

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
PREFACE

I. INTRODUCTION

The State of Oregon Emergency Management Plan (EMP) is the Basic Plan. It provides the structure and mechanism for statewide procedures and operational coordination for domestic incident management.

- A. Part 1 – Overview / Basic Plan
- B. Part 2 – Annexes
- C. Part 3 – Hazard Specific Plans and Procedures

Consistent with the model provided in the NRP and inclusive of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), this EMP can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat, anticipation of a significant event, and the response to or recovery from a significant event.

The National Incident Management System provides a nationwide template enabling Federal, state, local and tribal governments and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to work together effectively and efficiently to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of the cause, size or complexity.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of the EMP is to establish a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic incident management across a spectrum of activities including prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. The EMP provides a framework for State interaction of public and private jurisdictions and organizations during times immediately following incidents of significance.

III. SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

- A. Scope: The EMP covers a broad range of complex and consistently changing requirements in anticipation of or in response to threats or acts of terrorism, major disasters, and other emergencies.
- B. Applicability: The EMP applies to all state departments and agencies that may be requested to provide assistance or conduct operations in actual or potential incidents of national significance. These incidents require a coordinated response by an appropriate combination of state, local, tribal, private-sector and nongovernmental entities.

IV. ONGOING PLAN MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

Each department/agency is expected to develop and maintain procedures in an agency emergency plan of COOP/BCP supporting the Basic Plan. State planners at Oregon Emergency Management will maintain and update the EMP.

Each department/agency is responsible for updating and maintaining their annex to the State EMP as may be required to incorporate new Presidential Directives, legislative changes, and procedural changes based on lessons learned from exercises and actual events.

- A. Types of Changes: Changes include additions of the new or supplementary material and deletions. No proposed change should contradict or override authorities or other plans contained in statute, Executive Order or regulation that governs the basic requirements of the State EMP.
- B. Coordination and Approval: Any department/agency with assigned responsibilities under the State EMP may propose changes. However, Oregon Emergency Management is responsible for coordinating and approving all proposed modifications to the State EMP with primary and support agencies and other stakeholders, as required. Once published, the modifications will be considered part of the State EMP for operational purposes. Copies of revisions will be distributed as appropriate and required.

V. ORGANIZATION

Emergency management in the State of Oregon is organized as shown in the Emergency Management Plan, Volume II, Part 2, Annex A. Emergency management functions are carried out pursuant to Oregon Revised Statute 401.

VI. INCIDENT MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

This EMP addresses a broad spectrum of activities related to domestic incident management, including prevention, preparedness and response, and recovery actions. The EMP provides a framework to enable scaling the management of cascading impacts and multiple incidents, as well as the prevention of and preparation for subsequent events. Examples of incident management actions from a statewide perspective include:

- A. Activation of the state's Emergency Communications Center (ECC) following an incident which escalates beyond local capabilities;
- B. Increasing public information activities as a result of increased statewide public awareness/concern;
- C. Providing strategies for coordination of State resources that are capable of handling events during and after a significant incident;
- D. Assessing trends that identify potential terrorist activity and targets;
- E. Participation in the Homeland Security Advisory System (HSAS) alert condition and coordinating protective measures;
- F. Administer Federal funds allocated for support of local jurisdictions' planning for incidents of significance.

- G. Coordination of funding requests from government and nongovernmental agencies for support in the aftermath of an incident;
- H. Enabling immediate and long-term recovery activities addressing consequences in the impacted areas.

Specific incident management activities necessary to ensure an effective response to Oregon's specific hazards are outlined in hazard specific plans or annexes.

VII. SITUATION

- A. Emergencies or disasters can occur causing human suffering, injury and death, property damage, environmental degradation, loss of essential services, economic hardship and disruption to state, local and tribal governments, as well as other governmental entities.
- B. The OHIRA provides information on the natural and man-made hazards throughout the state. The State of Oregon is vulnerable to the natural and technological (man-made) hazards described in that document. The OHIRA assesses the state's vulnerability to hazards, provides a methodology for analyzing hazards, and provides the basis for this Plan.

VIII. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Some incidents will occur with enough warning that appropriate notification can be issued to ensure the appropriate level of preparation. Other incidents will occur with no advanced warning.
- B. The state may be unable to satisfy all emergency resource requests during a major emergency or disaster.
- C. State agencies, businesses, industries and citizens will provide their own resources for the first several days of an emergency or disaster.
- D. Local jurisdictions must comply with ORS 401, OAR, the State EMP, and:
 - 1. Establish procedures for continuity of government.
 - 2. Establish an emergency management organization and implement NIMS compliancy procedures and plans.
 - 3. All requests for resources will be sent to the State ECC for coordination in accordance with the State EMP.
 - 4. Communicate with the State ECC on the status of activities during and following an emergency or disaster.
 - 5. Issue local emergency proclamations and request state assistance when appropriate.

- E. State agencies with responsibilities in the State EMP will have an emergency management plan/procedures that enables them to:
 - 1. Execute procedures for continuity of operations (COOP).
 - 2. Provide staff liaison to the State ECC as required during activations.
 - 3. Support the state's overall emergency management mission.
 - 4. Provide situation reports on department/agency resources during an emergency or disaster.
 - 5. Develop and implement policies that reduce the effects of an emergency or disaster.

- F. Federal assistance will be available for disaster response and recovery operations under the provisions of NRP and Public Law 93-288 (Stafford Act).

IX. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

- 1. An integrated emergency management approach involves hazard identification, risk assessment, and vulnerability analysis. Through mitigation and prevention strategies, the potential impacts of an event may be reduced.
- 2. The OHIRA involves the identification of types of hazards, likelihood of occurrence, location, impact, and strength. Risk assessment is the measure of the probability that damage to life, property, economy and environment will occur if a hazard manifests itself. Vulnerability describes exposure to a threat.
- 3. When mitigating a hazard is not possible because of no-notice events, emergency managers must be prepared and ready to respond and recover from the impacts. This process enhances and focuses the emphasis on planning, exercising, and coordination.
- 4. The Director of Oregon Emergency Management is responsible to the Governor for carrying out the emergency management program for the state after a disaster has been declared. The Director coordinates the activities of all organizations within the state and maintains liaison and coordination with emergency management organizations of other states and the Federal government.

B. Local Organizations or Jurisdictions

- 1. Each executive officer or named governing body in each city and county within the State of Oregon is responsible for emergency services systems within their jurisdictions, **ORS 401.035(2)**.

2. During the course of carrying out responsibilities in the emergency services systems, the Governor and the executive officers or governing bodies of the counties may delegate any administrative or operative authority vested in them. They may also subdelegate that authority as needed or required. **ORS 401.035(3)**.
3. In dealing with an emergency or disaster, cities should make reports to their county EOC. Counties should provide situation reports, damage assessments, and resource requests to the State ECC.

C. State Activation

1. The State of Oregon conducts operations in accordance with ORS 401, OAR 104-010-055, and the State Emergency Management Plan in accordance with:
2. Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) coordinates response and recovery activities and establishes resource support priorities. State agency ECC liaisons will provide and maintain the status of their resources.
3. The State ECC operates under the Incident Command System (ICS) and consists of state support functional (SSF) areas as shown in Figure 2-1, Annex A, Part 2, Volume II of the Basic Plan. Other state agencies may be activated as warranted by the situation.
4. Levels of ECC Operation
 - a. Level I – **Standby Activation**. This is the lowest level of activation. This level of activation may include staffing the OERS Communications Center on a 24-hour basis.
 - b. Level II – **Limited Activation**. A limited activation of the ECC occurs when a situation requires less than a full staff of the positions and may not be activated on a 24-hour basis with additional staff.
 - c. Level III – **Full Activation**. During a full activation, all appropriate ECC positions are filled in accordance with the State EMP.

D. Federal

1. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) provides resources, coordination, planning, training, and funding to support state and local jurisdictions when requested by the Governor.
2. In the event that the capabilities of the State are not sufficient to meet the requirements as determined by the Governor, Federal assistance may be requested. FEMA coordinates the Governor's Presidential request for assistance in accordance with the NRP.

- E. Notification. Initial staffing levels of the ECC are based on projected situations, and are determined by the Director or ECC Operations Manager. Notifications are then made in accordance with OERS procedures and the State EMP.
- F. ECC Organization & Group Descriptions. When fully activated, the State ECC maintains an organizational structure that is based on ICS and NIMS compliancy. (Annex A, Part 2, Volume II, State EMP).
- G. ECC Demobilization. ECC operations scale down as events transition from response to recovery. (Annex A, Part 2, Volume II, State EMP).

X. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Specific roles and responsibilities of state agencies in the ECC are described in Part 1, Volume II of the State EMP.

XI. NONGOVERNMENTAL AND VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS

Oregon Emergency Management can provide input into planning efforts of nongovernmental and volunteer organizations. This participation is intended to enhance the capabilities of these organizations in the response and recovery phases of emergency or disaster.

- A. Unless the response role is inherently governmental, private-sector organizations are encouraged to develop and maintain capabilities to respond to and manage a complete spectrum of incidents and emergencies. Coordination generally occurs at a local level in the state of Oregon.
- B. Local government coordinates most volunteer organizations to participate in the response and recovery phases of any emergency or disaster.
- C. U.S. Citizen Corps and local Citizen Corps Councils implement and maintain those volunteer organizations (e.g. CERT, Medical Reserve Corps, Volunteers in Police Service, et cetera) which may be utilized during the response and recovery phases or any emergency or disaster.
- D. Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster (VOADs) may be utilized during the response and recovery phases of any emergency or disaster and are coordinated and utilized at a local government level.

XII. TRIBAL

During and after emergencies, OEM encourages counties to coordinate with the Tribes within their areas to ensure that responses are coordinated and that any potential damage assessment information is captured. The Tribes often rely on pre-established relationships with local governments for assistance in emergency situations.

Although Tribes are sovereign nations, any request for Federal disaster assistance must be made through the Governor to the appropriate Federal agency. Assistance for Tribes is requested as outlined in ORS 401. Although the Governor must seek the assistance for the Tribes, any Federal assistance as a result is administered by the Federal agency directly to

the Tribe and is not processed in the same manner as disaster assistance that is administered to the state and local governments.

OEM offers technical assistance in the areas of planning, training and exercise to Tribes throughout Oregon and encourages Tribes to participate where possible.

Draft

STATE OF OREGON
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

VOLUME II, Part 1, Introduction

SECTION A: AUTHORITY AND ADOPTION LETTERS

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.

The Governor, The Director of Oregon Emergency Management, and the appropriate state agencies as indicated on the following pages have reviewed and support this plan.

State References:

ORS 401
OAR 104-010-005

Federal:

“The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act”, as amended 42, U.S.C, Sections 5121, et. seq.

Homeland Security Act of 2002

Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents, 2003

Homeland Security Presidential Directive/HSPD-8, National Preparedness, 2003

National Incident Management System, March, 2004

National Response Plan, December, 2004

National Infrastructure Protection Plan, 2006

MEMORANDUM
OREGON MILITARY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

DATE: August 24, 2007
TO: Holders of the Oregon Emergency Management Plan
FROM: Kenneth D. Murphy
SUBJECT: Emergency Operations Plan (Draft)

Volume II (Emergency Operations) of the Oregon Emergency Management Plan, commonly referred to as the Oregon EOP, has been updated and revised. This is the draft that will be used from here on and staffed thru the chain of command for promulgation. This EOP delineates the policies, procedures, and organization that the Office of 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. It does adhere to and follow the doctrine of the Federal Response Plan (FRP).

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. Periodic changes to this draft plan will be made as the review process, events, and technology dictate.

SIGNATORIES:

Members of the Oregon Emergency Response System Council indicate their review of and support for the Oregon Emergency Management Plan through their signature affixed below:

**Daniel E. Clem, Director
Department of Aviation**

**Katy Coba, Director
Oregon Department of Agriculture**

**Rick Willis, Executive Director
Public Utility Commission**

**Cory Streisinger, Director
Department of Consumer and Business
Services**

**Tim McLain, Superintendent
Department of State Police**

**Hardy Myers, Attorney General
Department of Justice**

**Tim Wood, Director
State Parks and Recreation Department**

**Matthew Garrett, Director
Oregon Department of Transportation**

**Dr. Bruce Goldberg, Director
Department of Human Services**

**Vicki McConnell, State Geologist
Department of Geology and Mineral
Industries**

**Raymond F. Rees, Major General
Adjutant General
Oregon Military Department**

**Lane Shetterly, Director
Department of Land Conservation and
Development**

**Marvin D. Brown, State Forester
State Forestry Department**

**Susan Castillo, Superintendent of Public
Instruction
Department of Education**

**Michael W. Graine, Director
Department of Energy**

**Phil Ward, Director
Water Resources Department**

**Stephanie Hallock, Director
Department of Environmental Quality**

**Virgil Moore, Executive Director
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife**

**Lindsay Ball, Director
Department of Administrative Services**

**Louise Solliday, Director
Division of State Lands**

**Max Williams, Director
Department of Corrections**

**Sandy Giffin, Department Director
Oregon Poison Center**

SECTION B: PREFACE

While no plan can replace the common sense and good judgment of local emergency responders, state, local and tribal decision makers, this Emergency Management Plan (EMP) provides a framework to guide the efforts of the State of Oregon to respond to and initiate recovery from major emergencies and disasters resulting from incidents involving traditional and emerging threats and hazards. Today's threat environment includes not only the traditional spectrum of manmade and natural hazards - wildland and urban fires, floods, extreme weather, hazardous material incidents, transportation accidents, pandemics, and disruptions to critical infrastructure but also the threat of terrorist attacks.

