

STATE OF OREGON
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

VOLUME II

EMERGENCY
OPERATIONS



Part 1
Introduction

Part 2
Basic Plan

Part 3
Hazard Specific

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STATE OF OREGON
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

VOLUME II, PART 1

INTRODUCTION



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STATE OF OREGON
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

VOLUME II, Part 1, Introduction

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STATE OF OREGON
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

VOLUME II, Part 1, Introduction

SECTION A: AUTHORITY AND ADOPTION

The Oregon Emergency Management Plan is developed, revised, published, and distributed in accordance with Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS), Chapter 401.

It is issued by the Director of Oregon Emergency Management under the provisions of ORS 401.270 to **"coordinate the activities of all public and private organizations providing emergency services within this state,"** and to **"provide for and staff a State Emergency Coordination Center to aid the Governor."**

As stated in ORS 401.035, **"the Governor is responsible for the emergency services system within the State of Oregon."**

The Director of Oregon Emergency Management utilizes the Emergency Management Organization (EMO) described in this plan in advising the Governor, and to assist in coordinating the State response to an emergency or disaster.

MEMORANDUM
OREGON STATE POLICE
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

DATE: January 1, 2001
TO: Holders of the Oregon Emergency Management Plan
FROM: Myra Thompson Lee
SUBJECT: Emergency Operations Plan

Volume II (Emergency Operations) of the Oregon Emergency Management Plan, commonly referred to as the Oregon EOP, has been updated and revised. This EOP delineates the policies, procedures, and organization that Oregon Emergency Management, OEM, uses when activating the State Emergency Coordination Center in response to a disaster occurring in Oregon.

This is not a new document, rather it refines the procedures and organization that Oregon has successfully used to manage emergencies and disasters for over two decades. This is the culmination of months of dedicated effort by individuals of the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) Council working with the assistance and expertise of their various agency and departmental staffs.

In conformance with ORS 401.035 and .270, this plan is applicable only to state agencies. It is not a directive to local jurisdictions, or to those federal and volunteer agencies that commonly support the state in our disaster response efforts.

When utilizing the Emergency Operations Plan it is important to note that in most cases, the responsibility for first response, and for managing emergency operations rests at the local government level. All state agency response activities, coordinated from the Oregon Emergency Coordination Center, are supplemental and complementary to local efforts.

This document supersedes all previous editions of the Oregon Emergency Operations Plan, Volume II, which should be destroyed. Periodic changes to this plan may be made as events and technology dictate.

MTL/osr

Attachment

SECTION B: PREFACE

While no plan can replace the common sense and good judgement of emergency responders and state agency decision makers, this Emergency Management Plan (EMP) does provide a framework to guide the efforts of the State of Oregon to respond to and initiate recovery from major emergencies and disasters.

This plan describes the roles and responsibilities of state agencies in managing emergencies in a coordinated manner and establishes a program for comprehensive emergency management. It documents the agreements and procedures by agencies of the State of Oregon about how the state will respond to and manage the effects of major emergencies and disasters.

This plan recognizes that most public safety agencies in the state operate under an Incident Command System (ICS) and organizationally accommodates the interface between local government's ICS and the State's Emergency Coordination Center (ECC). Also, the plan functions as a bridge between local, state, and federal emergency management systems.

This Emergency Management Plan (EMP) is divided into three volumes:

VOLUME I: *"Preparedness and Mitigation"* includes the plans and guidance necessary for the state to prepare to resist the effects of a disaster. It includes the state disaster hazard assessment, Emergency Management Training and Exercise Program, and plans to mitigate (or lessen) the physical effects of a disaster to citizens, the environment and on property.

VOLUME II: *"Emergency Operations Plan"* which is referred to as the **BASIC PLAN**, describes in broad terms the organization used by the state to respond to emergencies and disasters. It contains the **EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION** and the **FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES**. It describes common management functions; areas common to most major emergencies or disasters, such as communications, public information, and others.

VOLUME III: *"Relief and Recovery"* gives State guidance, process, and rules for assisting Oregonians with recovery from the effects of a disaster. It includes procedures to be used by government, business, and citizens.

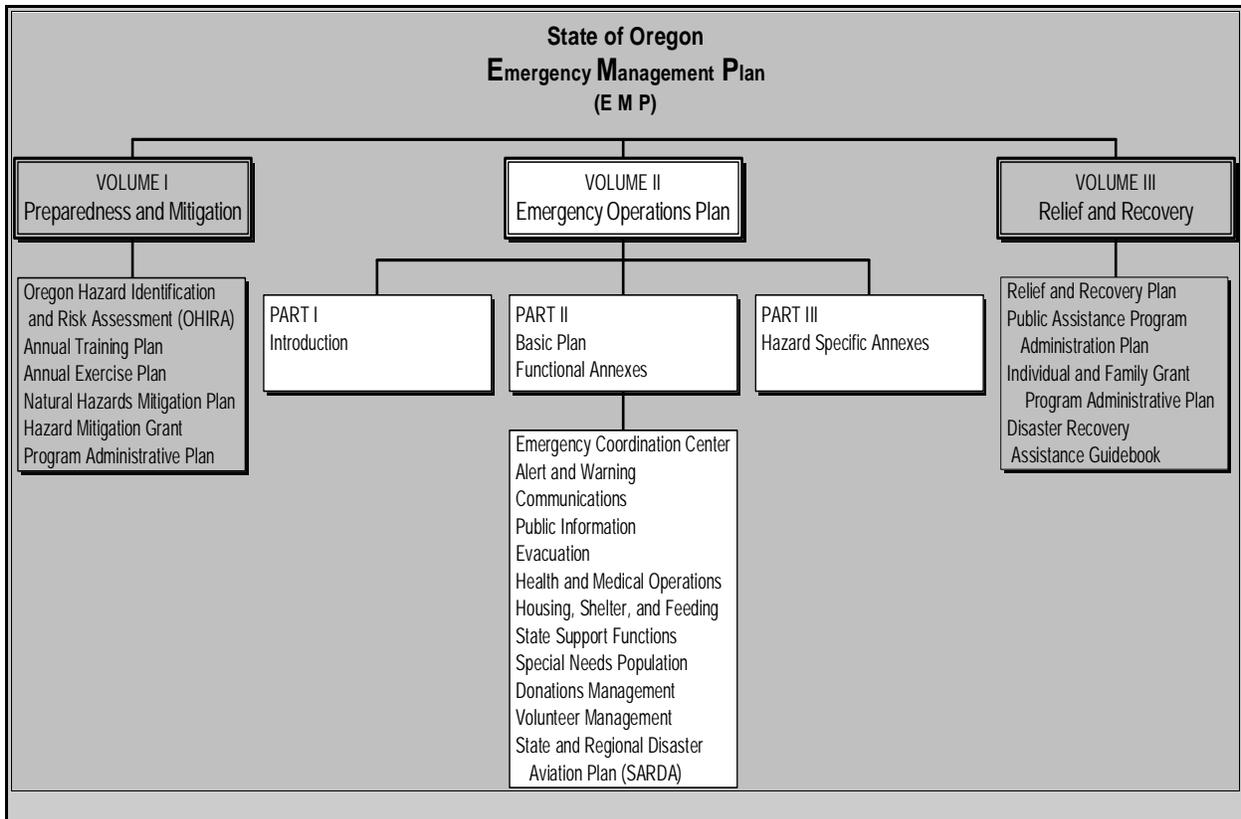


Figure I-1 State of Oregon Emergency Management Plan

This plan is Volume II of the “State of Oregon EMP”, and is divided into three parts:

PART ONE is the **OVERVIEW TO THE PLAN**. It provides an introduction to the plan, reference information, and identifies the authority by which the plan was developed.

PART TWO is the **BASIC PLAN** which describes in broad terms the organization used by the state to respond to emergencies and disasters. It contains the **EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION** and the **FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES**. It describes common management functions and areas common to most major emergencies or disasters, such as communications, public information, and others.

PART THREE is the **HAZARD SPECIFIC PLANS/ANNEXES**. It builds on information from parts one and two, and targets the specific hazards that confront the state.

SECTION C: STATE AGENCY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

INTRODUCTION: The following pages outline the roles and responsibilities of Oregon state agencies that may be involved in an emergency response or in an emergency management operation. This information is intended to provide a general overview of the roles of these agencies in this regard and is not intended to comprehensively cover their specific procedures. Each department/agency is expected to develop and maintain procedures supporting this Basic Plan. During response to an emergency or disaster, the appropriate agencies on this list may send representatives to the Oregon Emergency Coordination Center.

Administrative Services, Department of	(DAS)
Agriculture, Oregon Department of	(ODA)
Aviation, Department of	(AERO)
Consumer and Business Services, Department of	(DCBS)
Building Codes Division	(BCD)
Insurance Division	(INS)
Occupational Safety and Health Division, Oregon	(OR-OSHA)
Corrections, Department of	(ODOC)
Environmental Quality, Department of	(DEQ)
Energy, Office of	(OOE)
Fish and Wildlife, Department of	(ODFW)
Forestry, Department of	(ODF)
Geology and Mineral Industries, Department of	(DOGAMI)
Human Services, Department of	(DHR)
Oregon Health Division	(OHD)
Land Conservation and Development, Department of	(DLCD)
Military, Oregon Department of	(OMD)
Parks and Recreation Department	(OPRD)
Poison Center, Oregon	(PCC)
Public Utility Commission	(PUC)
State Lands, Division of	(DSL)
State Police, Oregon	(OSP)
Office of Emergency Management	(OEM)
Office of State Fire Marshal	(OSFM)
Law Enforcement Data System	(LEDS)
Office of State Medical Examiner	(OSME)
Transportation, Oregon Department of	(ODOT)
Water Resources Department	(WRD)
American Red Cross	(ARC)
Civil Air Patrol	(CAP)

Table I-1 State Agencies in this Plan.

- A. ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF (DAS). DAS prepares the Governor's budget recommendations, provides accounting services, oversees the acquisition and use of information systems, and provides computer services to state agencies. DAS also manages the State Motor Pool, provides facilities lease management and negotiation, provides centralized contracting services, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping, and provides printing services to State agencies. DAS distributes state surplus property and acts as an agent to distribute Federal surplus property to state agencies. While DAS does not normally respond directly to disasters, it plays a pivotal role in supporting those who do. DAS may redeploy state personnel to assist with disaster operations. Should the need arise due to a disaster event, DAS may be tasked with the responsibility of procuring a site suitable to the collection and distribution of donated goods and materials.
- B. AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF (ODA). During an emergency, the Department of Agriculture advises the Governor on matters pertaining to the safety and conservation of agricultural resources to include migrant agricultural workers. Its Pesticide Analytical and Response Center functions as a clearinghouse of information on alleged and actual health and environmental incidents involving pesticides. ODA investigates these incidents and reports its findings. ODA provides on-site technical support to the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and others during response to agricultural chemical spills or releases. ODA operates a laboratory with chemical analysis capability.
1. ODA coordinates with the State Health Officer on milk and other food products in commerce in response to nuclear incidents. The Food and Dairy Division can serve as liaison with trucking companies to provide food transport and tank trucks to haul water and other liquid products.
 2. The Department has extensive laboratory facilities in agriculture, veterinary services, and pest control. It provides information on emergency feeding and protection of livestock. ODA also provides information on the location of food stockpiles and is a channel for communications with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Agricultural Stabilization Service and coordinates access to emergency funding through these agencies.
- C. AVIATION, DEPARTMENT OF (DOA). DOA's goals include the development of aviation as an integral part of the state's transportation network and supporting aviation safety and education. The department also owns and operates 31 airports statewide; most in rural areas, and provides funding for the state's air search and rescue program. DOA maintains a detailed information database about all airports and heliports in the state. During times of disaster DOA may provide:
1. A limited number of staff and equipment to assist in emergency airport repairs.
 2. A small single engine, fixed wing aircraft that could be used for aerial reconnaissance and limited cargo and passenger operations.
- D. CONSUMER AND BUSINESS SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF (DCBS). The Department of Consumer and Business Services is Oregon's largest regulatory agency, and is the parent organization of the Building Codes Division, Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division (OR-OSHA), and Insurance Division.
1. Building Codes Division (BCD) is charged with adopting and enforcing uniform building codes relating to construction, reconstruction, alteration, and repair of structures and to the installation of mechanical, plumbing, and electrical devices and equipment. The division provides qualified engineers as needed to advise the ECC and assist in disaster surveys.

2. Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division (OR-OSHA) administers the Oregon Safe Employment Act (OSEAct) and enforces the Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Rules, which establish minimum safety and health standards for all industries.
 3. The Insurance Division ensures the financial soundness of insurance companies, the availability and affordability of insurance, and the fair treatment of policy holders.
- E. CORRECTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF (ODOC). ODOC's mission is to promote public safety by holding offenders accountable for their actions and reducing the risk of future criminal behavior. The ODOC is responsible for the control and custody of inmates housed in prisons throughout Oregon. Offenders sentenced for more than 12 months for crimes are sent to prison. Inmates may be housed in maximum, medium or minimum custody prisons. Only inmates classified with minimum custody (30% of the almost 10,000 inmates) may be used to provide labor in the communities. There are eight minimum custody prisons located throughout Oregon.

Generally, minimum custody inmates may be used during a community emergency through Inmate Work Programs or by a declaration of a "State of Emergency".

