utilities
6100 Neil Road
Reno, Nevada 89500
(702) 689-5000

APPENDIX F

APPENDIX F

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- International Drought Information Center Department of Agricultural Meteorology University of Nebraska. Planning for Drought: A Process for State Government. Dr. Donald A. Wilhite, Director. June 1990.
- State of Nevada, Drought Review and Reporting Committee. Report of the 1988 Governor's Drought Review and Reporting Committee. August 1988.
- State Water Plan Coordinating Committee, Utah Natural Resources. Section 13, Disaster and Emergency Response. January 1990.
- Inland Water Directorate Conservation and Protection. Western and Northern Region Environment Canada. The Role of Data in Drought Planning and Management. E. Kienholz, R. Boals, M. Kowalchuk, V.G. Zakrevsky, D. Tate. August 1990.
- California Department of Water Resources. Water Conservation Guidebook No. 7. Urban Drought Guidebook. March 1988.
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