All emergency incidents begin locally, with initial response being managed by local first responders. State resources may be requested when local resources have been exhausted and a state of emergency has been declared.

This plan describes the roles and responsibilities of state agencies in addressing emergency response and recovery missions in a coordinated manner with local, tribal and federal agencies and establishes a program for comprehensive emergency management. It documents the agreements and procedures of State agencies as they respond to and assist local response in managing the effects of major emergencies and disasters. All state assistance is designed to support local response and recovery efforts.

The combined expertise and capabilities of government at all levels, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations will be required to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from major emergencies and disasters

This plan incorporates the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the National Response Plan (NRP), the National Preparedness Goal (NPG), and establishes a framework through which State of Oregon agencies assist local jurisdictions to prepare for, protect from, respond to and recover from major emergencies and disasters.

This State of Oregon 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 I also includes the following homeland security specific activities:

- Homeland Security State Strategy
- Program and Capability Review
- Annual Enhancement Plan
- National Incident Management System Compliance Program

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.

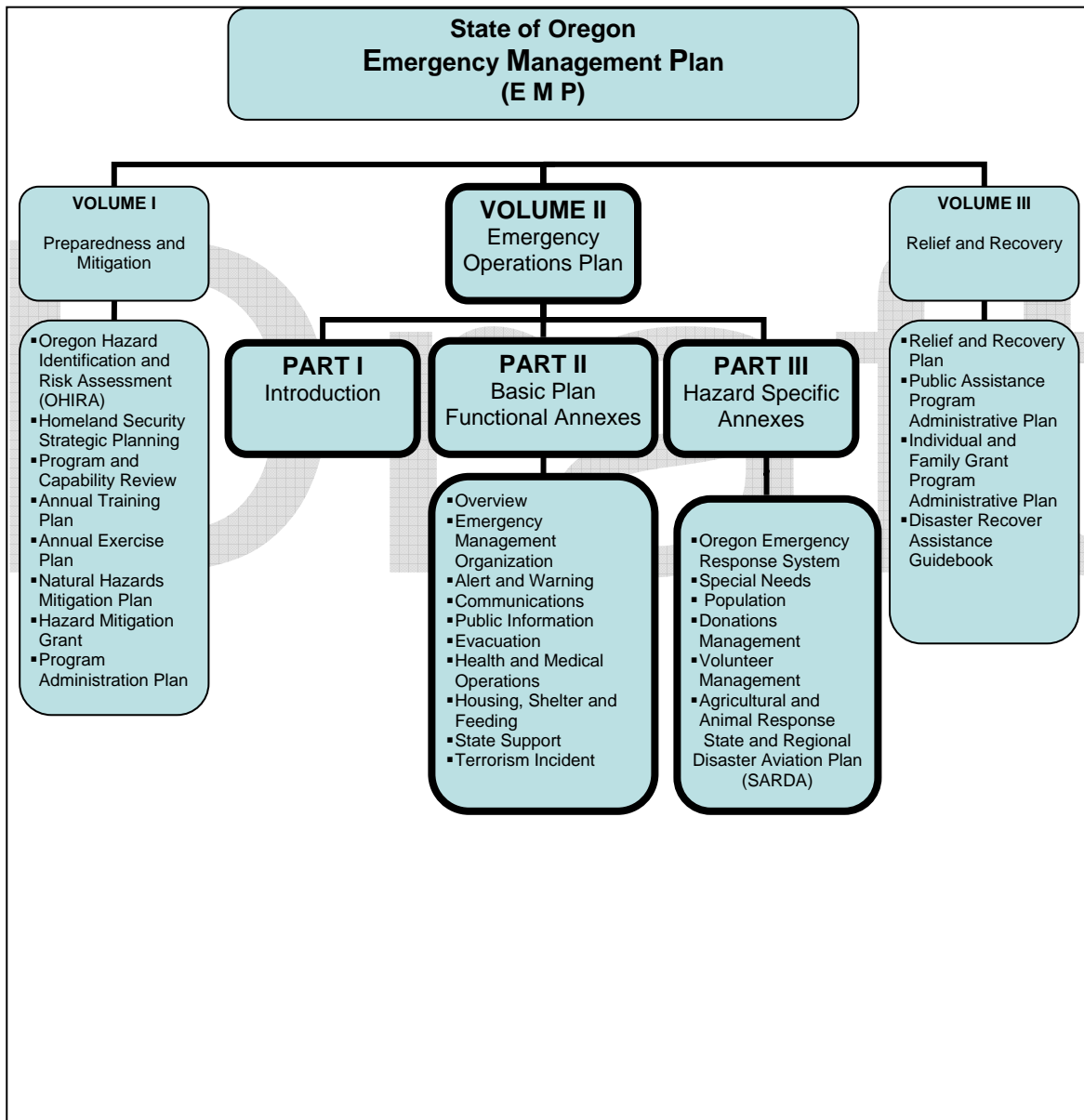
PART ONE is the **OVERVIEW TO THE PLAN**. It provides an introduction to the plan, reference information, and identifies the authority by which the plan was developed.

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, FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES, and STATE SUPPORT FUNCTIONS that correspond to**

the format of the National Response Plan. It describes common management functions and areas common to most major emergencies or disasters.

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.

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.



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 agencies' roles and responsibilities in this regard and is not intended to comprehensively cover their specific procedures. Each department/agency is expected to develop and maintain procedures in an agency emergency plan or COOP/BCP supporting this Basic Plan. During response to an emergency or disaster, the agencies on this list may send representatives to the Oregon Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) as required by the State's response.

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)
Economic and Community Development, Oregon	(OECD)
Environmental Quality, Department of	(DEQ)
Education, Department of	(DOE)
Energy, Oregon Department of	(ODOE)
Fish and Wildlife, Department of	(ODFW)
Forestry, Department of	(ODF)
Geology and Mineral Industries, Department of	(DOGAMI)
Housing and Community Services, Oregon	(OHCS)
Human Services, Department of	(DHS)
Public Health Division / EMS	(PHD)
Justice, Oregon Department of	(DOJ)
Land Conservation and Development, Department of	(DLCD)
Military, Oregon Department of	(OMD)
Office of Emergency Management	(OEM)
Parks and Recreation Department	(OPRD)
Poison Control Center	(PCC)
Public Utility Commission	(PUC)
State Lands, Department	(DSL)
State Police, Oregon	(OSP)
Office of State Fire Marshal	(OSFM)
Office of State Medical Examiner	(OSME)
Transportation, Oregon Department of	(ODOT)
Water Resources Department	(WRD)

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 cyber services to state agencies. DAS coordinates salvage operations, adjusts property damage claims and submits those above the retention level to the state's commercial insurers. It coordinates the initial contact between FEMA and state agencies and walks the smaller agencies through the FEMA claims process as their consultant. 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 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. The mission of the Oregon Department of Agriculture is 1) to ensure food safety and provide consumer protection; 2) to protect the natural resource base for present and future generations of farmers and ranchers, and 3) to promote economic development and expand market opportunities for Oregon agricultural products.
1. The Animal Health and Identification Division provides veterinarian services to control and eradicate animal diseases, especially those transmissible to humans, livestock and birds.
 2. The Food Safety Division's team of field inspectors and staff license and inspect all facets of the food processing and distribution system, except restaurants, to ensure that food is safe for distribution and consumption. ODA coordinates with the State Health Officer on milk and other food products in commerce in response to nuclear incidents.
 3. Laboratory facilities provides analysis for food and dairy samples, animal diseases, animal feeds, shellfish, fertilizer, water, plant pest and disease, and market assurance analysis.
 4. The Natural Resources Division's mission is to conserve, protect, and develop natural resources on public and private lands. Primary program areas include: water quality, confined animal feeding operations, smoke management, land use, and Soil and Water Conservation Districts.
 5. The Pesticides Division regulates the sale and use of pesticides, provides testing and licensing for all users of restricted-use pesticides, is responsible for fertilizer registration, and investigates incidents of pesticide misuse. Its Pesticide Analytical and Response Center (PARC) functions as a clearinghouse for information on alleged and actual health and environmental incidents and reports its findings. ODA investigates these incidents and reports its findings.
 6. The Plant Division works to exclude, detect, and control or eradicate serious insect pests and plant diseases.
- C.** AVIATION, DEPARTMENT OF (AERO): Dept. of Aviation supports our communities by preserving and enhancing aviation. Our goals include development of aviation as an integral part of the state's transportation network and supporting aviation safety and education. The department owns and operates 28 airports statewide, most in rural areas, and provides funding for the state's air search and rescue program. Dept of Aviation maintains a detailed database about all airports and heliports in the state. During times of disaster, Dept of Aviation will provide:

1. A staff member to respond to OEM to assist in emergency.
2. A limited staff member and equipment to assist in emergency airport repairs.
3. Facilitate acquiring aviation assets in an emergency to support state requirements.

D. CONSUMER AND BUSINESS SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF (DCBS): The Department of Consumer and Business Services is Oregon’s largest business 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 related to construction, reconstruction, alteration, and repair of structures and to installation of mechanical, plumbing, and electrical devices and equipment. The BCD is also responsible for certifying and maintaining a current list of qualified post-earthquake inspectors to assist in case of an earthquake or other qualifying disaster wherever it might occur. This list is made available to all building departments on the BCD’s web site. BCD will participate as a team member at the state’s emergency center to provide consultation services. BCD may assist the Emergency Management Division in identifying priority inspection areas.
2. The Insurance Division ensures the financial soundness of insurance companies, the availability and affordability of insurance, and the fair treatment of policy holders.
3. 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. OR-OSHA operates a nationally certified occupational health laboratory in Portland. This well-equipped lab analyzes samples collected by compliance officers and consultants to determine chemical compositions and concentrations of hazardous substances to which workers may be exposed.

E. CORRECTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF (ODOC): ODOC 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 may be used to provide labor in the communities. There are 13 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 to 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. ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF (OECD) The Economic and Community Development Department provides economic and community development and cultural enhancement throughout the state, and administers programs that assist businesses,

communities and people. Oregon's economic development system is designed to meet the state's changing economy, provide flexibility in funding statewide and regional needs, and focus on funding economic and community development services for rural and distressed communities.

- G. ENERGY, OREGON DEPARTMENT OF (ODOE).** ODOE is the lead state agency for managing radiological emergencies at fixed nuclear facilities. This includes the Hanford facilities, the Columbia Generating Station (region's only operating commercial nuclear power plant), and the Trojan Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation. ODOE responsibilities cover the state's two research reactors at Oregon State University and at Reed College. ODOE also takes the lead in response to transportation accidents involving radioactive materials on Oregon highways. They developed and maintain the hazard specific ODOE Duty Officers Procedures and the CGS/Hanford Emergency Response Plan. The Oregon Department of Energy is also the lead agency for ensuring a coordinated response to severe or long-term petroleum emergencies that impact the state. ODOE developed and maintains the Oregon Petroleum Contingency Plan that includes a state-wide fuel allocation program. ODOE is also the lead agency for ensuring a coordinated response to transportation, transmission and distribution emergencies involving Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) vessels, pipelines, and facilities. ODOE will develop and maintain the Oregon Liquefied Natural Gas Contingency Plan prior to the operation of any LNG facilities sited in the state.
- H. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, DEPARTMENT OF (DEQ).** DEQ is the lead state agency for response to emergencies involving oil and chemically hazardous materials, except for spills or releases from chemical weapons at the Umatilla Chemical Depot. DEQ can contract for the cleanup of oil or hazardous materials in cases where a responsible party is unknown, unable, or unwilling to promptly and effectively conduct the cleanup. DEQ also assists law enforcement agencies by arranging for removal and disposal of chemicals from illegal drug labs, and has laboratory capability to analyze oil and hazardous materials samples on an emergency basis.
1. DEQ is a member of the Regional Response Team/Northwest Area Committee which publishes the regional oil and hazardous materials response plan, the Northwest Area Contingency Plan (NWACP), http://www.rtt10nwac.com/nwacp_document.htm. The NWACP serves as the State of Oregon Oil and Hazardous Materials Plan (State of Oregon Emergency Management Plan, Volume II, Part 3).
 2. The Office of the State Fire Marshal manages the response to hazardous material spills. DEQ may assist with hazardous materials clean up.
 3. DEQ also develops comprehensive plans and programs for air and water pollution control and solid and hazardous waste disposal.