1. Inmate Work Programs offer inmate work crews usually consisting of up to 10 inmates with a supervisor. These crews can be arranged through the local prison and may be assigned work up to 90 miles from the prison. Typically, the work crew will be transported, equipped and supervised by ODOC personnel.
 2. State of Emergency declaration will enable inmate work crews to be dispatched to needed locations for prevention or mitigation efforts. All inmate work crews will be activated through the State Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) and will be assigned an incident number. The ECC will contact the local prison to activate the requested inmate work crews.
- F. ENERGY, OFFICE OF (OOE). OOE is the lead state agency for managing response to transportation accidents involving radioactive materials and for emergencies at the Washington Nuclear Power Plant #2 (WNP2) and Hanford facilities in Washington State, at the idled Trojan nuclear plant near Rainier, and the Research Reactors at Reed College and Oregon State University. They developed and maintain the hazard specific WNP-2/Hanford Emergency Response Plan. The Oregon Office of Energy is also the lead agency for ensuring a coordinated response to petroleum shortages or disruptions. The Oregon Office of Energy developed and maintains the Oregon Petroleum Contingency Plan.
- G. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, DEPARTMENT OF (DEQ). DEQ is the lead state agency for response to emergencies involving oil and chemically hazardous materials and can contract for the cleanup of oil or hazardous materials in cases where a responsible party is not known or recalcitrant. DEQ also assists law enforcement agencies by arranging for removal and disposal of chemicals from illegal drug labs, and has limited laboratory capability to analyze oil and hazardous materials samples on an emergency basis.
1. DEQ is responsible for developing and maintaining the statewide master plan for spill response, known as Northwest Area Contingency Plan. The Office of the State Fire Marshal manages the response to hazardous material spills and DEQ assists with hazardous materials clean up.
 2. DEQ also develops comprehensive plans and programs for air and water pollution control and solid and hazardous waste disposal.

- H. FISH AND WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT OF (ODFW). ODFW is concerned with, and responds to, oil and hazardous materials incidents and all other incidents that could degrade land or water to the point that fish or wildlife would be adversely affected, or their habitat degraded or destroyed. Under such circumstances, the agency is capable of assessing damage to natural resources. ODFW is also charged with damage assessment for lands and infrastructure under their control and may provide personnel and vehicle assets to aid in disaster response and recovery efforts.
- I. FORESTRY, DEPARTMENT OF (ODF). ODF activities involve all phases of forestry including: responsibility for the protection from fire of sixteen million acres of private, state, and federal forest lands; the detection and control of harmful forest insects, pests and forest tree diseases; the rehabilitation and management of state-owned forest lands; and operation of tree nurseries. Through the *Fire Mobilization Plan*, ODF is capable of mobilizing a substantial response to emergencies including incident management teams, public information personnel, radio systems, communications trailers, kitchens, shower units, and other support services.
1. ODF assesses damage to lands and infrastructure under its control and may provide staff and vehicle assets to aid in disaster response and recovery efforts.
 2. ODF operates the Salem Coordination Center, which is responsible to coordinate the distribution of ODF assets statewide. Area Headquarters located throughout the state direct response activities of ODF assets.
- J. GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES, DEPARTMENT OF (DOGAMI).
1. DOGAMI serves a broad public by providing a cost-effective source of geologic maps and other information for Oregonians and to use that information in partnerships to reduce the future loss of life and property due to potentially devastating earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides, floods, and other geologic hazards; inventory geologic resources including aggregate and industrial minerals and mineral fuels; formulate policy based on an improved understanding of the geologic processes and conditions that will affect the use of lands and water in the state; and guide the responsible development of mineral resources.
 2. During, or in anticipation of events of geologic significance such as earthquake, tsunami, landslide and debris flows DOGAMI provides:
 - a. A staff member to serve as spokesperson to the media to explain the event.
 - b. Staff to the State ECC to serve as technical expert.
 - c. After earthquakes and or tsunamis that cause surface damage, provide field teams to identify, catalogue, photograph and analyze geologic features unique to the event.
- K. HUMAN SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF (DHS). DHS coordinates the activities of the state's principal social service agencies. The Department administers programs providing services directly or indirectly to Oregonians. DHS is the parent department for the Oregon Health Division (OHD) and subdivisions thereof.
1. OHD is the primary link to the Federal Health and Medical Services and to each of the State's County's Health and Medical Services departments, which includes ties to the Emergency Medical Services (EMS), Sanitation, and Radiation sections. Its broad mission is to protect, preserve, and promote the health of all Oregonians. Main functions include monitoring the health of the public, establishing standards and priorities for public

health services, and providing health information and training. OHD is the lead state agency for all radiation emergencies except those delegated to OOE.

- a. The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Section coordinates statewide trauma system planning, ambulance service area planning, and develops standards for ambulance personnel and emergency medical technicians.
 - b. The Radiation Protection Services Section provides radiation monitoring expertise and is the state's primary radiological response organization. It also provides radiation monitoring training to local government emergency response agencies and assists in the development of emergency operations plans and procedures.
 - c. The Drinking Water Section (DWS) works to ensure the safety of public water supplies. During an emergency DWS works closely with the local water districts to ensure a safe supply of drinking water.
 - d. The Center for Disease Prevention and Epidemiology plays a dual role. This unit is responsible for the identification, investigation, and prevention of diseases and injuries caused by infectious agents, biological agents, physical trauma, toxic chemicals, and unhealthy behaviors. It also gathers and analyzes data reported from a number of sources and converts these data into information resources used for public warning and notification.
 - e. The Public Health Laboratory (PHL) supports the activities of the Division and local health departments by providing lab testing and consultation. During a biological emergency/event the PHL is the state's primary source of laboratory agent identification.
2. Oregon Health Division operates an Agency Operations Center (AOC). The AOC functions as a coordination and communications center for Health Division activities during a disaster and maintains close contact with the Health Department representative in the State ECC, Federal Health and Human Services (HHS) and affected County Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs).
 3. Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Division is responsible for crisis counseling and intervention during disaster situations.
 4. Adult and Family Services (AFS) Division assists in assessment of damage to homes and apartments (dwellings) and personal property following a major emergency or disaster event. They also manage the FEMA Individual and Family Grant (IFG) Program which provides federal and state disaster assistance to persons affected by events declared to be a "major disaster" or "emergency" by the President of the United States.
- L. LAND CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF (DLCD). DLCD administers Oregon's statewide land-use planning program and Oregon's federally approved coastal-management program, as well as administering the National Flood Insurance Program in Oregon.
- M. MILITARY, DEPARTMENT OF (OMD)
1. OMD is the headquarters for the Army and Air National Guard (Guard) and supervises all matters pertaining to personnel administration, supply and logistical support of the Guard, State Defense Force, and all state-owned or leased armories, posts, camps, military reservations and rifle ranges.

2. Guard units are trained and equipped to aid in providing law enforcement, medical care, traffic control, fire fighting support, resource distribution, potable water transportation, mass feeding of disaster victims, establishing communications networks with fixed and mobile radios, providing aerial surveillance of a disaster area, and the provision of limited electric power from portable generators. The Guard may also assist in search and rescue, lifesaving and air ambulance missions.
 3. In peacetime, the Guard is under the command of the Governor with its active command and administration vested in the Adjutant General. When directed by the Governor through a declaration of a "State of Emergency", the Guard may be placed in state "active duty status", with the state bearing financial responsibility for the committed forces to include wages, fuel, equipment maintenance, and other expenses.
 4. It is the policy of the Governor and the Adjutant General to mobilize only those Guard resources necessary to respond to the emergency situation.
 5. OMD operates an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) that controls the response activities of all Guard units. OMD maintains a presence in the State ECC whenever it is activated.
 6. Specific Emergency Management restrictions:
 - a. No State agency or local jurisdiction may employ Guard assets without the State ECC approval. The exception to this rule is that area Commanders may render immediate aid to save lives and protect property under circumstances outlined in **National Guard Regulation (NGR) 500-1, *Military Support to Civil Authorities***.
 - b. In general terms, Guard assets may be deployed under the following conditions:
 - (1) The situation is beyond the control of local authorities and formal assistance has been requested through the declaration process.
 - (2) Requested resources are not available from commercial sources and are deployed to supplement, not replace local efforts.
 - (3) Assistance is limited to those tasks the Guard can accomplish more effectively or efficiently than another State agency.
 - (4) Guard resources specifically requested by State agencies or local jurisdictions will generally be provided on a cost reimbursable basis.
- N. OREGON HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY (OHSU) POISON CENTER (OPC). The Oregon Poison Center (OPC) is a 24 hour emergency service which provides assessment and treatment information for individuals who have experienced a poisoning or toxic exposure. The Center is staffed by Registered Nurses and Physicians with expertise in toxicology. This agency plays an active role in Hazardous Materials Incidents providing direction to first responders and health care providers regarding the care of exposed individuals. The staff of the center provide patient assessment and triage information as well as ongoing monitoring and evaluation of patient condition.
- O. PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION (PUC). PUC regulates the state's investor owned electric, natural gas and telephone utilities, and certain water companies. PUC ensures that these utilities and companies have adequate emergency preparedness plans in place. During emergencies, disasters, and when the State ECC is activated, the PUC serves as the state's liaison to the

utilities.

- P. STATE LANDS, DIVISION OF (DSL). DSL manages over 1.5 million acres of agricultural, grazing, forest, estuaries and tidelands, offshore lands and submerged and submersible lands of the state's navigable waterways. It is responsible for administering the state's removal-fill law which protects Oregon's waterways. DSL serves as the lead state agency for the protection and maintenance of state wetlands.
- Q. PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT (PRD). PRD's mission is to "provide and protect outstanding, natural, scenic, cultural, historic and recreational sites for the enjoyment and education of present and future generations". The Department operates Oregon's state parks and is responsible for administering DSL's permit program along the Oregon coast.
- R. STATE POLICE, DEPARTMENT OF (OSP).
1. OSP's mission is to develop, promote and maintain the protection of Oregon's residents, property and natural resources and to enhance safety and livability by servicing and protecting its citizens and visitors through leadership, action and coordination of Oregon's public safety resources.
 2. The Department is organized into bureaus: Operations Services, Support Services, Information and Special Services and Intergovernmental Services, with the majority of Emergency Management activities concentrated in two bureaus:
 - a. Operations Services: The mission of Operations Services is to preserve the peace, to enforce the law, and to prevent and detect crime. The State Police are empowered to enforce all Oregon Statutes without limitation by county or other political subdivision. The Bureau and its members cooperate with city and county agencies while providing specific services through the Crime Laboratories and Bureau of Criminal Identification. Because OSP is often first on-scene during an emergency, it may act as an initial incident command agency until the local incident command agency is on-scene, or if no local agency is available. OSP personnel at a disaster scene may provide limited damage assessment as their duties permit. In addition to enforcement and specific services, OSP provides for the protection of life and property, traffic control, crowd control, communications, emergency first aid, site security, and security for vital state facilities. Generally, law enforcement within the disaster/emergency area remains the responsibility of local authorities along established jurisdictional boundaries, unless state assistance is requested or required by statute.
 - b. Intergovernmental Services
 - (1) Office of Emergency Management (OEM). OEM is also known as Oregon Emergency Management. The mission and purpose of this agency is to execute the responsibility of the Governor to establish, maintain, and implement an emergency services system. The Oregon Emergency Management Plan is a critical element of that system. The plan is the vehicle for implementing State emergency powers and authority granted to the Governor under Oregon Revised Statutes Chapter 401. OEM coordinates with local jurisdictions to develop and maintain city and county emergency operations plans. In accordance with **ORS 466.620**, OEM serves as the state's twenty-four hour central reporting point for the notification of oil and hazardous materials spills and other emergency incidents. Through the Oregon Emergency

Response System (OERS), OEM provides local government and industry with a single point of contact to obtain the assistance of any state emergency response agency 24 hours a day.

- (2) Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM). The goal of the Office of the State Fire Marshal is to reduce the loss of life and property from fire, explosion, and hazardous materials incidents. As described in the State Fire Service Plan, the OSFM may direct the activities of all structural fire fighting resources of the state through the implementation of the "Conflagration Act" (**ORS 476.510 to 476.610**). OSFM also oversees the response activities of Oregon's Regional Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Response Teams and coordinates the use of the statewide Fire Net / HAZMAT radio system. The Division serves as liaison with state and federal fire protection agencies, including Oregon Department of Forestry, US Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. SFM operates an Agency Operations Center in Salem on an "as needed" basis.
- (3) Medical Examiner Division is the lead agency in the implementation of the Mass Fatalities Incident Annex to this plan. Activation of this annex may occur as the result of a natural disaster, terrorist action, human error, structural failure, epidemic, mass suicide or other occurrence resulting in a number of deaths which overwhelms the local medical examiner's resources. The goal of this annex is to provide for identification of the deceased, documentation of the cause and manner of death, safeguarding the property of the deceased and to return the property of the deceased and their remains to the next-of-kin.
- (4) Law Enforcement Data System Division (LEDS): LEDS is the focal point and "control agency" for access by law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in Oregon to the online information in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) National Crime Information Center (NCIC), the interstate law enforcement message switching network, and the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), which is operated by a consortium of states. Since LEDS computer terminals are located statewide in all law enforcement agencies and most Public Safety agencies, the system is used to relay critical public safety information both day-to-day and during disasters.

3. OSP operates three Regional Dispatch Centers (RDCs) throughout the state. RDC locations are: Salem (Western), Medford (Southern) and Bend (Eastern). OSP maintains a presence in the State ECC at all times when activated.