References:

1. DEQ Emergency Operations Plan.
 2. Business Continuity Plan (BCP) for Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.
- I. 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. They also assist ODA with control and eradication of an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease.
- J. FORESTRY, DEPARTMENT OF (ODF).** ODF activities involve all phases of forestry including: responsibility for the protection from fire of the 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. Though 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.

K. GEOLOGY AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES, DEPARTMENT OF (DOGAMI)

1. DOGAMI serves a broad public by providing a cost-effective source of geological maps and other information for Oregonians and to use that information in partnership 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 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 geological 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 support.
 - 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.

L. HOUSING AND COMMUNITY SERVICES OF OREGON (OHCS). Oregon Housing and Community Services (OHCS) provides financial and program support to create and preserve opportunities for quality, affordable housing and supportive services for moderate, low, and very-low income Oregonians. The coordination between housing and services creates a continuum of programs that can assist and empower lower-income individuals and families in their efforts to become self-reliant. These efforts also strengthen the workforce and bring other economic and social benefits to communities.

M. HUMAN SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF (DHS). DHS, the state's principal social service and public health agency, coordinates and administers programs that provide services directly or indirectly to Oregonians. DHS is the parent department for the Public Health Division (PHD). PHD's broad mission is to protect, preserve, and promote the health of all Oregonians. PHD is the lead state agency for all radiation emergencies except for those delegated to DOE, and all human disease-related emergencies and drinking water emergencies. PHD is the primary link to Federal Department of Health and Human Services and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and to each of the State's Local Health Departments (LHD). The PHD programs involved in emergency preparedness and response are:

- (1) Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Section improves public health preparedness capacity by ensuring coordination among tribes, local, regional, State and Federal agencies and private health care partners before, during and after emergency events where the public's health is an issue. PHEP is also responsible for the receipt and delivery of the Strategic National Stockpile.

- (a) Planning and Response: PHEP, with the aid of the Conference of the Local Health Officials (CLHO), develops plans and procedures to prepare and respond to emergencies concerning the public's health.
 - (b) Health Alert Network (HAN) is part of the CDC National Health Alert Network System and is a key component of the Public Health Information Network (PHIN). HAN is used to convey consistent and timely health information security to partners around the state.
 - (c) The Hospital and Healthcare System Preparedness Section focuses on preparedness of hospitals and health systems to respond to events concerning the public's health.
 - (d) The Public Health Training and Exercises Section manages the training of public health, hospital, and other relevant partners in various aspects of preventing and responding to public health emergencies. It also manages the emergency exercise program for public health response.
- (2) The Epidemiology and Surveillance Program is responsible for the identification, investigation, and prevention of diseases caused by infectious agents. This program conducts disease surveillance; collects and analyzes surveillance data; publishes public health recommendations; develops disease prevention, preparedness and response guidelines; and investigates and helps control disease outbreaks.
- (3) Public Health Laboratory Preparedness and Laboratory Response Network (LRN) supports the activities of PHD and LHD by providing lab testing and consultation. During a biological emergency event, the Public Health Lab is the state's primary source of laboratory agent identification.
- (4) 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.
- (5) Public Health Environmental Program helps control environmental hazards through oversight of public drinking water systems, restaurants and other food-service facilities. It also monitors other hazards such as lead, toxic materials and household molds.
- (a) 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.
 - (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.
 - (c) The Environmental Toxicology Section protects the health and safety of the public from environmental hazards.
 - (d) The Food Safety Section protects the public from contaminated food in food service establishments.
- (6) Other DHS Divisions with emergency response responsibilities are:

(a) The Addiction and Mental Health Division is responsible for crisis counseling and intervention during disaster situations.

(b) The Seniors and Persons with Disabilities Division is responsible for planning and responding to emergencies that involve seniors and persons with disabilities.

N. JUSTICE, OREGON DEPARTMENT OF (DOJ).

1. The General Counsel Division provides a broad range of legal services to state officials, agencies, boards and commissions. This is accomplished through such activities as giving day-to-day legal advice, drafting contracts and other documents, representation in administrative hearings and furnishing legal opinions. The Division also handles some litigation and appellate work involving client agencies, and drafts ballot titles in cooperation with the Appellate Division. The Division's work is organized into sections dealing with specialized areas of the law. Emergency Management issues fall under the Government Services and Education Section.
2. The Organized Crime Section of the DOJ detects and deters organized criminal and terrorist activities in the state. The section is involved in five basic types of activity to combat organized criminal enterprises.
 - a. Investigate allegations of corruption or malfeasance by public officials in Oregon, and where appropriate, coordinate, cooperate and assist in taking legal action.
 - b. Develop and maintain a liaison between local, state and federal law enforcement agencies in Oregon, assisting them in the investigation and suppression of organized criminal activity and encouraging cooperation among those agencies.
 - c. Establish a coordinated system of collecting, storing and disseminating information relating to organized crime.
 - d. Investigate investment of funds in Oregon suspected to have been generated by criminal activities.
 - e. Conduct comprehensive factual studies of organized criminal activity in Oregon, outlining existing state and local policies and procedures with respect to organized crime and formulating and proposing such changes in those policies and procedures as the Department may deem appropriate.
3. The Crime Victims Assistance Section of the DOJ is a statewide team of multidisciplinary trained crisis responders to assist in the aftermath of a disaster. These responders help groups of affected people to cope with immediate emotional reactions and plan for ongoing emotional support. It works in collaboration with the National Organization for Victims' Assistance (NOVA).

O. LAND CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF (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.

P. MILITARY, DEPARTMENT OF OREGON (OMD)

1. OMD is the headquarters for the Army and the Air National Guard and supervises all matters pertaining to personnel administration, support and logistical support of the Guard, State Defense Force, Oregon Emergency Management, and all state-owned or leased armories, posts, camps, military reservations and rifle ranges.
2. 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 in the

state of Oregon. 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 (ORS) Chapter 401. OEM coordinates with local jurisdictions to develop and maintain city and county emergency operations plans. In accordance with ORS 466.635, 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, 7 days a week.

3. 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.
4. 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.
5. It is the policy of the Governor and the Adjutant General to mobilize only those Guard resources necessary to respond to the emergency situation.
6. OMD operates a Joint Operations Center (JOC) that controls the response activities of all Guard units. OMD maintains a presence in the State ECC whenever the ECC is activated.
7. 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 that 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.

Q. PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT (PRD): Parks and Recreation'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.** POISON CENTER, OREGON HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY (OHSU) (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 provides patient assessment and triage information as well as ongoing monitoring and evaluation of patient conditions.
- S.** PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION (PUC): The Public Utility Commission (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.
- T.** STATE LANDS, DEPARTMENT OF (DSL): Department of State Lands (DSL) manages over 4.0 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 the state wetlands.
- U.** 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:
 - a. Police Services: (1) The mission is to preserve 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 and critical infrastructure. 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.

(2) Personnel assigned to the Counter Terrorism Section (CTS) participate in active investigations of international and domestic terrorism, coordination of similar federal and local investigations, involvement in domestic preparedness issues and intelligence matters. Supervisors and Detectives assigned to CTS must qualify for and receive appropriate national security clearance authorization. CTS provides law enforcement support and coordination to Oregon Emergency Management as well as the Governor's Homeland Security Advisor.

b. Public Safety Services:

- (1) Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS):** OERS is the primary point of contact by which any public agency provides the state notification of an emergency or disaster, or requests access to state or federal resources. OERS provides a 24-hour service.
- (2) Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM):** The mission of the Office of the State Fire Marshal is to protect life, property and the environment from fire, explosion, and hazardous materials.
- (a)** As described in the State Fire Service Plan, the OSFM may coordinate and direct the activities of all structural fire fighting resources of the state through the organization of state and county fire defense boards and their respective mutual aid agreements.
- (b)** OSFM is responsible for planning and implementing response by structural firefighting forces called up by the Governor under the "Conflagration Act" (ORS 476.510 to 476-610).
- (c)** OSFM oversees the training, equipment and response activities of the state's 15 regional hazardous materials (HAZMAT) response teams,
- (d)** OSFM coordinates and directs the training, equipment and use of the state's structural collapse resources, Oregon USAR Task Force 1 is staffed by local firefighters organized under a state agreement and member-elected governance board.
- (e)** OSFM oversees the maintenance and use of the statewide Fire Net/HAZMAT microwave relay radio system.
- (f)** OSFM coordinates and directs three Type 2 all-risk incident management teams and advanced communication equipment. The teams are staffed with local fire officers and OSFM employees.
- (g)** OSFM serves as Department fire prevention and control liaison with state and federal fire protections agencies, including Oregon Department of Forestry, US Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. OSFM operates an Agency Response Center – within the State ECC on an "as needed" basis.
- (3) Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS), Law Enforcement Data Systems (LEDS).** CJIS/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 Investigations (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 CJIS/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.
- (4) 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.

3. OSP operates two Regional Dispatch Centers (RDC). RDC locations are: Salem (northern) and Medford (southern). OSP maintains a presence in the State ECC when it is activated.

V. 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 Motor Carrier Transportation Division and the Drivers and Motor Vehicle Service Division provide information about drivers, motor carriers, and vehicles to law enforcement through CJIS/LEDS. ODOT preparedness, response, and business continuity activities are described in the ODOT Emergency Operations Plan. ODOT also maintains Oregon's Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation (EHTR) Plan which contains coordination procedures for supporting military deployments while managing civilian traffic during national security emergencies.

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 and both RDC and from ODOT Transportation Operations Center (dispatch) in Portland, Salem, Central Point, and Bend.
2. The Highway Division is responsible for maintaining Oregon's highways, bridges and other infrastructure. Since many of the Operations' personnel 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 provides transportation of the Strategic National Stockpile when deployed in the State of Oregon.
4. ODOT provides transportation of the Oregon Urban Search and Rescue Task Force equipment trailers.
5. 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 activities needed under the Federal Highway Administration's Emergency Relief Program. ODOT provides a representative to the State ECC when activated.
6. The function of each Regional Operations Center is to control and direct ODOT activities within the region. The Regional Operations Centers' locations are:
 - a. Region 1 In Portland
 - b. Region 2 in Salem
 - c. Region 3 in Roseburg
 - d. Region 4 in Bend
 - e. Region 5 in La Grande

W. WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT (WRD): Water Resources 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 stream, reservoir and well gauging stations statewide, maps and studies underground aquifers, and helps design long-term water plans for river basins. The dam safety program reviews and approves for construction, rehabilitation or modification the designs for hydraulic structures that exceed height and storage capacity defined by statute. The agency licenses well drillers, and enforces the proper construction and abandonment of all subsurface well penetrations, with few exceptions. Following a Governor's Drought Declaration, WRD may exercise emergency water rights authority.

X. OTHER AGENCIES: Agencies will respond as required by the situation and as required by the Governor's Executive Order. In addition, non-government organizations may be critical partners in response and among these are:

1. AMERICAN RED CROSS (ARC). The Red Cross provides a representative to the State ECC when activated to serve as a 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 providing 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 a liaison with the FEMA Volunteer Agencies (VOLAG) with Joint Field Office (JFO) activation.
2. CIVIL AIR PATROL (CAP). Civil Air Patrol 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 ARC through Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed at CAP National Headquarters.

SECTION D: ACRONYMS / GLOSSARY

INDEX OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS USED IN THIS PLAN.

AERO	Department of Aviation	DSAT	Disaster Situational Awareness Team
AFRCC	Air Force Rescue Coordination Center	DSL	Division of State Land
AG	Attorney General	DWI	Disaster Welfare Information
AOC	Agency Operations Center	DWS	Drinking Water Section
APHIS	Animal Plan & Health Inspection Services	EAS	Emergency Alert System
ARC	American Red Cross	ECC	Emergency Coordination Center
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services	EHTR	Emergency Highway Traffic Regulation
BCD	Building Codes Division	ELT	Electronic Locator Transmitter
BPA	Bonneville Power Administration	EMO	Emergency Management Organization
CAF	Children, Adults and Families	EMP	Emergency Management Plan
CAP	Civil Air Patrol	EMS	Emergency Medical Services
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive	EOC	Emergency Operations Center
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act	EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team	EPZ	Emergency Planning Zone
CI/KR	Critical Infrastructure / Key Resource	ERT	Emergency Response Team
CLHO	Conference of the Local Health Officials	ERT-A	Emergency Response Team, Advanced Element
CSEPP	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program	ESF	Emergency Support Function
CWA	Clean Water Act	EST	Emergency Support Team
DAS	Department of Administrative Services	FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
DCBS	Department of Consumer and Business Services	FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality	FDA	Food and Drug Administration
DHS	Department of Homeland Security	FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
DHS	Department of Human Services	FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
DLCD	Department of Land Conservation and Development	FIRST	Federal Incident Response Support Team
DOC	Department of Corrections	FNARS	Federal National Alert Radio System
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team	FRC	Federal Resource Coordinator
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Organizational Response Team	GAR	Governors Authorized Representative
DOGAMI	Department of Geology and Mineral Industries	GIS	Geographic Information System
DOI	Department of the Interior	GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
DOJ	Department of Justice	HAN	Health Alert Network
DRG	Domestic Readiness Group	HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
		HHS	Health and Human Services
		HSAS	Homeland Security Advisory System
		HSC	Homeland Security Council
		HSIN	Homeland Security Information Network
		HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
		IAC	Incident Advisory Council

IAP	Incident Action Plan	OERS	Oregon Emergency Response System
ICS	Incident Command System	OHSU	Oregon Health Sciences University
IFG	Individual and Family Grant	OMD	Oregon Military Department
IGA	Inter Governmental Agreement	OOE	Oregon Office of Energy
INS	Insurance Division	OPA	Oil Pollution Act
JIC	Joint Information Center	OPS	Operations
JIS	Joint Information System	OR-OSHA	Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division
JFO	Joint Field Office	ORS	Oregon Revised Statute
JTF	Joint Task Force	ORVOAD	Oregon Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters
JTTF	Joint Terrorism Task Force	OSFM	Oregon State Fire Marshal
LAN	Local Area Network	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act
LEDS	Law Enforcement Data System	OSLGCP	Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness
MACC	Multi-agency Command Center	OSP	Oregon State Police
ME	State Medical Examiner	PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement	PDD	Presidential Decision Directive
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	PFO	Principal Federal Officer
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	PHD	Public Health Division
NAWAS	National Warning System	PHEP	Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan	PHL	Public Health Laboratory
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System	PIO	Public Information Officer
NICC	National Interagency Coordination Center	PRD	Parks and Recreation Department
NIMS	National Incident Management System	PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
NIPP	National Infrastructure Protection Plan	PUC	Public Utility Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	RAC	Reception and Care
NGR	National Guard Regulation	RACE	Rapid Alert for Cascadia Earthquake
NLETS	National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System	RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	RDC	Regional Dispatch Center
NOC	National Operations Center	RRCC	Regional Resource Coordination Center
NORAD	North American Defense Command	SAC	Special Agent in Charge
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission	SAR	Search and Rescue
NRP	National Response Plan	SARDA	State and Regional Disaster Aviation
NSA	National Security Agency	SCO	State Coordinating Officer
NWACP	Northwest Area Contingency Plan	SFLEO	Senior Federal Law Enforcement Officer
NWS	National Weather Service	SFM	State Fire Marshal
OAR	Oregon Administrative Rule	SFO	Senior Federal Officer
ODA	Oregon Department of Agriculture	SIOC	Strategic Information Operations Center
ODF	Oregon Department of Forestry	SITREP	Situation Report
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife	SSF	State Support Function
ODOT	Oregon Department of Transportation	TCL	Target Capabilities List
OEM	Oregon Emergency Management		

TRANSCOM	Transportation Tracking and Communications
TSA	Transportation Security Administration
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
UTL	Universal Task List
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAF	United States Air Force
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDOE	United States Department of Energy
USFS	United States Forestry Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VHF	Very High Frequency
VOAD	Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters
VOLAG	Voluntary Agencies
WA EMD	Washington Emergency Management Division
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 a 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.

Area Command (Unified Area Command): An organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are being handled by an ICS organization or (2) to oversee the management of large or multiple incidents to which several Incident Management Teams have been assigned. Area Command has the responsibility to set overall strategy and priorities, allocates critical resources according to the priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed. Area Commands become Unified Area Commands when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an EOC facility or at some location other than the Incident Command Post.

Awareness: The continual process to collecting, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence, information, and knowledge to allow organizations and individuals to anticipate requirements and to react effectively.

Biological Agents: Micro-organisms or toxins from living organisms that have infectious or non-infectious properties that produce lethal or serious effects in plants and animals.

Catastrophic Incident: Any natural or manmade incident, including terrorism, that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions. A catastrophic event could result in sustained national impacts over period of time; almost immediately exceed resources normally available to State, local, regional, tribal and private-sector authorities in the impacted area; and significantly interrupt governmental operations and emergency services to such an extent that national security could be threatened. All catastrophic events are Incidents of National Significance.

Command Staff: In an incident management organization, the Command Staff consists of the Incident Commander and the special staff positions of Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and other positions as required, who report directly to the Incident Commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.

Critical Infrastructure: Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of these matters.

Cyber: Pertaining to computers and their support systems, such as servers, routers, and switches, that support critical infrastructure.

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 Recovery Center (DRC): A DRC is a satellite component of the JFO and provides a central facility where individuals affected by a disaster can obtain information on disaster recovery assistance programs from various Federal, State, local, tribal, private-sector, and voluntary organizations.

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 planning, 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 by ORS 466.605, contamination, utility or transportation emergencies, disease, blight, infestation, civil disturbance, riot, sabotage, and war.”

Emergency: As defined by the Stafford Act (Public Law 93-288)

“An emergency is any occasion or instance for which, in determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.”

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 location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction. EOCs may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State regional, county, city, tribal) or by some combination thereof.

Emergency Management Plan (EMP): The “steady-state” plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for managing a wide variety of potential hazards.

Emergency Public Information: Information that is disseminated primarily in anticipation of an emergency or during an emergency. In addition to providing situational information to the public, it also frequently provides directive actions required to be taken by the general public.

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. ESF 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.

Evacuation: Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilian from dangerous potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

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

Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO): The Federal Officer who is appointed to manage Federal resource activities related to Stafford Act disasters and emergencies. The FCO is responsible for coordinating the timely delivery of Federal Disaster assistance resources and programs to the affected State and local governments, individual victims, and the private sector.

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. On March 1, 2003, FEMA became part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). FEMA's continuing mission within the new department is to lead the efforts to prepare the nation for all hazards and effectively manage federal response and recovery efforts following any national incident. FEMA also initiates proactive mitigation activities, trains first responders, and manages the National Flood Insurance Program.

Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC or OSC) The Federal official pre-designated by the EPA or the USCG to coordinate responses under subpart D of the NCP, or the government official designated to coordinate and direct removal of actions under subpart E of the NCP.

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 (etiologial) 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.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD): Directive used by the President on matters pertaining to Homeland Security.

Incident: An occurrence or event, natural or human caused, that requires emergency response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, wild-land and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

Incident Action Plan: An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It

may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.

Incident Command System (see National Incident Management System)

Incident Commander (IC): 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.

Incident of National Significance: Based on criteria established in HSPD-5 (paragraph 4), an actual or potential high-impact event that requires a coordinated and effective response by an appropriate combination of Federal, State, local, tribal, non-governmental, and/or private-sector entities in order to save lives and minimize damage, and provide the basis for long-term community recovery and mitigation.

Infrastructure: The manmade physical systems, assets, projects, and structures, publicly and/or privately owned, that are used by or provide benefit to the public. Examples of infrastructure include utilities, bridges, levees, drinking water systems, electrical systems, communications systems, dams, sewage systems, and roads.

Joint Field Office (JFO): A temporary Federal facility established locally to provide a central point for Federal, State, local and tribal executives with responsibility for incident oversight, direction, and/or assistance to effectively coordinate protection, prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery actions. The JFO will combine the traditional functions of the JOC, the FEMA DFO and the JIC within a single federal facility. In the event of multiple incidents, multiple JFO's may be established at the discretion of the Secretary.

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.

Joint Information System (JIS): Integrates information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during a crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing; recommending; and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the IC; advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence.

Joint Operations Center: The focal point for all investigative law enforcement activities during a terrorist or potential terrorist incident or any other significant criminal incident. The JOC is managed by the FBI's Special Agent in Charge (FBI SAC). The JOC becomes a component of the JFO when the JFO is established.

Jurisdiction: A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authorities. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., city, county, tribal, State or Federal boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

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 that an agency representative may be needed in the ECC. The ECC is staffed on a 24 hour 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, an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or other political subdivision of the state, and including any rural community or unincorporated town or village or any other public entity which an application for assistance is made by the state or political subdivision thereof.

Major Disaster: As defined by the Stafford Act (Public Law 93-288)
“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 the 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) Activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often developed in accordance with lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts, and analysis of hazard-related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury.

Multi-agency Coordination Systems: Provide the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications system integration, and information coordination. The components of multi-agency coordination systems include facilities, equipment, EOC, specific multi-agency coordination entities, personnel, procedures, and communications. The systems assist agencies and organizations to fully integrate the subsystems of NIMS.

National Contingency Plan: Common name for the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, 40 CFR Part 300. The NCP “was developed to ensure coordinated and integrated response by departments and agencies of the Federal Government to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a threat to public health or welfare posed by discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substance, pollutants, and contaminants.” (NRP)

National Incident Management System: A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and NGO’s to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, State, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the Incident Command System (ICS); multi-agency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

National Infrastructure Protection Plan: Provides a coordinated approach to critical infrastructure and key resources (CI/KR) protection roles and responsibilities for federal, state, local, tribal, and private sector security partners. The NIPP sets national priorities, goals and requirements for effective distribution of funding and resources which will help ensure that our government, economy, and public services continue in the event of a terrorist attack or other disaster.

National Operations Center (NOC): Links key federal headquarters components, including the former Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC) and the NOC which is comprised of five sub-elements: Interagency Watch, National Response Coordination Center, Information and Analysis Component, National Infrastructure Coordination Center, and Operational Planning Element.

National Response Plan: Replaces the Federal Response Plan. This plan was mandated by HSPD-5 and integrates Federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into one all-discipline, all-hazards plan.

National Warning System (NAWAS): Used for the dissemination of warning and other emergency information from federal and state warning points to the county warning points. 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 “Alert and Warning” for further information about NAWAS.

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO): A nonprofit entity that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and that is not created by a government, but may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit.

Northwest Area Contingency Plan (NWACP): The regional component of the National Contingency Plan.

Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS): OERS is a service provided 24 hours a day 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 telephone number that local agencies need to call in order to notify the 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) The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process involving efforts at all levels of government and between government and private-sector and non-governmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources.

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.

Prevention: (Part of the Emergency Management Cycle) Actions taken to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions taken to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring, preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

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

Principal Federal Officer (PFO): The Federal official designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security to act as his/her representative locally to oversee, coordinate, and execute the Secretary's incident management responsibilities under HSPD-5 for Incidents of National Significance.

Public Assistance Program: The program administered by FEMA that provides supplemental Federal disaster grant assistance for debris removal and disposal, emergency protective measures, and the repair, replacement, or restoration of disaster-damaged, publicly owned facilities and the facilities of certain private nonprofit organizations.

Public Health: Protection, safety, improvement, and interconnections of health and disease prevention among people, domestic animals and wildlife.

Public Information Officer (PIO): A member of the Command Staff responsible for interfacing with the public and media or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.

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 department.

Recovery: (Part of the Emergency Management Cycle) The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans for impacting communities and the reconstitution of government operations and services through individual, private-sector, non-governmental, and public assistance programs that identify needs and define resources; provide housing and promote restoration; address long-term care and treatment of affected persons; implement additional measures for community restoration; incorporate mitigation measures and techniques, as feasible; evaluate the incident to identify lessons learned; and develop initiatives to mitigate the efforts of future incidents.

Regional Response Coordination Center: The RRCC is a standing facility operated by DHS/FEMA that coordinates regional response efforts, establishes Federal priorities, and implements local Federal program support until a JFO is established in the field. The RRCC establishes communications with the State ECC and the NOC-NRCC, coordinates deployment of ERT-A to field locations, assesses damage information, develops situation reports, and issues initial mission assignments.

Resources: Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.

Response: (Part of the Emergency Management Cycle) Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of incident mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include: applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into the nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance, and testing processes; immunization, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bring them to justice.