- S. TRANSPORTATION, DEPARTMENT OF (ODOT). The role of ODOT is to develop and maintain an integrated, balanced, statewide transportation system that moves people, goods and services safely and efficiently throughout the state. ODOT is responsible for the design, construction, maintenance, and operation of state highways. Further, ODOT is actively involved in developing Oregon's system of roads and bridges; public transportation services; rail passenger and freight systems; bicycle and pedestrian paths; ports and marine transportation; and pipelines. ODOT, in addition to the Governor, is authorized by **ORS 810.030** to close state highways and re-route traffic. Oregon State Police and local law enforcement agencies assist with this activity. ODOT provides barricades and personnel to implement a closure or detour. ODOT's Motor Carrier Transportation Division and DMV provide information about drivers, motor carriers, and vehicles to law enforcement through LEDS.

1. ODOT maintains an extensive radio network allowing direct communications with ODOT personnel in the field. The ODOT radio network is accessible from the OERS Communications Center.
 2. The Transportation Operations Branch is responsible for maintaining Oregon's highways, bridges and other infrastructure. Since many of Operations' people and equipment are permanently assigned to all areas of the state, they comprise an invaluable source of authoritative information on local conditions. ODOT personnel, to include retirees, provide essential assistance to the state in emergencies where public infrastructure is affected.
 3. ODOT operates an Agency Operations Center in Salem, and five Regional Emergency Operations Centers throughout the state. The Agency Operations Center serves as the agency-wide coordination point for ODOT emergency response activities. Its duties also include coordinating ODOT's activities needed under the Federal Highway Administration's Emergency Relief Program. ODOT provides a representative to the state ECC when activated.
 4. The function of each Regional Operations Center is to control and direct ODOT activities within the region. The Regional Operations Centers' locations are: Region 1 in Portland, Region 2 in Salem, Region 3 in Roseburg, Region 4 in Bend and Region 5 in La Grande.
- T. WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT (WRD). WRD manages Oregon's public water supply to sustain the economy, quality of life and natural heritage. By law, all surface and groundwater in Oregon is public. WRD monitors water levels at hundreds of gauging stations statewide, maps and studies underground aquifers, and helps design long-term water plans for river basins.
- U. AMERICAN RED CROSS (ARC). ARC provides a representative to the State ECC when activated to serve as liaison between state agency response, local county efforts, and Oregon Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (ORVOAD) groups. ARC will coordinate efforts to provide sheltering, mass feeding, disaster welfare information and assist in management of donated goods to victims following a disaster. ARC will serve as the triggering mechanism to involve those VOAD agencies necessary to assist in victim relief. ARC will also act as liaison with the FEMA Volunteer Agencies (VOLAG) with Disaster Field Office (DFO) activation.
- V. CIVIL AIR PATROL (CAP). CAP is a volunteer organization that will equip and staff (as requested) a communications position in the ECC. They can directly support agencies by providing such services as airborne search, airborne disaster assessment, airborne and ground Electronic Locator Transmitter (ELT) tracking, transportation of officials, and assistance in a variety of ground operations. It also has an extensive communications network. Additionally, CAP directly supports the American Red Cross through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed at CAP National Headquarters.

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SECTION D: ACRONYMS / GLOSSARY

INDEX OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS USED IN THIS PLAN

AFRCC	Air Force Rescue Coordination Center
AFS	Adult and Family Services Division
AG	Attorney General
AOC	Agency Operations Center
ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
BCD	Building Codes Division
BIFC	Boise Interagency Fire Center
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CSEPP	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program
CWA	Clean Water Act
DAS	Department of Administrative Services
DCBS	Department of Consumer and Business Services
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DHS	Department of Human Services
DLCD	Department of Land Conservation and Development
ODOC	Department of Corrections
DOGAMI	Department of Geology and Mineral Industries
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOJ	Department of Justice
DSL	Division of State Lands
DWI	Disaster Welfare Information
DWS	Drinking Water Section
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ECC	Emergency Coordination Center
EHTR	Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation
ELT	Electronic Locator Transmitter
EMP	Emergency Management Plan
EMO	Emergency Management Organization
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPZ	Emergency Planning Zone
ERT	Emergency Response Team
ERT-A	Emergency Response Team Advance Element
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEMIS	Federal Emergency Management Information System
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration

FNARS	Federal National Alert Radio System
FRP	Federal Response Plan
GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HHS	Health and Human Services
ICS	Incident Command System
IFG	Individual and Family Grant
INS	Insurance Division
JIC	Joint Information Center
LAN	Local Area Network
LEDS	Law Enforcement Data System
LPTV	Low Power Television
ME	State Medical Examiner
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NIIMS	National Interagency Incident Management System
NASA	National Atmospheric and Space Administration
NAWAS	National Warning System
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NICC	National Interagency Coordination Center
NGR	National Guard Regulation
NLETS	National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NORAD	North American Defense Command
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NSA	National Security Agency
NWACP	Northwest Area Contingency Plan
NWS	National Weather Service
OAR	Oregon Administrative Rule
ODA	Oregon Department of Agriculture
ODF	Oregon Department of Forestry
ODH	Oregon Health Division
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
ODOT	Oregon Department of Transportation
OEM	Oregon Emergency Management
OERS	Oregon Emergency Response System
OHSU	Oregon Health Sciences University
OMD	Oregon Military Department
OOE	Office of Energy
OPA	Oil Pollution Act
OPS	Operations
OR-OSHA	Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division
ORS	Oregon Revised Statute
ORVOAD	Oregon Volunteers Active in Disaster
OSFM	Office of State Fire Marshal

OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act
OSP	Oregon State Police
PHL	Public Health Laboratory
PIO	Public Information Officer
PRD	Parks and Recreation Department
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
PUC	Public Utility Commission
RAC	Reception and Care
RACE	Rapid Alert for Cascadia Earthquake
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
RDC	Regional Dispatch Center
SAR	Search and Rescue
SARDA	State and Regional Disaster Aviation
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SFM	State Fire Marshal
SITREP	Situation Report
SSF	State Support Function
STU III	Secure Telephone Unit Model III
TRANSCOM	Transportation Tracking and Communications
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
US&R	Urban Search and Rescue
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAF	United States Air Force
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDOE	United States Department of Energy
USFS	United States Forestry Service
USGS	United State Geological Survey
VHF	Very High Frequency
VOAD	Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster
VOLAG	Voluntary Agencies
WA DEM	Washington Emergency Management
WATS	Wide Area Telephone System
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WNP2	Washington Nuclear Power Plant #2
WRD	Water Resources Division

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GLOSSARY

Adjunct Agencies: Organizations within the State ECC that may not be part of State Government but have direct interest in effective disaster recovery. Adjunct Agencies may contribute expertise and assets to the response and recovery process.

Agency Operations Center: The location or locations from which individual state agencies control their resources and operations. Most state agencies have a single AOC; some have several regional AOCs.

Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC): The Rescue Coordination Center operated by the US Air Force at Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, which coordinates the federal response in search and rescue operations within the 48 contiguous states.

Command Post: The location where field incident command staff are located. The Command Post should be clearly marked.

Damage Assessment: The appraisal or determination of the actual damage or loss effects resulting from an emergency or disaster. This estimate of the damages to a geographic area is made after a disaster has occurred and serves as the basis of the Governor's request for a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

Disaster: (see Major Disaster)

Disaster Field Office: An office established jointly by the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and State Coordinating Officer (SCO) within the affected area for federal and state officials to coordinate disaster assistance and recovery efforts. It is normally located in or near the affected area.

Domestic Preparedness: A strategy to develop and implement a national program to enhance the capacity of state and local agencies to respond to WMD terrorist incidents through coordinated training, equipment acquisition, technical assistance, and support for state and local exercise planning.

Emergency: As defined by **ORS 401.025**:

"includes any man-made or natural event or circumstance causing or threatening loss of life, injury to person or property, human suffering or financial loss, and includes, but is not limited to, fire, explosion, flood, severe weather, drought, earthquake, volcanic activity, spills or releases of oil or hazardous material as defined in ORS 466.605, contamination, utility or transportation emergencies, disease, blight, infestation, civil disturbance, riot, sabotage and war."

Emergency Alert System (EAS): Consists of broadcasting stations and interconnecting facilities that have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission to operate in a controlled manner during emergencies to communicate with the public about an emergency or disaster.

Emergency Coordination Center (ECC): The State ECC is the single point of contact for an integrated state response to an emergency. The purpose of the State ECC is to provide a centralized location where state officials may coordinate activities and implement direction from the Governor. The primary responsibility of the ECC is to provide information, policy direction, and coordination for a major emergency or disaster. This is achieved through a unified management approach.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): The site or sites from which government officials and others manage response to major emergencies or disasters, including the coordination of off-scene support to on-scene operations.

Emergency Support Functions (ESF): A functional area of response activity established to facilitate the delivery of Federal assistance required during the immediate response phase of a disaster to save lives, protect property and public health, and to maintain public safety. ESFs represent those types of Federal

assistance which the State will most likely need because of the overwhelming impact of a catastrophic or significant disaster on its own resources and response capabilities, or because of the specialized or unique nature of the assistance required. ESF missions are designated to supplement State and local response efforts.

Federal Assistance: Aid to disaster victims and state or local governments by federal agencies authorized to provide assistance under federal statutes.

Federal Coordinating Officer: The person appointed by the President to coordinate federal assistance in an emergency or disaster.

Federal Emergency Management Agency: The federal agency created in 1979 to provide a single point of accountability for all federal activities related to disaster mitigation and emergency preparedness, response, and recovery. The Federal Emergency Management Agency manages the President's Disaster Relief Fund and coordinates the disaster assistance activities of all federal agencies in the event of a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

Federal On-Scene Coordinator: The federal government representative responsible for on-scene coordination of the federal response to an oil or hazardous material incident. The Federal On-Scene Coordinator is normally a member of the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) or Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Federal Response Plan (FRP): The Federal Government plan that establishes the basis for providing federal assistance to state and local jurisdictions impacted by disaster.

Full Activation: During a full activation of the ECC, all essential staff positions are filled. The ECC is staffed on a 24-hour basis with representatives of OSP, ODOT, OMD, and other key agencies.

Function: A component or area of activity in emergency situations, e.g.: public information, evacuation. It may combine several, or many, specific tasks or activities.

Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR): The individual empowered by the Governor, in accordance with the FEMA-State Letter of Agreement, to manage and coordinate the state's disaster response and recovery efforts following a federal Declaration of Emergency. Under **ORS 401.270** the OEM Director is designated as the GAR for certain disaster response and recovery activities.

Hazard: Any situation with the potential for causing damage to people, property or the environment.

Hazard Mitigation Plan: As defined by 44 CFR 206.401:

"Hazard mitigation plan means the plan resulting from a systematic evaluation of the nature and extent of vulnerability to the effects of natural hazards present in society and includes the actions needed to minimize future vulnerability to hazards..."

Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT): A flammable, corrosive, reactive or toxic chemical, infectious biological (etiological) agent, or radioactive material. A hazardous material can be either a material intended for use or a waste intended to be treated or disposed of.

Incident Command System: An all-hazards, functional incident management system that establishes common standards in organization, terminology, and procedures; provides a means (unified command) for the establishment of a common set of incident objectives and strategies during multi-agency/multi-jurisdiction operations while maintaining individual agency/jurisdiction authority, responsibility, and accountability; and which is a component of the National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS).

Incident Commander: The individual in charge of operations at any given time during an incident, emergency, major emergency, or disaster. In cases of multiple events or multiple locations there may be multiple Incident Commanders.

Joint Information Center (JIC): A facility staffed by officials of all affected jurisdictions or agencies to jointly coordinate the Public Information function during an emergency or disaster.

Lead State Agency: Within the State ECC, the state agency representative that provides technical direction and expertise in the Executive Management Section. The Lead State Agency is determined by plan, statute, Governor's direction or operational need.

Limited Activation: A limited activation of the State ECC occurs when a situation requires several state agencies to coordinate their emergency response from a central location. OEM notifies the appropriate state agencies of a potential or actual emergency or disaster and informs them an agency representative may be needed in the ECC. The ECC is staffed on a 24 hours basis.

Local Emergency Declaration: The existence of conditions of a major emergency or disaster within local jurisdictional boundaries as proclaimed by authorized local authorities. State procedures for a Local Emergency Declaration are outlined in **ORS 401.309**; those procedures may be supplemented by local policy or rules.

Local Government: Any county, city, village, town, district, or other political subdivision of the state, and including any rural community or unincorporated town or village or any other public entity for which an application for assistance is made by the state or political subdivision thereof.

Major Disaster: As defined by Public Law 93-288 (Stafford Act):
"any natural catastrophe including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm or drought, or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby."

Mitigation: (Part of the Emergency Management Cycle) Actions taken to eliminate or reduce the degree of long-term risk to human life, property, and the environment from natural and technological hazards.

NAtional WArning System (NAWAS): Used for the dissemination of warning and other emergency information from federal and state warning points to the county warning point. It is a dedicated, nationwide, party line telephone warning system operated on a 24-hour basis. There are 35 NAWAS "drops" in Oregon. See Volume II, Annex B of this plan for further information about NAWAS.

Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS): Is a service provided 24 hours a day by OEM as prescribed by **ORS 401.275**. OERS provides a coordinated state and federal response to incidents involving chemicals, petroleum products, biological agents, radioactive materials, and other technological and natural hazards. OERS is the point of contact for initiating state assistance in Search and Rescue activities. It is the only phone number that local agencies and industry need to call in order to notify appropriate state and federal agencies (1-800-452-0311 or (503) 378-6377). OERS activities are governed by the OERS Council.