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 (SAR): 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.

Senior Federal Law Enforcement Officer (SFLEO): The SFLEO is the senior law enforcement official from the agency with primary jurisdictional responsibility as directed by statute, Presidential directive, existing Federal policies, and/or the Attorney General. The SFLEO directs intelligence/investigative law enforcement operations related to the incident, and supports the law enforcement component of the Unified Command on scene.

Senior Federal Official (SFO): An individual representing the Federal department or agency with primary statutory responsibility for incident management. The SFO utilizes existing authorities, expertise, and capabilities to aid in management of the incident working in coordination with the other members of the JFO Coordination Group.

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 is 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 (FCO) to administer disaster recovery efforts. The SCO may also function as the alternate Governor's Authorized Representative.

State Support Functions (SSF): State Support Function 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.

Strategic: Strategic elements of incident management are characterized by continuous, long-term, high-level planning by organizations headed by elected or other senior officials. These elements involve the adoption of long-range goals and objectives, the setting of priorities, the establishment of budgets and other fiscal decisions, policy development, and the applications of measures of performance or effectiveness.

Strategic Information Operations Center: The FBI SIOC is the focal point and operation control center for all Federal intelligence, law enforcement, and investigative law enforcement activities related to domestic terrorist incidents or credible threats.

Strategic Plan: A plan that addresses long-term issues such as impact of weather forecasts, time-phased resource requirements, and problems such as permanent housing for displaced disaster victims, environmental pollution, and infrastructure restoration.

Subject Matter Expert (SME): An individual who is a technical expert in a specific area or in performing a specialized job, task or skill.

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: Any activity that (1) involves an act that (a) is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; and (b) is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or any State or other subdivision of the United States; and (2) appears to be intended (a) to

intimidate or coerce a civilian population; (b) to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or (c) to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.

Threat: An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.

Unified Command: An application of ICS used when there is more than one agency with incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the Unified Command to establish their designated Incident Commanders at a single ICP and to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan.

Urban Search and Rescue (USAR): 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.

Volunteer Organization (VOLAG): Any chartered or otherwise recognized tax-exempt local, state, or national organization which has provided or may provide services to the state, local or tribal 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): As defined in Title 18, U.S.C. section 2332a: (1) any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than 4 ounces, or missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, or mine or similar device; (2) any weapon that is designed or intended to cause death or serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals or their precursors; (3) any weapon involving a disease organism; or (4) 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, listed agencies are provided a single printed copy of this plan. If you would like your agency added to this list, please forward your written request to:

Mailing Address: Oregon Emergency Management
Attn: Plans and Training Section Director
P.O. Box 14370
Salem, OR 97309-5062

Site Address: Oregon Emergency Management
3225 State Street, Room 115
Salem, OR 97301

This plan is also available in electronic form for download from the OEM Web site.

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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 Street NE Salem, OR 97310	Oregon Emergency Management PO Box 14370 3225 State Street Salem, OR 97309-5062
Oregon Department of Agriculture 635 Capitol Street NE Salem, OR 97310	Department of Aviation 3040 25 th Street SE Salem, OR 97302	Office of State Fire Marshal 4760 Portland Road NE Salem, OR 97305
Department of Consumer and Business Services 350 Winter Street NE Salem, OR 97310	Department of Corrections 2575 Center Street NE Salem, OR 97310	Criminal Justice Information Services (LEDS) 3225 State Street Salem, Or 97301
Department of Environmental Quality 811 SW Sixth Avenue Portland, OR 97204	Oregon Office of Energy 625 Marion Street NE Salem, OR 97310	Office of State Medical Examiner 301 NE Knott Portland, OR 97212
Department of Fish and Wildlife 3406 Cherry Avenue NE Salem, OR 97303	Department of Forestry 2600 State Street Salem, OR 97310	Oregon Military Department 1776 Militia Way SE Salem, OR 97309
Oregon Department of Education 255 Capitol Street NE Salem, OR 97310	Department of Geology and Mineral Industries State Office Building, Suite 965 800 NE Oregon Street, #28 Portland, OR 97232	Department of State Lands 775 Summer Street NE Salem, OR 97301-1279
Department of Human Services 500 Summer Street NE Salem, OR 97310	Department of Justice 1162 Court Street NE Salem, OR 97310	
Public Health Division Portland State Office Building 800 NE Oregon Street #21 Portland, OR 97323	Department of Land Conservation and Development 1175 Court Street NE Salem, OR 97310	
Parks and Recreation Department 725 Summer Street, NE Suite C Salem, OR 97301-1266	Public Utility Commission 550 Capitol Street NE Salem, OR 97310	
Water Resources Department 725 Summer Street NE, Suite A Salem, OR 97301	Oregon State Library 250 Winter Street NE Salem, OR 97310	
Department of Transportation 355 Capitol Street NE Salem, OR 97310	Oregon Health Sciences University – Oregon Poison Center 3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Road Portland, OR 97201	
Emergency Response Program ODOT Office of Maintenance 800 Airport Road SE Salem, OR 97301	Department of State Police 400 Public Service Building Salem, Or 97310	

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 Street Corvallis, OR 97330	Clackamas County Emergency Management 2200 Kaen Road Oregon City, OR 97045
Clatsop County Emergency Management P. O. Box 658 Astoria, OR 97103	Columbia County Emergency Management 230 Strand Street St. Helens, OR 97051	Coos County Emergency Services Second & Baxter Coquille, OR 97423-1897
Crook County Emergency Management 308 NE 2 nd Street Prineville, OR 97554	Curry County Emergency Services P.O. Box 748 Gold Beach, OR 97444	Deschutes County Emergency Services 63333 W Highway 30 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 Management 205 S. Humbolt Canyon City, OR 97820
Harney County Emergency Services 485 N Court Street Burns, OR 97720	Hood River Emergency Management 309 State Street Hood River, OR 97031	Jackson County Emergency Management 10 S. Oakdale, Room 214 Medford, OR 97501
Jefferson County Emergency Services 675 NW Cherry Lane Madras, OR 97741	Josephine County Emergency Services 500 NW 6 th Street Grants Pass, OR 97526	Klamath County Emergency Services 3300 Vandenburg Road Klamath Falls, OR 97603
Lake County Emergency Services 513 Center Street Lakeview, OR 97630	Lane County Emergency Services 125 East 8 th Avenue Eugene, OR 97401	Lincoln County Emergency Services 225 West Olive Street Newport, OR 97365
Linn County Emergency Services 1115 Jackson Street 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 P.O. 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 P.O. Box 1103 La Grande, OR 97850	Wallowa County Department of Emergency Services 101 S. River #202 Enterprise, OR 97828	Wasco County Emergency Services 511 Washington Street The Dalles, OR 97058
Washington County Office of Consolidated Emergency Mgmt. 20665 SW Blanton Street Aloha, OR 97007	Wheeler County Emergency Services P.O. Box 345 Fossil, OR 97830	Yamhill County Emergency Services 535 E. 5 th Street, #143 McMinnville, OR 97128

STATE OF OREGON
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
VOLUME II, Annex A

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION

I. INTRODUCTION

- A.** 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).
- B.** 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).
- C.** This annex of the “Basic Plan” describes the Emergency Management Organization. It describes how the state’s emergency decision-makers and emergency management personnel are organized and how the State will carry out its functions in any incident that requires ECC activation.

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, The Adjutant General, Director of OEM, and OEM Section Directors all have the authority to activate the Emergency Coordination Center. There are three levels of activation at the State ECC: Standby, Limited, and Full.
- B.** The three levels of activation are described as follows:
 - 1.** Level I – **Standby Activation.** This is the lowest level of activation. The Duty officer receives a call through the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) Communications Center and tracks incidents. The on-call manager and appropriate state agencies are notified as necessary. This level of activation includes staffing the OERS Communications Center on a 24-hour basis.

2. **Level II – Limited Activation.** A limited activation of the ECC occurs when a situation requires assistance from several state agencies. Its 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. **Level III – Full Activation.** During a full activation, all appropriate ECC positions are filled in accordance with the Oregon State ECC Organization Chart (Figure 2-1, Volume II, Part 2, Annex A of the State of Oregon Emergency Management Plan). Representatives of the Military Department, the Departments of Administrative Services, Transportation, Environmental Quality, State Police, and the Oregon Health Division represent a core group that’s essential to handle most major emergencies. The situation may require the participation of other key agencies, depending on the nature of the incident. A full activation requires the ECC to be staffed on a 24-hour basis.
 - 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 at the location of 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 2-1 (page 5 of this Annex) 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.

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 deployment 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.

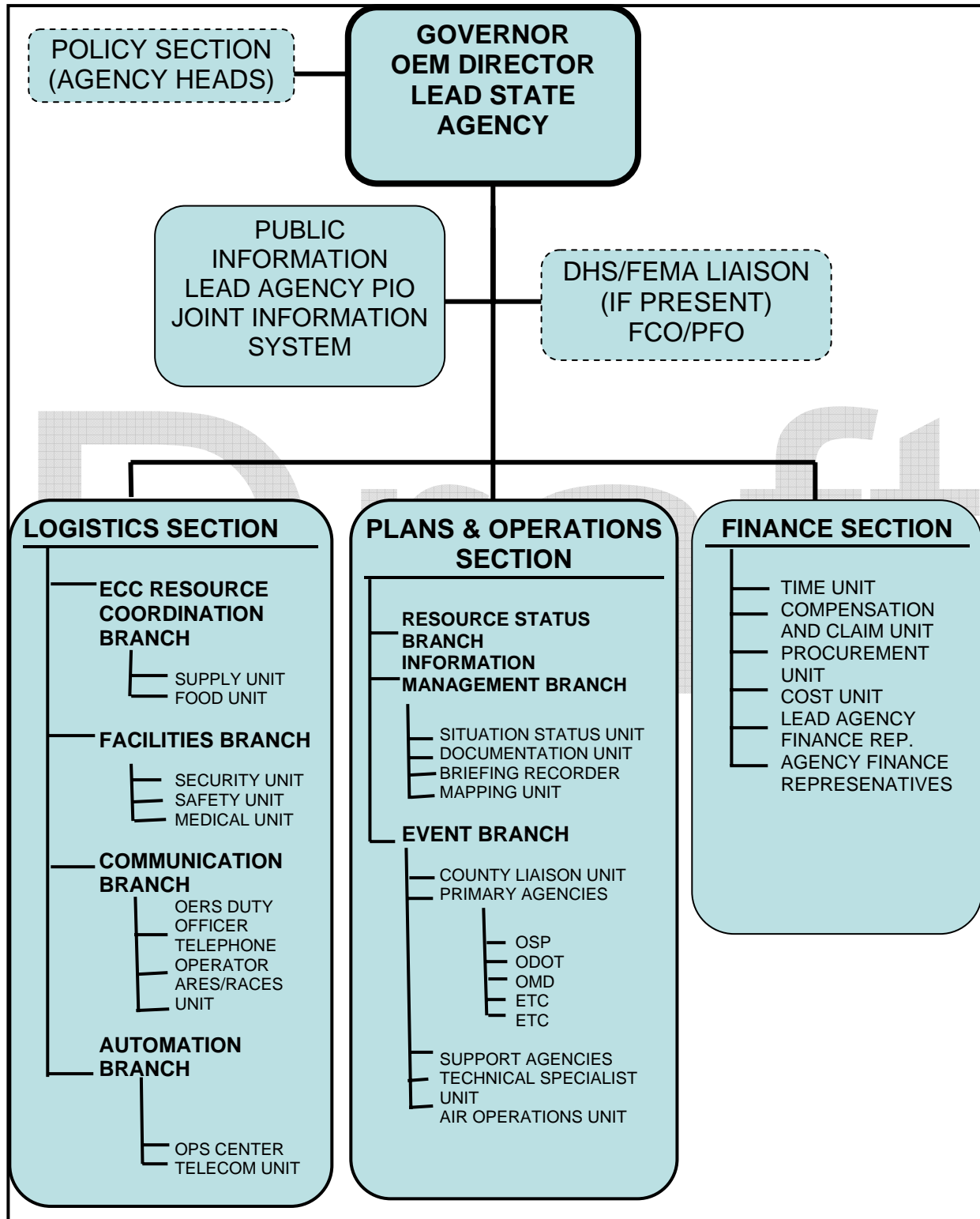
1. Technical Specialist Unit. This group consists of state agency representatives who understand the technical implications of the hazards at hand. State agencies that respond to hazard specific events may provide technical specialists and planners.
2. County Liaison Unit. This group generally consists 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. Oregon Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (ORVOAD) are activated through the American Red Cross POC or American Red Cross (ARC) liaison upon activation of the ECC. ORVOAD is responsible for activation of the Donations Management Team after receiving a situation briefing so they can begin working toward fulfilling any requests associated with any requests made by the ECC staff.

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Oregon
 State Emergency Coordination Center
 EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT SECTION



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. PRIVATE SECTOR COORDINATION

Private sector organizations may be affected by direct or indirect consequences of the incident, including privately owned critical infrastructure, key resources, and those main private-sector organizations that are significant to local, regional and national economic recovery from the incident.

- 1.** Private sector organizations support emergency management efforts by sharing information, identifying risks, performing vulnerability assessments, developing emergency response and business continuity plans, enhancing their overall readiness, implementing appropriate prevention and protection programs, and donating or otherwise providing goods and services through contractual arrangement or government purchases to assist in response to and recovery from an incident.
- 2.** Certain organizations are required by existing law and regulation to bear the cost of planning and response to incidents, regardless of cause. In the case of an incident of national significance, these private sector organizations are expected to mobilize and employ resources necessary and available in accordance with their plans to address the consequences of incidents at their own facilities or incidents for which they are otherwise responsible.
- 3.** Unless the response role is inherently governmental (e.g. law enforcement, etc.), private sector organizations are encouraged to develop and maintain capabilities

to respond to and manage a complete spectrum of incidents and emergencies. Private-sector representatives should be included in planning and exercises when appropriate.

4. Additional private sector coordination is provided by the Oregon Protective Security Advisor (PSA).
5. For reference purposes, most all private sector organizations are categorized into the following sectors and are consistent with the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP):
 - a. Agriculture & Food
 - b. Banking & Finance
 - c. Chemical
 - d. Commercial Facilities
 - e. Dams
 - f. Defense Industrial Base
 - g. Emergency Services
 - h. Energy
 - i. Government Facilities
 - j. Information Technology
 - k. National Monuments & Icons
 - l. Nuclear Reactors, Materials & Waste
 - m. Postal & Shipping
 - n. Public Health & Healthcare
 - o. Telecommunications
 - p. Transportation
 - q. Water

IX. 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 Emergency Management Plan 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 EOC and some public safety agencies.

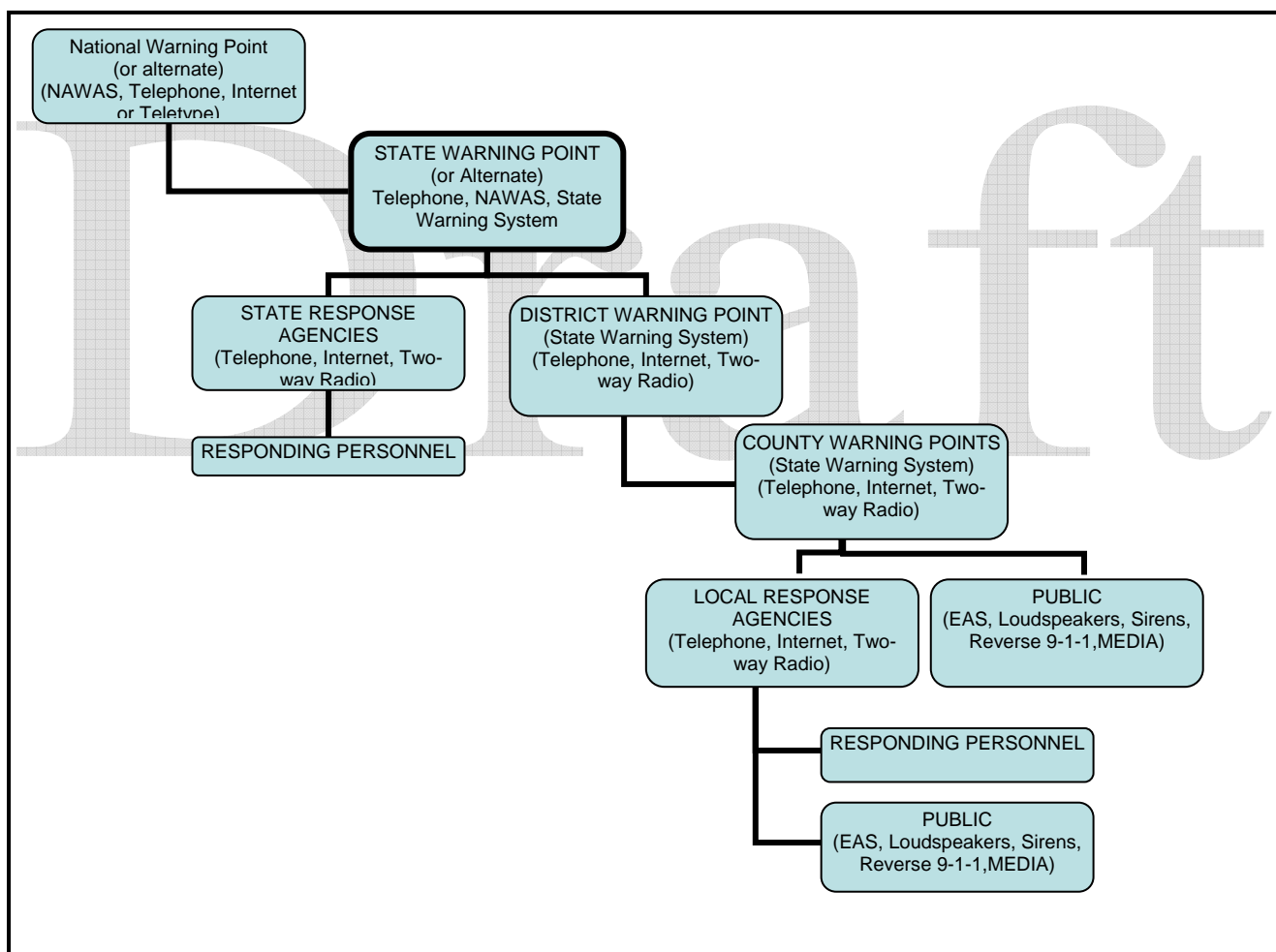


Figure 2-2 Relay of Warning for Emergencies and Disasters

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.

County Warning Point	Alerts these other Warning Points
Benton County	Linn County
Clackamas County	
Clatsop County	
Columbia County	
Coos County	
Curry County	
Deschutes County	Crook, Jefferson, and Wheeler Counties
Douglas County	
Grant County	
Hood River County	
Jackson County	Josephine County
Kelly Butte (Portland)	
Klamath 911	Klamath and Lake Counties
Lane County	
Lincoln County	
Marion County	Polk County
Multnomah County	
Ontario 911	Harney, and Malheur Counties
Tillamook County	
Umatilla County	Morrow and Wallowa Counties
Union County	Baker County
Wasco County	Gilliam and Sherman Counties
Washington County	
Yamhill County	

Table 2-1 Oregon NAWAS Notifications

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 EOC, 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

1. Alaska and Pacific Tsunami Warning Centers. Originate Tsunami Watches and Warnings.
2. Bonneville Power Administration (BPA). Provides warnings of dam failures, or major interruptions to electric power generation.
3. 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 that the need for initiation of protective action exists.
4. USGS originates Earthquake Watches and Warnings.
5. US Department of Energy. Provides notifications of, and route information for public highway transportation of certain radiological materials.

State of Oregon
Emergency Management Plan
Volume II, Annex C

COMMUNICATIONS

- I. INTRODUCTION.** Annex C delineates and itemizes the communications capabilities available to the State ECC and the OERS Communications Center.
- II. POLICIES.** The communications capabilities listed in this annex are under the control of OEM and the OERS Communications Center and are an integral element of the State ECC when activated. Because of the continuing evolution in computer and communications technology this annex will be routinely updated as new information and systems become available.
- III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**
- A.** During an emergency or major disaster, decision makers in the State ECC have the capability to communicate with federal, state, and local agencies via the ECC and the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) Communications Center.
- B.** The OERS Manager is responsible for maintaining and coordinating the OERS state emergency communications and for managing the Communications Center. The OEM Communications Officer is responsible for maintaining and coordinating the ECC communications system with support from the OEM IT section.
- C.** All communications systems used by OEM and the OERS Communications Center for normal operations will be utilized during emergency operations. Automation, telephone and two-way radio will be the primary systems used by state agencies to provide coordination of emergency operations. Fax, teletype, satellite phone, Internet, e-mail and amateur radio capabilities also exist.
- D. OEM COMMUNICATIONS CENTER CAPABILITIES**
- 1. Computer/Data Systems.**
- a.** The OEM Computer Network. Provides access to the State Wide Area Network (WAN) and Internet. Hard wire and wireless capability exists in the ECC.

- b.** Criminal Justice Information Services, Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS). LEDS provides access to most safety agencies in Oregon and nationally. LEDS may be used in the event of an emergency or to distribute information to 9-1-1 centers, county sheriff's offices, public service answering points, governmental service agencies, and various law enforcement agencies throughout the state. This system allows information to pass to multiple locations within minutes through a teletype terminal.
- c.** Federal Emergency Management Information System (FEMIS). This computer network is dedicated for use with the Chemical Stockpile program. FEMIS interconnects local jurisdictions within the chemical stockpile hazard zone and the state ECC. It provides planning, coordination, response, and exercise support for emergency management agencies.
- d.** Transportation Tracking and Communications (TRANSCOM). This is the U.S. Department of Energy's transportation tracking and communications system for certain radioactive materials. Positional updates on vehicles are obtained through satellite, vehicle and ground station triangulation. The latitude and longitude is calculated and transmitted to authorized users by computer.
- e.** Health Alert Network (HAN). The HAN provides alert, warning and communication among state and local public health agencies in Oregon. The HAN has real time 24/7 communications capacity between Federal Government (CDC), the Oregon State Health Department, and every Oregon County Health Department.

2. Telephone Systems.

- a.** A 26-line office phone system which has unpublished phone circuits for outbound ECC emergency calls. The system includes two inbound Wide Area Telephone System (WATS) lines and four separate lines available for computer data transmission.
- b.** An independent 14-line telephone system serves the State ECC. All phones on this system have unlisted numbers.
- c.** FAX machines are available at the OEM office and in the Oregon ECC.
- d.** Two "secure" (scrambled) telephones are available. One phone is in the office of the OEM Director, and one in the OERS Manager's Office.

- e. One Telephone Device for the Deaf (TDD) is available. A TDD is a special device that allows people who are deaf, hard of hearing, or speech-impaired to use of the telephone to communicate. A TDD is required at both ends of the conversation in order to communicate. TDD is accessed at (503) 373-7857. The TDD phone is located in OERS.
 - f. A transportable satellite terminal in the OERS Communications Center provides alternate telephone connectivity in case the area telephone system fails. The system can access telephone switches throughout the United States in order to initiate calls.
 - g. Key OEM and OERS staff have GETS accounts.
3. Video Teleconferencing.
- a. Department of Homeland Security Video Teleconferencing: DHS provides a Secure/Non-Secure video teleconferencing capability for coordination with DHS/EPR. The equipment can be used for both secure and non-secure communications with DHS, other Federal Departments and Agencies, and both internal/external communications with other states as needed. The equipment is located in the Military EOC.
 - b. CSSEP Video teleconferencing equipment is located in the ECC and is available for use during an exercise or incident at the Umatilla Chemical Depot.
4. Radio. The OERS Communications Center has direct access to a wide variety of state agency and volunteer radio communications. It is vital to understand OERS does not control any of the networks, but is able to access them as needed.
- a. The Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) has an extensive radio system that features six tactical frequencies and a command frequency. All Forestry vehicles have radio communication capabilities that include the "Fire Net / HAZMAT" frequency. The Department of Forestry maintains three fire cache radio networks which may be borrowed for other localized emergencies.
 - b. The Oregon Department of Transportation. ODOT owns and operates a statewide VHF radio system. All ODOT Districts, Regions, sections and specialty crews, ODOT Director's staff, Public Information and Motor Carrier Transportation Division are accessible through the network. An ODOT Communications Center is co-located with the State ECC and the OERS Communications Center.