Oregon Volunteers Active in Disaster (OR-VOAD): An umbrella organization that brings together volunteer agencies whose missions are to provide emergency relief to Oregon's citizens beyond what is normally provided by government during emergencies and disasters.

Preparedness: (Part of the Emergency Management Cycle) Actions taken in advance of an emergency

to develop operational capabilities and facilitate an effective response in the event an emergency occurs.

Presidential Declaration: A formal declaration by the President that an Emergency or Major Disaster exists, based on the request for such a declaration by the Governor and with the verification of FEMA preliminary damage assessments.

Primary Agency: This position is filled only during disasters involving activation of the Federal Response Plan. The Primary State Agency coordinates the activities of their State of Oregon State Support Function (SSF) with their Federal Government counterparts in the designated Emergency Support Function (ESF).

Radiological Officer: A person who has been trained to assume the responsibility for policy recommendations for the radiological protection of a geographic area, facility, or a department.

Recovery: (Part of the Emergency Management Cycle) Activities to return vital life support systems to minimum operating standards and long-term activity designed to return life to normal or improved levels, including some form of economic viability.

Response: (Part of the Emergency Management Cycle) Actions taken immediately before, during, or directly after an emergency occurs, to save lives, minimize damage to property and the environment, and enhance the effectiveness of recovery.

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act): **Public Law (PL) 93-288**, as amended, gives the President broad powers to supplement the efforts and available resources of state and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to alleviate suffering and damage resulting from disasters.

Search and Rescue: The act of searching for, rescuing, or recovery by means of ground, marine, or air activity any person who becomes lost, injured, or is killed while outdoors or as a result of a natural or human-caused event, including instances of searching for downed aircraft when ground personnel are used.

Standby Activation: The lowest level of ECC activation. The Duty Officer receives calls through the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) and tracks incidents. Appropriate state agencies are notified as necessary. The OERS Communications Center may be staffed on a 24-hour basis.

State and Regional Disaster Aviation (SARDA) Plan: A plan that provides overall policy and guidance for aviation support to the disaster area in time of emergency or disaster.

State Coordinating Officer (SCO): The individual appointed by the Governor to act in cooperation with the Federal Coordinating Officer to administer disaster recovery efforts. The SCO may also function as the alternate Governor's Authorized Representative.

State Support Functions: State Support Function (SSF) assignments are applicable only during federally declared disasters or when a counterpart federal Emergency Support Function (ESF) is operating in the State of Oregon. Each SSF is a pre-defined working group of state agencies and other organizations with the expertise and assets to address and resolve a specified category of problem.

Support Agencies: Within the State ECC, Support Agencies provide resources and staffing that contribute to the overall accomplishment of the mission of the State Support Function. Not every Support Agency will have input to, or responsibilities for, the accomplishment of every mission assigned to the SSF.

Terrorism: As defined by the FBI:

“the unlawful use of force against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in the furtherance of political or social objectives.” This definition

includes three elements:

- (1) Terrorist activities are illegal and involve the use of force.*
- (2) The actions are intended to intimidate or coerce.*
- (3) The actions are committed in support of political or social objectives.*

Urban Search and Rescue (US&R): The function of locating, extricating, and providing for the immediate medical treatment of victims trapped in collapsed or damaged structures.

Utility: Structures or systems of any power company or co-op, water storage, supply, or distribution, sewage collection and treatment, telephone, transportation, or other similar public service.

Voluntary Organization: Any chartered or otherwise recognized tax-exempt local, state, or national organization which has provided or may provide services to the state, local governments, or individuals in a disaster or emergency.

Vulnerability: Susceptibility of life, property, or the environment to damage if a hazard manifests to potential. A level of vulnerability is also assessed on the resources and capability of a jurisdiction to respond to emergencies and disasters.

Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD):

- (A) Any destructive device as defined in section 921 of title 18 U.S.C., any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one quarter ounce, mine or device similar to the above;*
- (B) Poison gas;*
- (C) Any weapon involving a disease organism; or*
- (D) Any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.*

Zulu: A military name for Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

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SECTION E: DISTRIBUTION AND RECORD OF CHANGES

DISTRIBUTION

In an effort to limit publication and distribution costs, most of the listed agencies are provided with a single printed copy of this plan. If you would like your agency added to this list, please forward your written request to:

Oregon Emergency Management
Attn: Plans and Training Section Director
595 Cottage St. NE
Salem, OR 97301-1325

This plan is also available in electronic form for download from the OEM Web Site at:

<http://www.osp.state.or.us/oem>

Oregon EMP Volume II
Oregon State Agencies Distribution List

(all agencies receive 1 copy unless annotated otherwise)

Governor's Office 254 State Capitol Salem, OR 97310	Department of Administrative Services 155 Cottage St. NE Salem, OR 97310	Department of State Police 400 Public Service Building Salem, OR 97310
Oregon Department of Agriculture 635 Capitol St. NE Salem, OR 97301	Department of Aviation 3040 25 th St. SE Salem, OR 97302	Office of Emergency Management (20 copies) 595 Cottage St. NE Salem, OR 97301
Department of Consumer and Business Services 350 Winter St. Salem, OR 97310	Department of Corrections 2575 Center St. NE Salem, OR 97310	Office of State Fire Marshal 4760 Portland Road NE Salem, OR 97305
Department of Environmental Quality 811 SW Sixth Ave. Portland, OR 97204	Office of Energy 625 Marion Street NE Salem, OR 97310	Law Enforcement Data System 400 Public Service Building Salem, OR 97310
Department of Fish and Wildlife 2501 SW First Ave. Portland, OR 97207	Department of Forestry 2600 State St. Salem, OR 97310	Office of State Medical Examiner 301 NE Knott Portland, OR 97212
Department of Transportation 355 Capitol St. NE Salem, OR 97310	Department of Human Services 500 Summer St. NE Salem, OR 97310	Oregon Department of Education 255 Capitol St. NE Salem, OR 97310
Emergency Response Program ODOT Office of Maintenance 800 Airport Road SE Salem, OR 97301	Oregon Health Division Portland State Office Building 800 NE Oregon St. #21 Portland, OR 97232	Department of Geology and Mineral Industries State Office Building, Suite 965 800 NE Oregon St. #28 Portland, OR 97232
Department of Land Conservation and Development 1175 Court St. NE Salem, OR 97310	Oregon Military Department 1776 Militia Way SE Salem, OR 97309	Department of Geology and Mineral Industries State Office Building, Suite 965 800 NE Oregon St. #28 Portland, OR 97232
Public Utility Commission 550 Capitol St. NE Salem, OR 97310	Parks and Recreation Department 1115 Commercial St. NE Salem, OR 97310	Oregon Health Sciences University Oregon Poison Center 3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Rd. Portland, OR 97201
Division of State Lands 775 Summer St. NE Salem, OR 97301-1279	Water Resources Department 158 12 th Street NE Salem, OR 97310	Department of Justice 1162 Court St. NE Salem, OR 97310
		Oregon State Library 250 Winter St. NE Salem, OR 97310

Table I-2 State Agencies Distribution

Oregon EMP Volume II
Local Jurisdictions Distribution List
(all agencies receive 1 copy)

Baker County Emergency Services 3410 K Street Baker City, OR 97814	Benton County Emergency Management 180 NW 5 th St. Corvallis, OR 97330	Clackamas County Emergency Management 2200 S. Kaen Rd. Suite A Oregon City, OR 97045
Clatsop County Emergency Management PO Box 658 Astoria, OR 97103	Columbia County Emergency Management Columbia County Courthouse St. Helens, OR 97051	Coos County Emergency Services Second & Baxter Coquille, OR 97423
Crook County Emergency Management 300 NE 3 rd Street Prineville, OR 97754	Curry County Emergency Services PO Box 746 Gold Beach, OR 97444	Deschutes County Emergency Services 63333 W. Hwy 20 Bend, OR 97701
Douglas County Emergency Services 1036 SE Douglas Street Roseburg, OR 97470	Gilliam County Emergency Services 221 S. Oregon Street Condon, OR 97823	Grant County Emergency Planning 205 S. Humbolt Canyon City, OR 97820
Harney County Emergency Services 485 N. Court Street Burns, OR 97720	Hood River Emergency Services 309 State Street Hood River, OR 97031	Jackson County Emergency Management 10 S. Oakdale Medford, OR 97501
Jefferson County Emergency Services 66 SE "D" Street Madras, OR 97741	Josephine County Emergency Services 500 NW 6 th Street Grants Pass, OR 97526	Klamath County Emergency Services 3300 Vandenburg Rd. Klamath Falls, OR 97603
Lake County Emergency Services 513 Center Street Lakeview, OR 97630	Lane County Emergency Services 125 E. 8 th Ave. Eugene, OR 97401	Lincoln County Emergency Services 225 West Olive St. Newport, OR 97365
Linn County Emergency Services 1115 Jackson St. SE Albany, OR 97321	Malheur County Emergency Services 151 "B" Street West Vale, OR 97918	Marion County Emergency Management 5155 Silverton Road NE Salem, OR 97305
Morrow County Emergency Management 325 Willow View Drive Heppner, OR 97836	Multnomah County Emergency Management 1333 NW Eastman Parkway Gresham, OR 97030	Polk County Emergency Management 850 Main Street Dallas, OR 97338
Sherman County Emergency Services PO Box 139 Moro, OR 97039	Tillamook County Emergency Management 5995 Long Prairie Road Tillamook, OR 97141	Umatilla County Emergency Management 216 SE 4 th Street Pendleton, OR 97801
Union County Emergency Management PO Box 1103 LaGrande, OR 97850	Wallowa County Dept of Emergency Services 101 S. River #202 Enterprise, OR 97828	Wasco County Emergency Services 511 Washington Street The Dalles, OR 97058
Office of Consolidated Emergency Management 20665 SW Blanton Street Aloha, OR 97007	Wheeler County Emergency Services PO Box 345 Fossil, OR 97830	Yamhill County Emergency Services 535 E. 5 th Street #143 McMinnville, OR 97128

Table I-3 Local Jurisdictions Distribution

STATE OF OREGON
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

VOLUME II, PART 2

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS



BASIC PLAN

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STATE OF OREGON
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

VOLUME II, Part 2
BASIC PLAN

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STATE OF OREGON
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

VOLUME II, Annex A

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION

I. INTRODUCTION

The State of Oregon has established an Emergency Management Organization (EMO) under the direction and control of the Governor, and coordinated by the Director of Oregon Emergency Management (OEM).

As provided for in **ORS 401.270**, the Director of OEM is responsible for coordinating all public and private organizations which provide emergency services within Oregon, and for staffing the Oregon Emergency Coordination Center (ECC).

This annex, the “Basic Plan”, describes the Emergency Management Organization and outlines the state's general approach to managing operations during a major emergency or disaster. It describes how the state's emergency decision-makers and emergency management personnel are organized. It outlines the staffing of the State Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) or other centralized emergency coordination centers, and under what conditions these centers are activated.

II. EMERGENCY COORDINATION CENTER (ECC)

- A. The State Emergency Coordination Center is the single point of contact for an integrated state response. The purpose of the State ECC is to provide a centralized location where state officials may coordinate activities and implement direction from the Governor. The primary responsibility of the ECC is to provide information, policy direction, and coordination in response to a major emergency or disaster.
- B. The ECC is a dual-function facility. It is the day-to-day office of Oregon Emergency Management (OEM) and in an emergency becomes the State ECC. It is a controlled access facility at all times.
- C. When activated, the ECC is considered an operational extension of the Governor's Office and functions within a secure environment.

III. ACTIVATION

- A. The Governor, Superintendent of Oregon State Police, Director of OEM, OEM Section Directors, and OEM On-Call Manager all have the authority to activate the Emergency Coordination Center. There are three levels of activation at the State ECC: Standby, Limited, and Full.
 - 1. **Standby Activation:** This is the lowest level of emergency activation. The Duty Officer receives calls through the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) Communications Center and tracks incidents. Appropriate state agencies and the On-Call Manager are notified as necessary. This level of activation may include staffing the OEM Communications Center on a 24-hour basis.
 - 2. **Limited Activation:** A limited activation of the ECC occurs when a situation requires assistance from several state agencies. It's purpose is to coordinate the state's emergency response from a central location. OEM notifies the

appropriate state agencies of a potential emergency or disaster and informs them a representative may be needed in the ECC. The ECC is staffed on a 24 hour basis. Limited activation is considered when:

- a. OERS receives an alert from an official warning point or agency indicating an impending incident or emergency.
 - b. A localized emergency escalates, adversely affecting a larger area or jurisdiction and exceeding local response capabilities.
 - c. A geographically limited disaster requires a closely coordinated response by more than one state agency.
 - d. The city or county fails to act. **(ORS 401.015)**
3. **Full Activation:** During a full activation, all appropriate ECC positions are filled in accordance with Figure II-1. A full activation requires the ECC to be staffed on a 24 hour basis. Representatives from the Military Department, the Departments of Transportation, Environmental Quality, State Police, and the Oregon Health Division represent a core group necessary for most major emergencies. Other key agencies may need to be present depending on the nature of the emergency. The following conditions are examples of the need to consider a full activation:
- a. OERS receives an alert from an official warning point or agency indicating a probable disaster striking the State of Oregon.
 - b. A Governor's "State of Emergency" is issued.
 - c. A statewide disaster is imminent or occurring.
 - d. Terrorist activities or "weapons of mass destruction" activities are occurring or imminent.
 - e. An alert, site area emergency or general emergency is declared at the WNP2 plant, at the Hanford reservation in Washington State, or the research reactors at Oregon State University and/or Reed College.
 - f. A Community emergency (or other appropriate Chemical stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) Emergency Classification Level) at the Chemical Storage Site at the Umatilla Depot Activity.