- c. The Oregon Poison Control Center has radio contact with hospitals and ambulances on the "Hospital Emergency Administrative Radio" (HEAR) net.
- d. Amateur Radio operators assist the OERS Communications Center with communications as necessary. Details of Amateur Radio participation during ECC activations is found in the *Oregon State Amateur Radio Emergency Operations Plan* under separate cover.
- e. The Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM) is the licensee for the State Fire Net. This single frequency network provides statewide coverage by means of 23 radio repeaters. The OERS Communications Center houses the master console for Fire Net, can transmit from multiple repeaters simultaneously, and receive from any or all repeaters simultaneously. The console is also capable of patching a telephone call into the Fire Net.
- f. Federal National Alert Radio System (FNARS). This is a FEMA sponsored radio system that provides the ECC with voice and data links to national authorities, other states' emergency management offices and FEMA regional offices.
- g. Oregon Emergency Services (OES) Communications Network. This single frequency network is accessible by the OERS Communications Center for Northwest Oregon and is available statewide to emergency management organizations for use while engaged in emergency operations, for routine communications, and for mutual aid between county and state agencies.
- h. The OERS Communications Center maintains an 800 MHz radio provided by the City of Portland to enable communications between the State ECC and EOC in the Portland Metro area.
- i. Civil Air Patrol. The CAP can provide secondary communications to CAP units statewide and to CAP aircraft in flight. CAP coordinates the use of assets for deployment and set up of radio communications during a disaster.
- j. Health Alert Network (HAN). A web portal comprised of several sophisticated web applications whose primary purpose is to process, push, and archive health and disease information to the healthcare delivery community and to response partners. This system is typically used to share routine environmental health, epidemiological, and laboratory information to the health and medical community. It also gives Federal, State and local agencies the ability to rapidly and securely distribute emergency notifications throughout the state.

5. Dedicated Telephone Hotlines.

- a. National Alert Warning System (NAWAS) National Circuit. The federal government maintains NAWAS to provide warning and information nationwide to designated warning points. NAWAS is a dedicated voice “party line” circuit that allows the user to speak to individual warning points or a group of warning points simultaneously. NAWAS distributes emergency alerts regarding possible downed aircraft, forest fires, and other civil disruptions detected by radar or satellite over-flights. NAWAS has an agreement with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to immediately broadcast weather warnings. NAWAS drops are located in National Weather Service (NWS) offices for dissemination and response to NAWAS alerts and messages.
- b. NAWAS Oregon Circuit. The Oregon State Warning System relies primarily on that portion of the NAWAS system that lies within the state. NAWAS terminals exist at designated "Warning Points" to provide state and local governments with the capability to receive warning information and instructions. Utilizing the state NAWAS procedures, emergency and major disaster information can be rapidly relayed to any jurisdiction in the state.
- c. Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) All Call Conference Phone. This dedicated phone is located in the OERS Communications Center. It has the ability to connect the State ECC with local and State CSEPP agencies in Eastern Oregon.

6. Broadcast.

- a. Amber Alert: The Amber Alert system is accessed in the OERS Communication Center. It is focused on missing children and utilizes the EAS network but also specifically uses the ODOT reader board network.
- b. Emergency Alert System (EAS). The EAS is a system that allows public officials quick access to commercial broadcasting facilities to relay warning and alert messages to the public. EAS brings together broadcast networks; cable networks and program suppliers; AM, FM, and TV broadcast stations; Low Power Television (LPTV) stations; cable systems; and other entities and industries to operate in an organized fashion during emergencies at the national, state, or local levels. The ECC

is capable of initiating EAS broadcasts to specified areas or statewide. EAS replaces the Emergency Broadcast System.

- c. ODOT Electronic Variable Message Sign (VMS) Network. The ODOT VMS is accessed through the ODOT Communications Center.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. The OERS Communications Center Manager will conduct periodic maintenance and equipment systems checks on all communications equipment in the center. Records will be kept in accordance with state archival requirements.

B. The OEM Communications Officer will conduct periodic maintenance and equipment systems checks on all communications equipment in the ECC. This includes all computers and landline telephones. Records will be kept in accordance with state archival requirements.

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STATE OF OREGON
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
Volume II, Part 2
Annex D

PUBLIC INFORMATION

I. INTRODUCTION

The intent of the *State of Oregon Emergency and Major Disaster Public Information Plan (Public Information Plan)* is to establish and maintain an accessible process to help public agencies release timely emergency information that is accurate, consistent and easy to understand. Such information includes updates and reports about public agencies' response to an emergency or disaster and any recovery efforts that are underway. The audience includes the news media, the public at large, local governments, tribal entities, federal agencies and state workers.

Oregon Emergency Management (OEM) is responsible for planning measures that help prevent and manage disasters, as well as preparing ways to cope with emergencies and disasters when they occur. To minimize harm to people and damage to property, OEM coordinates activities in preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation with local, state, tribal, and federal emergency services agencies and organizations.

When an emergency or disaster occurs, the public relies on timely, accurate, credible and coordinated information in order to react appropriately. State agencies have a responsibility to issue information that achieves the following goals:

- A. Help prevent loss of life and property.
- B. Warn and inform people in danger about the threat, and tell them what they can do to reduce the risk.
- C. Improve appropriate public response to future emergencies and disasters through education.

Volume II - Emergency Operations Plan, Part I, Section C of the *State of Oregon Emergency Management Plan* and this *Public Information Plan (Volume II - Emergency Operations Plan, Part II, Annex D of the State of Oregon Emergency Management Plan)* outline the roles and responsibilities of Oregon state agencies that may respond to emergencies or manage emergency operations. The intent is to describe the agencies' roles in general terms, not to provide specific and comprehensive procedures. Each department/agency must develop and maintain procedures that complement and support Volume II - Emergency

Operations Plan, Part II, of the *State of Oregon Emergency Management Plan (Basic Plan)*. This should be accomplished through a comprehensive agency emergency operations plan.

Every agency must also develop and maintain a *Business Continuity Plan (BCP)* for restoring and maintaining its primary functions and services if disruptions occur. The *Business Continuity Plan* may become part of an agency's *Emergency Management Plan*.

Depending on the nature and extent of the emergency or disaster, other agencies may implement their Emergency Management Plans (EMP), even though they are not the lead agency. In addition to specific agency requirements, an EMP contains a communications component that describes how an agency will relay information to the public and other government agencies, stakeholders and partners whom the emergency affects.

The lead state agency (primary agency) is responsible for coordinating with OEM and the Governor's communications director in handling public information duties, including issuing news releases, drafting backgrounders and announcements, giving and arranging interviews, handling calls from the public and news media, and holding press conferences.

Within the state Emergency Coordination Center (ECC), the lead state agency's representative provides technical direction and expertise to the Executive Management Section. Determination and designation of a lead state agency will occur according to Volume II - Emergency Operations Plan, Part II, Annex H (State Support Functions) of the *State of Oregon Emergency Management Plan*.

II. PURPOSE

This *Public Information Plan* (Volume II - Emergency Operations Plan, Part II, Annex D of the *State of Oregon Emergency Management Plan*) sets basic procedures for use during an emergency. It is a working plan that will receive regular biannual updates, or more frequent updates if needed.

This Plan addresses the following goals:

- A. Establish an accessible process that public agencies may use to release timely emergency information that's accurate, consistent and easy to understand.
- B. Define the roles and responsibilities of the *Public Information Team*.
- C. Describe the function and role of a *Joint Information System (JIS)*.
- D. Describe the function and role of a *Joint Information Center (JIC)*.
- E. Establish standards for employees' participation and training.

- F. Provide communications tools, such as worksheets, checklists, model news releases, and messages on emergency and disaster preparedness.
- G. Establish call-down procedures for mobilizing state communications professionals and resources in the event of a crisis.
- H. Identify news media and contacts in partner organizations.
- I. Provide general communications guidelines to help identify the news media's needs and those of various public audiences.
- J. When an emergency or disaster occurs, ensure that the appropriate agencies deploy sufficient resources to the JIC, enabling it to issue accurate and timely information to the affected audiences, including local populations, government agencies at every level, the news media, and the private sector.

A long-range *Public Education and Outreach Strategy* that prepares citizens to cope successfully with future emergencies appears in Volume II - Emergency Operations Plan, Part II, Annex D, Appendix 2 of the *State of Oregon Emergency Management Plan*.

III. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES DURING AN EMERGENCY OR DISASTER

Major emergencies and disasters usually require responses from more than one state agency. Volume II, Part 1, Section C and Volume II, Part II, Annex H (State Support Functions) of the *Oregon Emergency Management Plan* specify the roles and responsibilities of state agencies as they respond to and manage emergencies.

- A. Governor's Office: The Governor's office mobilizes the public information officers of state agencies to staff and support the Joint Information System or a Joint Information Center when a public emergency or disaster occurs.
- B. Oregon Military Department
 - 1. The Oregon Military Department's purpose is to administer, house, equip and train the Oregon National Guard – a ready force to support the Governor during unrest or natural disaster.
 - 2. OMD maintains a presence in the State ECC whenever it is activated.
 - 3. OMD's Public Affairs Office is responsible for providing information to the public concerning activities of the Oregon National Guard and responding to requests for information from the public and private sector.

4. OMD's Public Affairs Office will provide support to OEM's Public Information Team in the State ECC or Joint Information Center, if established.

C. Oregon Emergency Management (OEM)

1. The mission and purpose of OEM is to establish, maintain, and implement an emergency services system on behalf of the Governor. Through the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS), Oregon Emergency Management provides a single point of contact that local governments and industries can use to obtain 24-hour-a-day assistance from any state emergency-response agency.
2. At the direction of the Governor's Office, the OEM PIO and the lead agency PIO use the call-down procedure in Appendix C of the *Public Information Manual* to notify key state agency PIOs of the emergency and activate additional staff, as warranted by the scale of the emergency and the demand for public information.
3. Oregon Emergency Management will notify the DAS public affairs manager of training and exercise opportunities. The DAS public affairs manager will, in turn, notify the State Communications Council.

D. Oregon Department of Administrative Services (DAS): In addition to the roles specified in Volume II, Part 1, Section C, DAS will perform the following functions:

1. When funding becomes available, DAS will establish and maintain a crisis communication hotline the public can use to obtain essential emergency information when needed.
2. DAS's Public Affairs Section will establish and maintain an "emergency information" feature on the Oregon.gov Web site, which will provide updates and public advisories in the event of an emergency or major disaster. DAS will insert a link to this page on the Governor's Web site.
3. DAS's Public Affairs Section will maintain a database of up-to-date contact information for all state agency PIOs.
4. When funding becomes available, DAS's Public Affairs Section will establish and maintain a secure *Virtual Joint Information Center* (JIC), similar to the Oregon Health Network (OHN) used by the Oregon Department of Human Services/Oregon Public Health Division.

E. Oregon Department of Human Services/State Public Health Division (PHD)

1. The Oregon Public Health Division will allow the Health Alert Network (also known as Oregon Health Network) to serve as a secure virtual JIC until the state can establish a shared state-level virtual JIC.
2. In addition to the virtual JIC function, the Health Alert Network includes an alerting system which allows pre-identified PIOs from various state agencies to be quickly and efficiently contacted through their preferred and prioritized method. This includes telephone, pager, and email. The Oregon Public Health Division will allow OEM to utilize the Health Alert Network's alerting system to notify and give direction to appropriate PIO's regarding an emergency or disaster.

F. State agency responsibilities:

1. Upon activation of this plan, the public information officer of the designated lead state agency for the emergency or disaster becomes the *lead state public information officer* (PIO) for purposes of this plan and the procedures it specifies.
 - a. At any time, the Director of OEM or the Governor may appoint a replacement lead state public information officer.
 - b. The directors of state agencies must ensure that their emergency management plans and public affairs officers and other information officers are National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliant.

While most emergency situations are handled locally, when there is a major emergency or disaster help may be needed from other jurisdictions, the state and the federal government. NIMS provides a consistent nationwide template to enable Federal, State, local, and tribal governments and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to work together effectively and efficiently to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

2. In the event of an emergency, each responding state agency is responsible for providing subject matter experts, as appropriate, to assist the public information team in developing informational materials that are accurate and provide the public with wanted

facts. This person may be the agency liaison officer in the Oregon Emergency Coordination Center.

3. In the event of an emergency or disaster, each responding state agency is responsible for notification of its respective partners and stakeholders.

IV. EMERGENCY COORDINATION CENTER (ECC)

The Director of OEM is responsible for coordinating all state resources in response to an emergency or disaster. The Director is also responsible for staffing the Oregon Emergency Coordination Center (ECC).