IV. NOTIFICATION

- A. The Plans and Operations Section Manager determines initial staffing levels for the ECC based on the current and projected situation.
- B. Individual agencies are notified of an ECC activation by the OERS Duty Officer.

V. ECC ORGANIZATION

When fully activated, as a result of a Governor's Declaration, the organizational structure of the State ECC is as depicted in Figure II-1 and is intended to integrate with the local Incident Command System (ICS). State, federal, and volunteer agency representatives staffing the ECC

are organized into four sections.

VI. ECC GROUP DESCRIPTIONS

- A. **Executive Management Section.** This section provides direction and leadership during the incident by ensuring appropriate state response. The Executive Management Section includes the Policy Section, and the FEMA liaison, if present. This section develops the emergency management goals and priorities to respond to, and recover from any emergency requiring ECC activation. This section consists of the Governor or the Governor's representative, Director of OEM and the lead state agency department representative.

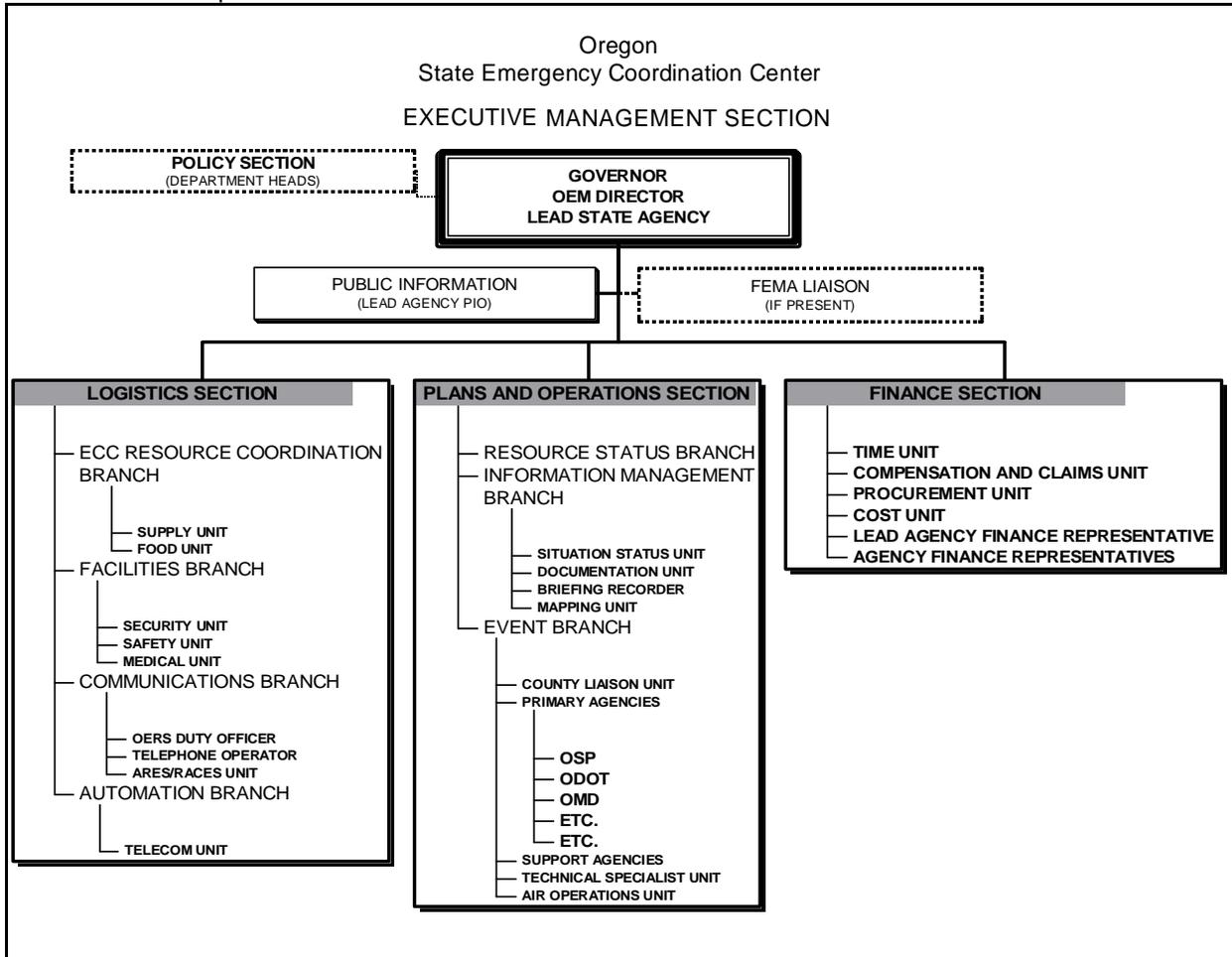


Figure 2-1: Oregon State ECC Organization

1. **Policy Section** - This group is comprised of senior representatives of state agencies involved in the situation assessment and emergency management activities. They implement state policies and establish priorities in response to the emergency.
2. **FEMA Liaison** - FEMA may be present during the emergency to assist in the coordination with federal agencies and resources. The liaison provides

information and policies for federal response and assistance.

3. Public Information Team - Provides information about emergency conditions, actions being taken to respond to the emergency, and any instructions or actions which should be taken to protect or warn the public. If a Joint Information Center (JIC) has been established this activity is conducted there. The Public Information Team works as a liaison between the decision-makers in the ECC and the news media.

B. Plans and Operations Section. Planning collects, evaluates, and disseminates information about the developing emergency and monitors the employment of state resources. This section examines existing conditions and plans an appropriate response. It directs and coordinates the provision of state assistance to local government. They implement the goals and objectives of the Executive Management Section by developing tasks for state agency response.

1. Technical Specialist Unit. This group consists of state agency representatives who understand the technical implications of the hazards at hand. State agencies that respond to hazard specific events may provide technical specialists and planners.
2. County Liaison Unit. This group generally consists of OEM staff and is an extension of the Oregon Emergency Response System. They are responsible for maintaining liaison with the affected jurisdictions. They are the point of contact for information to and from the ECC. They record significant events in the region and forward state resource requests to the Section Chief.
3. State Agencies Representatives. State agency representatives serve as a liaison between the State ECC and their agency operation centers. This group receives requests and allocates resources available from their agencies. Each agency maintains an inventory of resources assigned in response to the emergency. They coordinate with counterparts from federal and other state governments.
4. Air Operations Unit. Refer to State and Regional Disaster Aviation (SARDA) Plan.
5. Volunteer Agencies. ORVOAD agencies are represented in the ECC by the ARC
6. Information Management Branch. This branch collects, compiles and disseminates information in the ECC.
 - a. Situation/Status Unit. Collects information, tracks deployed resources, and maintains a log of significant events in the ECC.
 - b. Briefing Recorder. Records briefing notes and prepares the OERS Situation Report (SITREP) by working with the ECC Section Chiefs.
 - c. Mapping Unit. Generates and updates maps of the affected regions.
 - d. Documentation Unit. Collects and files important documents such as declarations and initial damage assessment forms.

C. Logistics Section. Provides the resources necessary for management of the ECC and its

associated facilities.

1. Communications.

- a. Telephone Operator. Answer the phones, provide general information, take messages, and route calls to appropriate ECC personnel. The telephone operators also provide administrative support to the ECC.
- b. Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS). The duty officer and backup duty officers continue to handle OERS calls related to events that require state agency notification and response. They provide communications capability to contact local government, state and federal agencies. During limited ECC activation, OERS staff may serve as the focal point for local jurisdictions to request state assistance.
- c. ARES/RACES (Amateur Radio Emergency Services / Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service). Provides a secondary means of communications between the ECC and affected jurisdictions.

2. Resource Coordination. Orders supplies and meals for use by ECC personnel.

3. Facilities. Provides facility safety and security services.

4. Automation. Maintains the local area network and computer work stations for the ECC. Provides technical assistance to the users.

- D. Finance Section. This section collects and evaluates preliminary and initial damage assessment figures from local government to prepare for state and federal emergency or disaster declarations. This section determines potential funding sources for response and recovery efforts. They advise state agencies in the financial aspects of their coordination with federal officials in major disasters. While OEM provides the basic staff, the section chief may request augmentation by agency representatives (financial managers) from other agencies in fulfilling this mission.

VII. STATE RESOURCE COORDINATION.

- A. Requests by a local jurisdiction for a state level "Declaration of State of Emergency" (Governor's Declaration) (**ORS 401.055**) are made by the Executive Officer(s) of the county in which the emergency is occurring. If the emergency occurs within a city, the Chief Executive(s) of that city must request assistance from the county. Subsequent requests for assistance are processed through the county emergency management office to the state. State assistance may be provided after local resources are exhausted or nearing depletion, and mutual aid agreements have been initiated.
- B. The Plans and Operations Section Manager coordinates with the agencies represented in the ECC to determine the best way to support local government requests. The Section Manager evaluates resource requests based on the goals and priorities established by the Executive Management Section.
- C. Agency representatives keep the Plans and Operations Section Manager informed of resources assigned and those available for commitment and of the status of missions assigned.

- D. State resources are provided to the local emergency management organization or to the local incident commander, as agreed by the entities concerned.
- E. The ECC Executive Management Section makes final decisions in cases of conflicting interests such as competing resource requests or priority questions.

VIII. DEMOBILIZATION.

- A. As the event transitions from response to recovery, ECC operations scale down accordingly. The Plans and Operations Manager releases staff as the situation dictates.
- B. Debriefings are scheduled and conducted by the Plans and Operations Section Manager.
- C. All logs and records are provided to the documentation unit to become part of the official record of the event.
- D. After action reviews of ECC activation and operations are scheduled by the OEM Director.

State of Oregon
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Volume II, Annex B

Alert and Warning

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Purpose: To describe the methods by which emergency and disaster related warnings and alerts are communicated to the State of Oregon and to local jurisdictions.
- B. Scope: This annex describes the dedicated systems available to the State ECC, OERS Communications Center, jurisdiction EOCs and some public safety agencies.

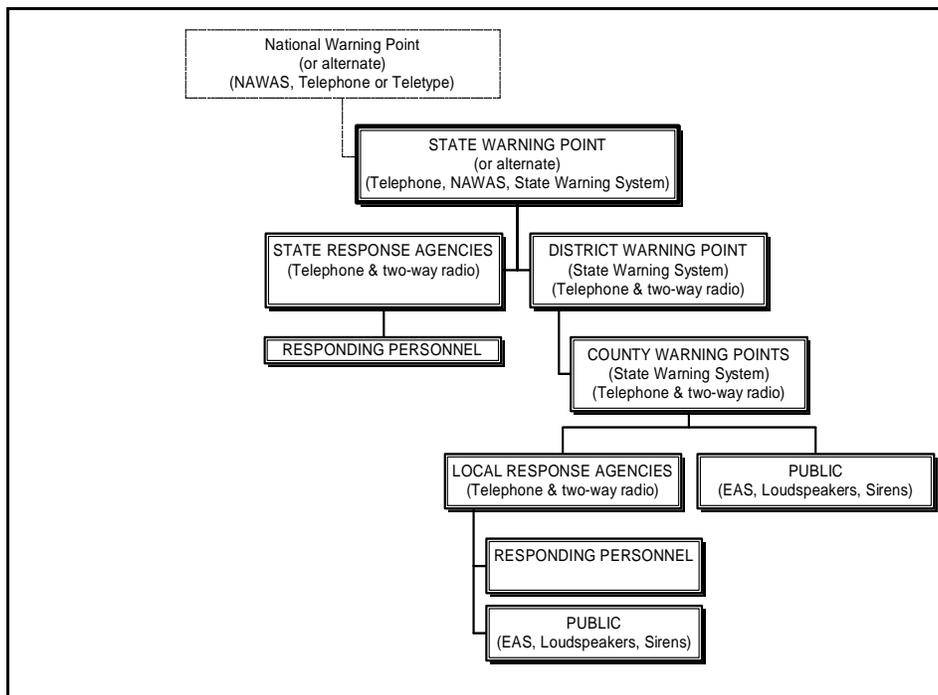


Figure 2-2 Relay of Warning for Emergencies and Disasters

II. POLICIES

- A. NAWAS is the primary method of communicating alert and warning messages from national authorities to the state warning point, and from the state warning point to local warning points.
- B. The telephone may be used to distribute alert and warning information to individual jurisdictions.
- C. EAS is the primary method of communicating alert and warning messages to the public.

- D. Public Safety agencies may be notified of Alert and Warning messages by the Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS).
- E. Alert and Warning messages are logged electronically and maintained for a minimum of one year.
- F. Alert and Warning messages are relayed immediately. If a primary system fails, then all appropriate backup systems are utilized.

III. SITUATION

- A. Disaster Condition. See Basic Plan.
- B. Planning Assumptions.
 - 1. Alerts and warnings will be available before a disaster or emergency occurs, when conditions are known.
 - 2. Most communications systems will remain operational after the disaster occurs.
 - 3. The OERS Communications Center survives the disaster.
 - 4. As automated systems fail, manual systems will be used for communicating alerts and warnings.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. General.
 - 1. The Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) Communications Center is the "state warning point" for Oregon, responsible for coordinating the alert and warning activities of this annex. Oregon State Police Western Regional Dispatch Center is the "alternate state warning point".
 - 2. When a major emergency or disaster occurs or is imminent, the OERS Communications Center provides alert and warning messages to local warning points, and notifies appropriate local, state, federal, and volunteer agencies. Agencies then respond to the event according to their rules and plans. If appropriate, the state ECC is activated and staffed by state agencies according to this plan. Following activation, the ECC Communications Officer coordinates alert and warning activities.
 - 3. Local warning points may communicate initial or time-sensitive disaster information to the state primary and alternate warning points by NAWAS. Situation updates are generally communicated by telephone or other means.
 - 4. Other state and federal agencies may assist OERS in providing alert and warning to the public under certain circumstances.
- B. Organization.
 - 1. The alert and warning system provides a means of receiving and disseminating warnings and related information. The system in Oregon includes state, federal,

and local "warning points", emergency response agencies, the broadcast media, and the public.

2. OERS provides 24-hour alert and notification service from the OERS Communications Center or the backup facility in the OSP Western Regional Dispatch Center.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. OERS Communications Center.

1. Serves as the State Warning Point for Oregon.
2. Receives emergency information from outside agencies and relays to state agencies, County Warning Points, local EOCs, local jurisdictions, and neighboring states as appropriate.
3. The State Warning Point or NWS issues WATCH and WARNING information and instructions to District and County Warning Points in affected area(s), using NAWAS or other available communications systems.
4. District Warning Points will relay WATCH and WARNING information and instructions received from the State Warning Point to County Warning Points.
5. County Warning Points will release WATCH and WARNING information and instructions in accordance with State Fan-Out policy and in accordance with County Warning Plans.
6. NAWAS may be used by Warning Points for:
 - a. Natural disaster response coordination.
 - b. Hazardous Materials incident response.
 - c. Search and Rescue (SAR) coordination.
 - d. Information on local severe weather.

B. OSP Western Regional Dispatch Center.

1. Serves as the Alternate State Warning Point for Oregon.
2. Provides Alert and Warning information to County Warning Points; notifies OERS on-call staff of notifications made as soon as practicable.

C. Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS). Provides alert and warning information to state, alternate state and county warning points, and to county Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP).

D. Oregon Department of Forestry.

1. Forecast Debris Flow and Debris Torrents advisories and warnings and transmits

this information to OERS Communications Center for further dissemination.

2. Provide warnings to OERS for fires in grasslands, forests, or in the rural / forest interface.
- E. Oregon Department of Agriculture. Prepare the Daily Agricultural and Residential Burning Advisory and furnish to OERS Communications Center for further dissemination.
- F. Oregon Office of Energy.
1. Prepare Radioactive Material Shipment Notifications as appropriate and furnish to OERS Communications Center for further dissemination.
 2. Monitor Hanford and WNP-2 emergencies and provide notifications to OERS as appropriate.
 3. Monitor petroleum emergencies and provide notifications to OERS as appropriate.
- G. Oregon Health Division. Provides notifications of, and information as appropriate for disease alerts and status reports for bio-terrorism or a pandemic.
- H. Federal Government.
1. The federal government maintains the National Warning System (NAWAS) that provides warning and information nationwide to designated warning points. Warning information transmitted over NAWAS for Oregon is relayed from the state NAWAS warning point to district warning points over the state NAWAS network.
 2. FEMA / NORAD (NORth American Defense Command). Provides warning and information to Oregon for:
 - a. Fires and Explosions
 - b. Accidental Missile Launch
 - c. Attack Warning
 3. National Weather Service (NWS). Provides watch, warning, and information to Oregon. NWS offices may utilize the National Warning System (NAWAS), teletype, or telephone to issue the following:
 - a. Severe Weather Watch - issued when weather conditions indicate that a significant weather hazard may develop and preparatory safety actions must be taken.
 - b. Severe Weather Warning - issued when weather conditions are such that a significant weather hazard exists, or will develop, and protective actions must be taken.
 - c. Seismic Sea Wave (Tsunami) Watch - issued when an earthquake has occurred of sufficient magnitude and in such a location that a tsunami MAY

be generated.

- d. Seismic Sea Wave (Tsunami) Warning - issued upon positive evidence that a tsunami EXISTS.

Station	Areas of Responsibility
Boise, ID	Baker, Harney and Malheur
Medford	Coos, Curry, Douglas, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath and Lake
Pendleton	Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Grant, Jefferson, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa and Wasco.
Portland	Benton, Clatsop, Clackamas, Columbia, Hood River, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, Wheeler, and Yamhill,

Table 2-2 NWS Forecasting Areas of Responsibility

- 4. Alaska and Pacific Tsunami Warning Centers. Originate Tsunami Watches and Warnings.
- 5. Bonneville Power Administration (BPA). Provides warnings of dam failures, or major interruptions to electric power generation.
- 6. US Forest Service (USFS) and US Geological Survey (USGS) originate Volcanic Activity Watches and Warnings.
 - a. Volcano Watch - Issued when volcanic conditions indicate that an eruption is possible. A Volcano Watch may extend for weeks or months.
 - b. Volcano Warning – Issued when the best available scientific information indicates that a volcanic eruption is probable. A Volcano Warning indicates and that the need for initiation of protective action exists.
- 7. USGS originates Earthquake Watches and Warnings.
- 8. US Department of Energy. Provides notifications of, and route information for public highway transportation of certain radiological materials.

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COMMUNICATIONS

ANNEX WITHHELD - Limited Distribution

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Volume II, Annex D

Public Information

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. In a major emergency or disaster, timely public information can prevent loss of life and property. Information provided to the public via the news media may serve to warn and inform persons at danger about the occurrence or threat of a hazard and actions that should be taken to lessen the risk.
- B. People can be expected to rely on the news media as sources of information throughout an emergency. The state will use all media forms available as necessary and appropriate: radio, television, newspapers, direct distribution of printed materials, and Internet.
- C. The responsibility for coordinating the activities of public information and media releases rest with the Lead State Agency for the emergency at hand in coordination with the Governor's Public Information Officer (PIO). During an activation of the ECC, the Governor's PIO will provide direction to the Public Information Team as part of the Executive Management Section.
- D. The Public Information Team is composed of the Governor's Public Information Officer, a Public Information Officer from the Lead State Agency, and other team members as required by the severity of the emergency or disaster.
- E. The lead PIO oversees the preparation of and approves for release all public information statements, including emergency messages and statements to be read at news media briefings.
- F. The other team members will provide the PIO with current relevant information available from the various sections of the ECC.

II. Purpose. The purpose of the Public Information Team is to timely and accurately communicate emergency or disaster public safety information and periodic situation status information to the general public, communities at risk, the news media, and local governments.

III. Public Information Team

- A. The Public Information Team may be located in the ECC, the lead agency department offices/EOC, or a Joint Information Center (JIC) depending on the nature and extent of the emergency.
- B. The JIC may be established in the auditorium of the Employment Division Building. Since the ECC will be closed to the media, the JIC provides a location where the Governor, the PIO, and others can meet with the media representatives.
- C. The Lead State Agency will assign a qualified PIO as JIC Manager. The JIC Manager will coordinate the activities of the media center. Technical staff from the ECC may be asked to attend briefings in the JIC in order to address technical questions that may be asked.

IV PUBLIC INFORMATION GUIDELINES. The following will guide public information activities during a major emergency or disaster:

- A. As an extension of the Governor's office, during emergencies and disasters access to the ECC is restricted to state employees assigned to work in the center. Only the director of OEM may authorize exceptions.
- B. The PIO is responsible for determining if and when additional public information staff are needed, and for requesting OEM to notify the additional positions on the Public Information Team. Additional positions may not be needed early in an ECC activation. Additional positions are: the Public Information Assistant, and additional telephone operators.
- C. The Public Information Team will prepare and electronically maintain a copy of press releases and a time-line (log) of public information activities.
- D. The PIO will brief the news media as new information becomes available. In some cases briefings may be pre-scheduled to occur at designated times.
- E. Information released to the public should be timely and include at least the following general information:
 - 1. Nature and extent of the emergency.
 - 2. Impacted or potentially affected areas of the state.
 - 3. Actions the public should take for their protection.
 - 4. Activities being carried out by government officials to respond to the emergency or mitigate its effects.
- F. The Public Information Team will monitor national, state, and local news broadcasts to ascertain if information released is being reported accurately.
- G. The Public Information Team will counter unfounded rumors with the preparation of factual information which can be released to the public in a timely manner.
- H. The use of radio and television may include prepared announcements, interviews, question and answer sessions, live footage, and so forth depending on the circumstances.
- I. Information released may also include newspaper inserts or supplements which provide detailed information the public could use, and information about the steps being taken by the state to protect them.
- J. After the emergency has ended, public information records will be collected by the PIO and turned over to the ECC Manager. All public information media releases will be maintained in an electronic format when possible.
- K. During a major emergency or disaster, JIC phone numbers will be released through the news media to provide the public a place to call for accurate and timely information. The JIC Manager will provide status briefings to telephone operators as new information becomes available.

V. JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC)

- A. Depending on the extent of the emergency or disaster, public information may be coordinated and disseminated through a Joint Information Center (JIC) which may include representatives from the federal government, the State of Oregon, neighboring states, local government, and the private sector. Information being released to the public will be coordinated and released through the JIC.
- B. The JIC will provide the news media with a single, reliable point-of-contact for public information. It will provide emergency response agencies the opportunity to see that public information released is complete and consistent.
- C. A JIC, if established, will usually be located in proximity to the area of the state affected by the emergency or at another suitable place to be determined by the lead state agency.
- D. News releases and information developed by the Oregon ECC will be sent by fax, telephone, or e-mail to the JIC. The lead agency PIO at the JIC will approve this information and provide it to other emergency response representatives and to the news media.

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DISTANT NUCLEAR FACILITIES

Providing Information To Local Government Officials. The Oregon Office of Energy is the lead state agency for emergencies concerning nuclear facilities.

- A. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) requires planning out to a distance of 50 miles from commercial nuclear power plant sites as a condition of licensing. There is one such plant in the Pacific Northwest whose emergency planning zone (EPZ) affects parts of Oregon. This is the nuclear facility located at the Hanford Reservation near Richland, Washington, approximately thirty-five miles north of the Oregon border.
- B. Specific plans have been developed for jurisdictions within fifty miles of Hanford and are published under separate cover.
- C. Major emergencies at other nuclear facilities would probably not require activation of the Oregon ECC. However, local government officials may need information about an incident that occurs elsewhere.

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DEALING WITH THE NEWS MEDIA

The following are guidelines for public information officers and others who may speak with the news media during and following major emergencies or disasters:

- A. Tell the truth (even if it hurts).
- B. Be helpful, friendly, and courteous. Never argue and never lose your cool. The reporter's perception of you may influence the content of the story.
- C. Be sure you are the appropriate person to discuss the issue.
- D. Stick to the facts. Never speculate and never make predictions.
- E. State the important facts at the beginning.
- F. If you don't know, say so. Don't try to "wing it". Never guess and never speculate. Tell the reporter you'll have someone return their call with the answer.
- G. Try to anticipate questions. What information is important for the public to know? What questions will the reporter need answered to complete the story?
- H. Don't let the reporter speak for you. If a reporter tries to lead you into quotes, do not repeat them, even to deny them. Simply say, "no, that is not correct" and proceed to give the correct information.
- I. Never go "off the record". If you say it, expect to see it used. Never say anything you wouldn't want to see quoted in a headline.

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THE PRESS RELEASE

The following material is an informational guide for persons who will be involved with the media briefing. The PIO or his/her designee will coordinate these activities.

I. The Press Release:

- A. Always type double-spaced, 2-inch margins.
- B. Use one side of the paper only.
- C. Limit release to one or two pages, one page if possible. If more than one page, put the word - MORE- at the end of the first page. Always staple pages together.
- D. At the end of the release text, put -END- or -30-.
- E. The news release should be neat, clean and easy to read.

II. Content

- A. Do as much of the reporter's work as possible. The greater amount of concise information you provide, the better your coverage will be.
- B. Answer the standard questions; who, what, when, where, why, and how.
- C. Include the most important information in the first sentence or paragraph. This is called the "lead". Use the inverted pyramid principle - the most important information first, least important last.
- D. Keep the information clear, concise, and simple. Use short words and sentences.
- E. Expect to have your information reworked by an editor.
- F. Provide accurate information, always recheck name spelling, titles, addresses, and dates.
- G. Use short quotes and clearly identify speaker. Opinions should appear in quotation marks.

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CONDUCTING THE PRESS BRIEFING

I. Prepare For The Briefing

- A. Hold the press briefing in a large room or meeting hall as long as it does not interfere with operations.
- B. A podium, lectern, or head table should be set up as a place for reporters to place microphones.
- C. Charts, maps, and visual aids should be set up and organized well in advance of the briefing.
- D. Provide space for cameras and seats for reporters.
- E. There should be ample electrical supply and outlets.
- F. You may wish to have your agency logo positioned behind the speaker.
- G. If held outdoors, the briefing should be away from busy highways, pedestrian traffic, or other noisy environments. Provide a table or podium for microphones.
- H. Pass out "Press Kits" to the members of the media as they arrive. The kits should include the following:
 - 1. A press release giving details on the reason for the briefing.
 - 2. Background information on the agency(s) involved.
 - 3. Copies of the text of the prepared speech or opening statement.
 - 4. Background information or bios on those speaking at the briefing.
 - 5. If needed, 8 inch x 10 inch color and/or black-and-white photos of relevant people or events (clearly identify names and situations)and any appropriate graphics.
 - 6. For better organization, place this information in a pocket folder.
 - 7. Limit the number of speakers to no more than four individuals.

II. Conducting the Briefing

- A. Start the briefing with a short opening statement that should identify the speakers, give the reason for the briefing, and present the most important information. Then open for questions. This should last 20-30 minutes.
- B. Keep answers brief and to the point.
- C. Use simple sentence structure - reporters are looking for quotes - long sentences will be summarized.
- D. Avoid technical words or agency-specific jargon; if you must use them, explain in layman's

terms.

- E. If you can not answer a question for whatever reason, (e.g., confidentiality), explain why.
- F. Avoid saying "no comment".
- G. If a reporter is actively seeking a particular story, being "unavailable" for comment is not likely to prevent it from being disseminated. Ask yourself if "no comment" is better than:
 - 1. A brief, carefully prepared comment, or
 - 2. A comment from another source.
- H. Depending on the type of story, reporters will frequently try to get as much information as possible. This includes asking about personal or confidential information. Decide ahead of time exactly what you will reveal.
- I. Avoid "off-the-record" or "not-for-attribution" remarks.

III. Additional Tips for Broadcast Interviews:

- A. Keep your answers and comments relatively brief.
- B. Avoid a simple "yes" or "no" answer - it may keep your taped interview from being used.
- C. Explain your answers in simple terms the average lay person can understand. Remember, listeners and viewers do not have the luxury of "reading" broadcast stories.
- D. Do not use technical jargon.
- E. Likewise, don't do or say anything that you wouldn't want broadcast to thousands. Losing your temper, for example, makes "good copy".
- F. Try to be informed and relaxed.
- G. Do not let a microphone in your face or rolling cameras intimidate you into making unnecessary statements.
- H. Look at the reporter who is asking you the question, not the camera.

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EVACUATION

I. SITUATION

- A. Disaster Conditions and Hazards: Emergencies or major disasters may require the evacuation of people from the hazard area to an area of lower risk. These include floods, hazardous materials spills, dam breaches or failures, tsunamis, fires, accidents or threats involving nuclear or chemical materials, and others. Such disasters can occur anywhere in Oregon.
- B. Laws and Authorities: Emergency evacuation in Oregon is conducted in accordance with **ORS 401.065** *Police Powers During State Of Emergency; Suspension Of Agency Rules*, and **ORS 401.309** *Declaration Of State Of Emergency By Local Government; Procedures; Mandatory Evacuations*.

II. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Evacuation may be complicated by jurisdictional boundaries, by physical barriers, and by transportation or road capacities.
- B. Experience has shown that during most emergencies for which there is advanced warning a large percent of residents in a threatened areas evacuate their homes before ordered to do so by public officials. Moreover, most of these evacuees seek temporary housing with relatives or friends rather than using designated public emergency housing facilities.

III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. In Oregon, the primary responsibility for ordering and coordinating an evacuation rests with local government. However, in the event of a large scale, multi-county evacuation the State ECC can provide coordination.
- B. The basic approach to evacuation is the same regardless of the type of threat.
- C. Small local evacuations are usually coordinated between the jurisdictions involved.
- D. Jurisdictions should consider notifying their local American Red Cross representatives when considering evacuations of any scale.
- E. At the local level, it is necessary to determine the area at risk, designate roads leading to appropriate low risk areas, provide bus or other means of transportation for those who need it, open and staff buildings to house and feed the evacuated population, and provide clear and understandable instructions to the public.
- F. Organization
 - 1. When the state assumes the role of directing large-scale evacuations, close coordination and good communication with the emergency management organization of the involved counties is essential.
 - 2. City and county governments continue to be responsible for crowd and traffic control

within their respective jurisdictions.

3. When the Oregon ECC is activated, Oregon State Police has the lead role in coordinating large-scale multi-county evacuation operations. OSP closely coordinates its activities with ODOT. Additionally, the OMD, the OPRD, and other state agencies may be involved.
4. If the need for an evacuation is limited to one county, the local emergency management agency provides coordination of the evacuation operations. State agencies may assist the local government with evacuation operations.

G. Evacuation Guidelines

1. Situations that could necessitate state coordination of an evacuation include:
 - a. An escalating emergency, requiring the movement of persons from one county to another. Sometimes, however, an evacuation of this nature will not be beyond the capabilities of the counties involved.
 - b. An emergency of regional scope.
2. The risk involved in evacuating a large area should not be overlooked. It should be determined whether it would be safer for the public to stay put, i.e. "shelter in place".
3. Upon determining the need for state assisted coordination of an evacuation, the Oregon ECC will be fully activated.
4. City, county, and state road maintenance agencies assist with establishing and maintaining roadblocks or detours via highway signing, barricades, and use of personnel. Evacuations will be determined according to **ORS 810.010** and the ODOT emergency plan.
5. Local emergency management officials assist with transportation and other arrangements for persons with special needs, such as senior citizens, disabled, hospital patients, and residents of nursing homes as circumstances require.
6. Jurisdictions along evacuation routes, and jurisdictions receiving evacuees, shall be informed of estimated arrival times.
7. Provisions are made for assigning and, if necessary, transporting American Red Cross volunteers and health professionals to the temporary housing and feeding facilities.
8. Essential resources and equipment (e.g.: health and medical equipment and supplies) shall be moved to temporary housing facilities as well.
9. A curfew may be considered, if necessary. At a minimum, and to the extent possible, security is provided for evacuated areas in each affected county, under the direction of the appropriate local law enforcement agency.

H. After the emergency event has ended:

1. The public shall be advised by local authorities of the cessation of the Evacuation Order and the lifting of the security perimeter.
2. Arrangements shall be made for the early return of persons needed to staff essential services, and to open vital businesses.

3. A general return to the evacuated area will be allowed by local authorities as soon as possible.

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HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

Health and Medical Services Annex is published under separate cover by Oregon Health Division. The annex is dated 8/6/99.

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Volume II, Annex G

HOUSING, SHELTER, AND FEEDING

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. There are many buildings in the State of Oregon where citizens could be temporarily housed in a major emergency or disaster. The temporary relocation of persons due to hazardous materials incidents, fires in the rural / forest interface, major dam failures, tsunamis, and other hazards could bring about the need for temporary housing beyond the normal response capabilities of the counties. In this event, people may be housed and fed in school buildings, churches, community centers, and other large public facilities.
- B. Oregon Emergency Management will seek the assistance of the American Red Cross (ARC) and other volunteer agencies in implementing the guidelines of this annex. A liaison from the American Red Cross will be requested to report to the state ECC to assist in coordinating the temporary housing, shelter, and feeding activities.
- C. The ARC has organized itself and other volunteer agencies into a confederation in which the Oregon Trail Chapter of the ARC serves as the one point of contact for the State of Oregon. The Oregon Trail Chapter's designated Disaster Officer may act as a liaison with the State of Oregon during a major emergency or disaster situation.
- D. The American Red Cross has developed guidelines for the expansion of their operation as the situation requires.
- E. It is not the intent of the State of Oregon to supplant the ARC as the primary provider of emergency housing, sheltering, and feeding services. However, the State is not relieved of its obligation for the welfare of its citizens in times of emergencies as outlined in Chapter 401 of the Oregon Revised Statutes.
- F. The American Red Cross has developed a number of agreements for the use of facilities as temporary housing, sheltering and feeding locations, and for the transportation of emergency supplies.
- G. Counties in the Northwest corner of the state should keep Camp Rilea in mind. It has been established by the OMD as an evacuation Assistance Center to help with the temporary housing, shelter, and feeding of persons displaced by major emergency or disaster.

II. GENERAL GUIDELINES. Whenever an evacuation is underway sufficient to require the State to provide assistance to local government authorities with housing, shelter, and feeding activities, the following general steps should be considered:

- A. Determine the extent of the area and population at risk, and designate other areas that are safe to provide temporary housing and feeding for evacuees and emergency workers (if necessary). This will require input from local government officials.
- B. Verify that the American Red Cross (ARC) Liaison has been notified of the need for emergency shelter, the estimated number of persons in the evacuation zone, evacuation routes being used, and the location of staging (or "reception") areas.
- C. Obtain from the ARC Liaison a list of shelters to be opened and the name of the shelter

manager or contact person and phone number for those facilities.

- D. The ARC Liaison will assign shelter managers and volunteer staff to prepare and operate shelters and to establish procedures.
- E. Shelter managers will register all shelter occupants and relay rosters to the County.
- F. The ARC Liaison should notify the Public Information Officer at the State EOC of the opening of emergency shelters and their locations, and the location of any additional and / or alternate staging areas that have been established to assign persons to shelters.

III. SPECIAL POPULATIONS

- A. The state recognizes that there are several categories of special population which must be housed and fed during an evacuation. These populations include residents of nursing homes, retirement centers, hospitals, and similar facilities where evacuation and housing will require extra assistance for persons who cannot easily care for themselves.
- B. There may also be requirements to house persons who require extensive supervision, such as residents of mental institutions, detention centers, and jails. Local emergency operation plans should provide guidance for these special populations in the event of emergency evacuation situations.

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Volume II, Part 2, Annex H

STATE SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

I. INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE

1. Establish fundamental responsibilities and procedures that enable close state/federal cooperation necessary to support the emergency management efforts of local jurisdictions involved in disaster operations during a Presidentially declared disaster.
2. Identify lines of cooperation and communication between state agencies and their corresponding federal response agencies as outlined in the Federal Response Plan.
3. Establish a concept of operations that provides a state level interagency coordination mechanism to facilitate the delivery of state and/or federal response assistance.

B. SCOPE

1. This annex applies to all state government agencies. It describes actions by the State that are necessary in the provision of immediate assistance to the affected citizens of Oregon in times of disaster or emergency. **(ORS401.065 (3))**
2. The emergency management organization outlined under the State Support Function (SSF) concept is intended to:
 - a. Interface directly with federal government agencies when the Federal Response Plan (FRP) has been implemented.
 - b. Describe the efforts of state agencies in coordinating their response to a disaster.
 - c. Coordinate state and federal support to local government's efforts to save lives, protect public health and safety, minimize losses to critical public facilities, public and private property and the environment.
 - d. Except as identified elsewhere in this plan, the responsibility for responding to a disaster remains a local responsibility. State assistance is supplemental to local response actions, and federal assistance is supplemental to the state.

II. POLICIES

- A. Oregon Emergency Management, in accordance with **ORS 401.270**, is responsible for establishing the mechanism for implementing and maintaining the State Emergency Services system in a comprehensive and coordinated manner.
- B. Each SSF operates within the structure of the Oregon Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) which is operated and managed by OEM on behalf of the Governor and state agencies.
- C. The state agencies are represented by their SSF in the ECC during an ECC activation.
- D. Any State agency may operate from another location provided they have immediate, reliable communications with their SSF representative in the ECC.

- E. When directed by the State ECC, each activated SSF may provide one or more representatives to the FEMA Disaster Field Office (DFO) to coordinate the provision of state resources to effected jurisdictions. State agency activities at a DFO are directed and coordinated by the State Coordinating Officer (SCO).

III. SITUATION.

This annex is implemented at the direction of the Director of Oregon Emergency Management. The OEM Director is the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) when the Federal Response Plan (FRP) is implemented in Oregon. FRP Emergency Support Function (ESF) elements will initially deploy to the State ECC, but may re-locate to a DFO once it is operational. SSF representatives may remain in the ECC, or co-locate with their ESF counterparts in the DFO.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL

1. When implemented, SSF primary agencies take actions to identify state resources that the affected jurisdiction is likely to request. Each agency's SSF representative shall be aware of the resources at their disposal.
2. Local jurisdictions are responsible to request the assistance they require. Such requests for State assistance should originate from the local government's Emergency Operations Center or equivalent, and be coordinated by the Local Emergency Manager. All requests must be made through OERS to prioritize and track resource allocations.

B. ORGANIZATION

1. State agency activities in this plan are organized as "State Support Functions" (SSF) to coincide with the Emergency Support Functions (ESF) of the Federal Response Plan.
2. There are 13 SSF's. They are Transportation, Communications, Public Works and Engineering, Fire Fighting, Information and Planning, Mass Care, Resource Support, Health and Medical Services, Search and Rescue, Hazardous Materials, Food, Energy, and Public Safety.
3. The SSFs may work directly with their counterpart ESFs when the Federal Response Plan (FRP) is executed.

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. **Primary Agency:** This is the lead state agency for this function, and has overall responsibility to coordinate activities of the SSF. The SSF Primary Agency, acting in concert with it's Support and Adjunct Agencies and the Governor's Authorized Representative in the ECC or the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) in the DFO, is responsible for managing the activities of the SSF and ensuring that all missions are properly assigned and executed.
- B. **Support Agencies:** Contribute to the overall accomplishment of the mission of the SSF. Not every Support Agency will have input to, or responsibilities for, the accomplishment of every mission assigned to the SSF.
- C. **Adjunct Agencies:** Organizations that may not be part of State Government but have direct interest in effective emergency management. Adjunct Agencies may contribute expertise and assets to the recovery process.

STATE SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (SSF) AND ASSIGNMENTS

P = Primary Agency: Responsible for Management of the SSF; devise, coordinate and implement disaster recovery plans for the SSF. S = Supporting Agency: Responsible to provide expertise, experience and assets to the SSF as needed or requested by the Primary agency. A = Adjunct Agency: Organizations not part of State Government but with direct interest in effective disaster recovery.		State Support Function													
		Transportation	Communications	Public Works	Fire Fighting	Information & Plans	Mass Care	Resource Support	Health & Medical	Search & Rescue	Hazardous Materials	Food	Energy	Public Safety	
SSF - (EMP) - State Support Function		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
ESF - (FRP) - Emergency Support Function		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
STATE AGENCIES	Aviation, Department of	S								S				S	
	Administrative Services, Department of	S	S	S		S		P	S				P	S	
	Agriculture, Department of						S	S	S			P			
	Consumer and Business Services, Dept of														
	Building Codes Division			S											
	Corrections, Department of													S	
	Energy, Office of							S			S		P		
	Environmental Quality, Department of			S							P				
	Fish and Wildlife, Department of										S			S	
	Forestry, Department of	S	S		S		S							S	
	Geology and Mineral Industries, Dept. of			S											
	Health Division						S		P						
	Military Department, Oregon	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	S	S	
	Public Utility Commission												S		
	State Lands, Division of			S							S				
	State Police, Oregon	S	S			S					S			P	
	LEDS														S
	Emergency Management		P	S		P		S		P	S				
	Fire Marshal		S		P						P				
	Transportation, Department of	P	S	P		S		S		S	S		S	S	
American Red Cross						P		A	A		A				
ARES/RACES		A													
Civil Air Patrol	A	A	A				A		A	A					
National Weather Service				A	A										
OR Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster						A					A				
US Army Corps of Engineers			A				A					A			
US Coast Guard	A								A	A			A		
SSF - (EMP) – State Support Function		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
ESF - (FRP) – Emergency Support Function		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		

Figure 2-4 State Support Functions and Assignments

VI. STATE SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (SSF)

A. SSF #1 TRANSPORTATION

1. Primary Agency: ODOT.
2. Support Agencies: OMD, DAS, ODF, OSP, AERO.
3. Adjunct Agencies: USCG, CAP, FHWA.
4. Purpose: Coordinates the maintenance and provision of transportation and transportation assets during a disaster or emergency. Includes transportation of people, equipment and supplies into and out of the disaster area. Oversees the status of transportation networks, specifically road and bridges.
5. Scope: In conjunction with SSF #7, provides coordination of state and civil transportation maintenance, repair, and technical assistance to state agencies, local jurisdictions, and authorized voluntary organizations requiring transportation.
 - a. Provides or coordinates the provision of transportation support to state agencies, local jurisdictions and volunteer organizations requiring assistance in performance of their disaster response and recovery missions.
 - b. Coordinate the flow of land, air and marine traffic in and to the disaster area for the effective movement of relief supplies, personnel and equipment.
 - c. Liaison with commercial transportation providers concerning significant interruptions of service.

B. SSF #2 COMMUNICATIONS:

1. Primary Agency: OEM.
2. Support Agencies: ODF, ODOT, OSP, OSFM, DAS, OMD.
3. Adjunct Agencies: ARES/RACES, CAP.
4. Purpose: Coordinates the establishment and maintenance of an effective communications system for use in disaster operations. The objective is to maintain a reliable communications capability that permits key officials to convey alert and notification instructions, coordinate state support, and to communicate with local government in disaster operations.
5. Scope
 - a. Coordinates planning, implementation, and operation of communications supporting disaster operations. This includes the adoption of established state government-furnished and commercially leased communications systems used in normal as well as disaster operations. It also includes certain officially recognized, volunteer organization and non-governmental communications networks.
 - b. Tracks the overall status of the state's communications infrastructure during a disaster. Infrastructure includes telecommunications, data transmission, EAS broadcasting stations and public safety agency communications networks.
 - c. Coordinates the provision of temporary communications capability to state

agencies and facilities, and local jurisdiction public safety agencies as required.

C. SSF #3 PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING

1. Primary Agency: ODOT.
2. Support Agencies: OMD, DAS, OEM, DSL, DEQ, BCD, DOGAMI.
3. Adjunct Agencies: USACE, CAP.
4. Purpose: Provide public works and engineering assistance to local jurisdictions responding to the effects of a major disaster.
5. Scope: Provides technical advice and evaluations, engineering services, construction management and inspection, provision of potable water and provision of emergency power. Other support includes response and recovery actions related to clearance of debris, restoration of critical public services and facilities, demolition or stabilization of damaged structures, technical advice and assistance, and damage assessment.

D. SSF #4 FIREFIGHTING

1. Primary Agency: OSFM.
2. Support Agencies: DOF, OMD.
3. Adjunct Agencies: NWS.
4. Purpose: Detect and suppress wildland, rural, and urban fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with, a catastrophic earthquake or significant natural disaster.
5. Scope: Coordinates support of fire fighting activities, including detection of fires, and providing personnel, equipment, and supplies in support of all agencies involved in rural and urban (State Fire Marshal) and wild land (Oregon Department of Forestry) fire fighting operations.

E. SSF #5 INFORMATION AND PLANNING

1. Primary Agency: OEM, Lead State Agency for the Declared Disaster.
2. Support Agencies: OSP, ODOT, OMD, DAS.
3. Purpose: Collect, analyze, and disseminate critical information from state and federal agencies, commercial and private organizations to facilitate overall mitigation, response and recovery actions associated with disaster and emergency operations in the state.
4. Scope: Coordinates the information and planning functions of the ECC when activated. Is the information and reporting function of the ECC and provides a macro-view of the disaster or emergency situation through the situation report and media releases. The ECC processes and shares that information for displaying, planning, briefing and providing technical assistance to the responding agencies.

F. SSF #6 MASS CARE

1. Primary Agency: ARC.
2. Support Agencies: OHD, DAS, ODA, OMD.

3. Adjunct Agencies: ORVOAD.
4. Purpose: Coordinates and monitors the efforts of volunteer humanitarian organizations and state and local jurisdictions to provide shelter, feeding and immediate first aid to disaster victims. SSF#6 also coordinates State assistance for bulk distribution of emergency relief supplies to disaster victims.
5. Scope:
 - a. Monitors initial and continuing response activities that focus on meeting the urgent needs of disaster victims on a mass care basis.
 - b. Provides emergency shelter for disaster victims including the use of pre-identified shelter sites in existing structures and creation of temporary facilities as needed.
 - c. Feeds disaster victims and emergency workers through a combination of fixed sites, mobile feeding units, and bulk food distribution.
 - d. Provides emergency first aid services to disaster victims and workers at mass care facilities and at designated sites within the disaster area. This emergency first aid service is supplemental to emergency health and medical services established to meet the needs of disaster victims.
 - e. Collects and distributes Disaster Welfare Information (DWI) on individuals within the disaster area and provides this information to immediate family members as appropriate. The DWI effort is spearheaded by non-governmental mass care agencies, but may be supported by state resources.
 - f. Conducts bulk distribution of emergency relief items: Sites are established in the disaster area for distribution of emergency relief items. Distribution priorities for disaster relief items are determined by this SSF.
 - g. Management and Distribution of Donated Goods: Items donated by individuals or private or public groups are inventoried, managed and distributed in a manner to provide the appropriate goods to the appropriate disaster victims. Details of this effort are found in the Donated Goods Plan.

G. SSF #7 RESOURCE SUPPORT

1. Primary Agency: DAS.
2. Support Agencies: ODA, OMD, OEM, OOE, ODOT.
3. Adjunct Agencies: CAP, USACE.
4. Purpose.
 - a. Coordinates and/or provides necessary resources to support state agencies and local jurisdictions during an emergency or disaster.
 - b. Tracks the overall costs of the state response to the disaster.
5. Scope
 - a. Manages the provision of state resources during a disaster. This includes emergency relief supplies and equipment, telecommunications, personnel, contracting services and transportation services required for immediate disaster

response activities. It also provides logistic and resource support for requirements not specifically identified in other SSFs.

- b. When activated, SSF#7 assembles and maintains a catalog of resources available to the State to combat the effects of the disaster or emergency.
- c. Monitors the financial costs of providing resources to a disaster including costs of providing state agency support, purchasing or contracting goods and services, transportation, and above normal staffing.

H. SSF #8 HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

- 1. Primary Agency: OHD.
- 2. Support Agencies: ODA, OMD, DAS.
- 3. Adjunct Agencies: ARC.
- 4. Purpose: Coordinates state assistance provided to public health and medical care needs following a disaster.
- 5. Scope:
 - a. Assessment of Health/Medical needs; Health surveillance; medical care personnel; Health/Medical equipment and supplies; patient evacuation; hospital care; food/drug/medical safety; radiological/biological hazards; public health information; potable water quality.
 - b. Coordinates mental health care through the mental health division; victim identification/mortuary services through the Medical Examiner Division.

I. SSF #9 SEARCH AND RESCUE

- 1. Primary Agency: OEM.
- 2. Support Agencies: OMD, ODOT, AERO.
- 3. Adjunct Agencies: USCG, CAP, ARC.
- 4. Purpose: Coordinate the provision of state and outside agency resources for disaster related Search and Rescue (SAR) operations.
- 5. Scope
 - a. This SSF encompasses air, wildland, and disaster Search and Rescue (SAR) operations within the State of Oregon, and assigns state agency support for FEMA's Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) program.
 - b. Missing aircraft related SAR missions are addressed by a document entitled "Agreement between The State of Oregon and The Executive Agent for Inland SAR" maintained at Oregon Emergency Management.

J. SSF #10 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

- 1. Primary Agency: OSFM, DEQ.
- 2. Support Agencies: OOE, ODFW, OHD, DSL, OSP, ODOT, OEM.

3. Adjunct Agency: CAP.
4. Purpose:
 - a. SSF #10 coordinates state support to local jurisdictions in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or release of hazardous materials following a disaster.
 - b. Non-disaster hazardous materials response activities are addressed in the "Northwest Area Contingency Plan".
5. Scope: Coordinates response to actual or potential discharges and/or releases of hazardous materials caused by a disaster.

K. SSF #11 FOOD

1. Primary Agency: ODA.
2. Support Agencies: OMD.
3. Adjunct Agency: ARC, ORVOAD.
4. Purpose: Identifies, secures, and arranges for food assistance to affected areas following a major disaster or emergency or other event.
5. Scope: Identify food assistance needs of the affected population in the aftermath of a major disaster or emergency, including obtaining appropriate food supplies and arranging for transportation of those food supplies to designated staging areas within the disaster area and the appropriate use of emergency food stamps.

L. SSF #12 ENERGY

1. Primary Agency: OOE, DAS.
2. Support Agencies: OMD, ODOT, PUC.
3. Adjunct Agencies: USACE.
4. Purpose:
 - a. Facilitate restoration of the State's energy systems following a catastrophic earthquake, natural disaster, or other significant event.
 - b. Manage state response to emergencies involving the shortage or disruption of petroleum products.
5. Scope: Gathers, assesses, and shares information on energy system damage and estimations on the impact of energy system outages within affected areas. Works closely with, and aids in, meeting requests for assistance from local energy officials, energy suppliers and deliverers. Within SSF #12, energy includes producing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, and maintaining of energy systems and system components.

M. SSF #13 PUBLIC SAFETY

1. Primary Agency: OSP.

2. Support Agencies: OMD, DOC, ODFW, ODOT, DAS, ODF, LEDS, AERO.
3. Adjunct Agencies: FEMA, HHS, DOT, DOJ, DOD, DOE, EPA.
4. Purpose: Coordinates statewide law enforcement, public safety and consequence management operations during disaster conditions and terrorism/WMD events. Includes support to local law enforcement agencies.
5. Scope: The law enforcement and public safety procedures required to effectively respond to a statewide emergency or disaster which may include assisting with crowd control, civil unrest, evacuations, providing security to evacuated and disaster areas, etc.

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STATE OF OREGON
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

VOLUME II, PART 3

HAZARD SPECIFIC



PLANS AND PROCEDURES

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STATE OF OREGON
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

VOLUME II, Part 3

HAZARD SPECIFIC PLANS AND PROCEDURES
TABLE OF LOCATIONS

Title	Location
AMATEUR RADIO Plan	OERS Communications Center
CHEMICAL STOCKPILE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS (CSEPP) PROGRAM Plan	Office of Emergency Management Plans Library
CHEMICAL STOCKPILE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS (CSEPP) Procedures	OERS Duty Officer Procedures Manual
DEBRIS FLOW Procedures	OERS Duty Officer Procedures Manual
DOMESTIC PREPAREDNESS, TERRORISM, WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION Procedures	OERS Duty Officer Procedures Manual
DONATED GOODS Plan	Office of Emergency Management Plans Library
DROUGHT Plan	Office of Emergency Management Plans Library
EARTHQUAKE Procedures	OERS Duty Officer Procedures Manual
EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS) Plan	OERS Communications Center Library
EMERGENCY REPATRIATION Plan	Office of Emergency Management Plans Library
FLOOD	Office of Emergency Management Plans Library
MASS FATALITIES	Office of Emergency Management Plans Library
OIL AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS - NW Area Contingency Plan	OERS Communications Center Library
SATELLITE RE-ENTRY, NAWAS Plan	OERS Communications Center Library
SEARCH AND RESCUE Procedures	OERS Duty Officer Procedures Manual
STATE AND REGIONAL DISASTER AVIATION Plan	OERS Communications Center Library
VOLCANO Procedures	OERS Duty Officer Procedures Manual
COLUMBIA GENERATING STATION/HANFORD Emergency Response Procedures	OERS Duty Officer Procedures Manual
COLUMBIA GENERATING STATION/HANFORD Emergency Response Plan	Office of Emergency Management Plans Library

Table 2-4 Hazard Specific Plans and Procedures
Table of Locations

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