- A. The ECC serves as the single point of contact for the coordination of an integrated state response to an emergency or disaster. The ECC consists of a central facility where state officials can coordinate activities and implement directives from the Governor. The primary responsibilities of the ECC are to provide information, policy direction, and resource coordination in response to an emergency or disaster.
- B. The ECC is a dual-function facility. It serves as the day-to-day office of Oregon Emergency Management (OEM); during an emergency or disaster, it becomes the state's focal point for activities related to decision-making, coordination of the response to the crisis, and dissemination of critical information to agencies and the public. It is a controlled-access facility at all times.
- C. During an emergency, the ECC becomes an operational extension of the Governor's office, and functions within a secure environment. Thus, only state employees assigned to work in the ECC may gain access. Only the Director of OEM may authorize exceptions.
- D. During a response to an emergency or disaster, the appropriate agencies listed in Volume II, Part 1, Section C of the *Oregon Emergency Management Plan* will send representatives to the ECC.
 1. Crisis Identification, Verification, and Notification: When the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) duty officer receives notification of a potential emergency or disaster, he or she notifies OEM's executive duty officer (EDO) and the appropriate state agencies, pursuant to the *Oregon Emergency Response System Incident Notification Matrix*.
 - a. If OEM becomes the lead state agency, the EDO will determine the potential response level required, and take action to mobilize the people and supplies needed to meet the expected demand for information from the news media and the public.

- b. If OEM does not become the lead state agency, the EDO will determine what level of support to provide to whichever agency receives designation as the lead.
2. ECC Activation: If the crisis requires activation of the Emergency Coordination Center, the state's responders will follow the procedures in the *State Emergency Management Plan*.
- a. The Governor, the Adjutant General, the Director of OEM, the OEM section directors, or the OEM Executive Duty Officer (EDO) may activate the ECC.
 - b. The level of activation and staffing requirements at the ECC, including the Public Information Team, will depend on the type and extent of the emergency. Activation may occur at any of the following three levels:
 - i. *Standby Activation*: This is the lowest level of emergency activation. The OERS duty officer receives calls through the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) Communications Center and tracks incidents. Appropriate state agencies and the OEM executive duty officer (EDO) receive notification as necessary. Staffing of the OERS Communications Center remains on a 24-hour basis.
 - ii. *Limited Activation*: This level of ECC activation occurs when a situation requires help from several state agencies. Its purpose is to facilitate coordination of the state's emergency response from a central location. The OEM executive duty officer or the OERS duty officer notifies the appropriate state agencies of a potential emergency or disaster, and informs them that the situation may require their agencies to send representatives to the Emergency Coordination Center. Staffing of the ECC goes to a 24-hour basis.
 - iii. *Full Activation*: During this level of activation, all appropriate ECC positions are filled in accordance with the Oregon State ECC Organization Chart (Figure 2-1, Volume II, Part 2, Annex A of the *State of Oregon Emergency Management Plan*). Representatives of the Military Department, the Departments of Administrative Services, Transportation, Environmental Quality, State Police, and the Oregon Public Health Division represent a

core group that's essential to handle most major emergencies. The situation may require the participation of other key agencies, depending on the nature of the emergency or disaster. A full activation requires staffing the ECC on a 24-hour basis.

NOTE: Mobilization of a public information team (PIT) will occur whenever the ECC receives full activation. If needed, a PIT will form during limited or standby activation, as well.

V. PUBLIC INFORMATION TEAM

To protect the public's health and safety in the event of an emergency or disaster, public agencies must issue accurate and timely information through the news media. They must rapidly and effectively communicate the facts of what happened. They must also reveal what the government will do about the emergency or disaster, and describe what citizens must do to protect themselves.

A. Composition of the Public Information Team (PIT)

The public information team utilizes public information officers (PIOs) from various state agencies. The level of participation depends on the nature and scope of the emergency or disaster.

The primary agencies to be represented on the PIT include:

1. Oregon Emergency Management (OEM)
2. Oregon Military Department (OMD)
3. Governor's office
4. Department of Administrative Service (DAS)
5. Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)
6. Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
7. Oregon State Police (OSP)
 - a. Office of State Fire Marshal (OSFM)
 - b. Law Enforcement Data Systems - Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS)
 - c. Office of State Medical Examiner (OSME)

8. Department of Human Services (DHS), Oregon Public Health Division (OPHD)
9. Other Agencies: Depending on the nature of the emergency or disaster, other agencies may need to participate in the public information team. These include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA)
 - b. Department of Aviation (AERO)
 - c. Department of Consumer and Business Services (DCBS)
 - i. Building Codes Division (BCD)
 - ii. Insurance Division (INS)
 - iii. Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division (OR-OSHA)
 - d. Department of Corrections (DOC)
 - e. Oregon Economic and Community Development Department (OECDD)
 - f. Department of Energy (DOE)
 - g. Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW)
 - h. Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF)
 - i. Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI)
 - j. Department of Housing and Community Services (OHCS)
 - k. Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD)
 - l. Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC)
 - m. Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD)
 - n. Oregon Poison Center (OPC)
 - o. Travel Oregon
 - p. Public Utility Commission (PUC)
 - q. Department of State Lands (DSL)
 - r. Water Resources Department (WRD)

- s. American Red Cross (ARC)
- t. Civil Air Patrol (CAP)

B. Deployment of the Public Information Team

1. The decision to deploy state public information resources to help with emergencies or disasters affecting other state agencies, local agencies, regional agencies or other states lies with the Governor's office, the lead state agency PIO, and Oregon Emergency Management.
2. The lead state PIO and OEM PIO, in coordination with the Governor's Communication Director or representative, are responsible for determining if and when the PIT needs additional staff. If the need arises, the lead state PIO and the OEM PIO will use the call-down procedure in Appendix C of the *Public Information Manual* to activate additional staff. Appendix B of the *Public Information Manual* includes State PIO and other PIO contact information that can be used when requesting state and local public information resources.
3. Public information officers from affected jurisdictions will compile and disseminate information under a Joint Information System (JIS). The PIO from each jurisdiction will coordinate information that comes from his or her respective emergency operations center. Such coordination includes exchanging news releases, advising one another of media inquiries, and sharing pertinent information.
4. The JIS will operate from the onset of any emergency or disaster, and will continue operating as long as the state continues its response. Operations may continue through periods of recovery.
5. When activated, the Joint Information Center (JIC) becomes the primary location for facilitating the operations of the JIS. The Joint Information Center gives the media a single source of reliable information, a place to call for authoritative updates, attend interviews, and receive briefings. Procedures for establishing a JIC appear in Section VI below.
6. The PIT may establish itself in the ECC, in the lead state agency Emergency Operations Center, or in a JIC depending on the nature and extent of the emergency or disaster.
7. The PIT provides information about emergency conditions, actions being taken to respond to the emergency or disaster, and any

instructions or warnings to the public. The PIT will perform the following functions:

- a. Conduct liaison between the decision-makers in the ECC and the news media.
- b. Provide timely, accurate, coordinated information to OEM staff, the Governor's communications director, the public, the news media, partners, stakeholders, and other interested parties. Such information includes the following:
 - i. Nature and extent of the emergency or disaster
 - ii. Areas of the state that have endured the effects of the emergency or disaster, and areas that may sustain damage in the future
 - iii. Actions the public should take to protect themselves
 - iv. Activities that government has initiated, or plans to initiate, in response to the emergency or disaster
- c. Prepare and maintain electronic copies of press releases and a log of public information activities.
- d. Plan and prepare announcements, interviews, question-and-answer sessions, video footage, and other services for use by the printed news media, broadcast news media and internet news providers.
- e. Brief the news media as new information becomes available. Schedule briefings on a regular basis (at designated times) and when announcements of "breaking news" are appropriate.
- f. Monitor national, regional, and local news broadcasts to assess the accuracy of news reports. If inaccuracies occur, notify decision-makers in the ECC immediately, and take appropriate measures to provide corrected information to the news media.
- g. Counter unfounded rumors with the timely release of factual information to the public.
- h. Develop supplemental information, such as newspaper inserts and backgrounders, that provide detailed information about the state's efforts to protect the public, or any other facts or advice the public may find useful.

- i. Whenever possible, maintain all public information news releases, briefing sheets, talking points, backgrounders and supplemental materials in electronic format. After the emergency has ended, collect public information records and deliver them to the manager of the ECC.
8. During an activation of the ECC, the Governor's communications director will provide direction to the PIT as part of the Executive Management Section.

C. Information and Message Development

During an emergency, the team focuses on delivering the facts of the event, as well as information about public health and safety, the activities involving response and recovery, disaster preparedness, and other directives from government. A key part of the job is to assure the public that authorities are executing coordinated response plans.

1. The following sections of the *Public Information Manual* contain guidance for message development for use by the PIT:
 - a. Appendix E - Checklists and Forms
 - b. Appendix F - Hazards & Preparation Messages (examples of news releases and emergency preparedness information for specific disasters and emergencies)
 - c. Appendix G - Risk Communications Guide
2. Prior to release of any message to the news media and other government representatives during an emergency or disaster, the PIT must secure approval from the following:
 - a. Lead state public information officer
 - b. Subject matter expert (as appropriate)
 - c. One of the following Senior Management Officials with Oregon Emergency Management (OEM):
 - i. OEM Director
 - ii. ECC Manager
 - iii. OEM Operations Manager
 - d. *State coordinating officer* (in the event that the President of the United States declares an emergency or disaster)

3. During an emergency or disaster, the PIT will send all messages to the Governor's communications director.
4. In disseminating information to the public, the PIT will use the full array of communications systems and digital lists of news media contacts (email addresses of newsrooms, wire services and reporters). See *Public Information Manual* Appendix D - Media Contacts.
5. The Department of Administrative Services will provide an 800 "hotline" that enables callers to learn critical facts and updates, including what residents can do to protect themselves and their property. The hotline will also notify callers of other important sources of information, including Web sites. The hotline will be located at OEM, the JIC, or other designated location.

D. Staffing the Public Information Team

1. The lead state PIO and OEM PIO, in coordination with the Governor's Communication Director or representative, are responsible for determining if and when the PIT needs additional staff. If the need arises, the lead state PIO and the OEM PIO will use the call-down procedure in Appendix C of the *Public Information Manual* to activate additional staff. Appendix B of the *Public Information Manual* includes State PIO and other PIO contact information that can be used when requesting state and local public information resources.
2. The roles and responsibilities of each member of the public information team appear in Appendix A - Public Information Team/Joint Information Center Job Descriptions of the *Public Information Manual*.
3. If Oregon requires help with public information from other states, the PIT will use the interstate *Emergency Management Assistance Compact* (EMAC) process. The EMAC Coordinator in the state ECC will process the EMAC request.
4. The Governor and the directors of state agencies have discretion to deploy Oregon's public information resources to help with emergencies or disasters that affect other states, local governments or regional agencies.

VI. JOINT INFORMATION CENTER

A. Function

1. Depending on the extent of an emergency or disaster, dissemination of information to the public may occur through a Joint Information System (JIS) that begins when an emergency occurs and ends when the state's response is complete. When established, the Joint Information Center (JIC) becomes the primary location for facilitating the JIS and providing the news media with a single, reliable source of information. A JIC may be established under the following circumstances:
 - a. The scope of the emergency or disaster exceeds an individual agency's ability to respond effectively.
 - b. The response to the emergency or disaster requires the involvement of more than one state agency.
 - c. The lead state agency determines that a JIC is needed.
2. Once established, the JIC becomes the physical facility in which public affairs professionals work together to perform public affairs functions on behalf of the agencies involved in responding to the crisis. These professionals issue information about the emergency, answer questions from the news media, and coordinate responses to the public's need for information about such matters as preparedness, response, recovery, mitigation and prevention of harm.
3. A JIC may include representatives from the federal government, the State of Oregon, neighboring states, local government, and the private sector. The JIC will coordinate and release all information to the public on behalf of the state.
4. Once a JIC has been established, the Public Information Team operating in the State's ECC will relocate to the JIC. One ECC/JIC PIO liaison will continue to work in the ECC and coordinate information between the ECC and the JIC.
5. Since the ECC will be closed to the media, the JIC also provides a location where the Governor, the lead state PIO, and others can meet with the media to hold news conferences and briefings.

B. Responsibilities

1. The JIC must gather information from as many reliable sources as necessary to achieve an understanding of the emergency and its

magnitude. When information comes to the JIC, the staff must collect and organize it to make it useful. This function requires skilled, experienced professionals who can quickly recognize the utility of gathered facts and present them in a way that reporters and news editors find helpful.

2. Information comes to the JIC from many sources. The JIC staff must analyze the information, verify its reliability, and decide which items to release to internal and external audiences, a process that will require much of the staff's time. Throughout the process, those staffers who analyze incoming information must continuously share it with staffers who are responsible for producing news releases, briefing materials, backgrounders, tip sheets and other informational materials.
3. The public needs information in a useable form, organized by category, priority and value. In the early stages of an emergency or disaster, the JIC staff may employ a "one sheet" technique, presenting only critical information in topical subheads and bullets that fit on a single sheet of paper. The staff may also employ all the traditional techniques, utilizing maps, photos, charts and videos to highlight and emphasize important points.
4. A quick but thorough review of all information to be released is an essential part of the information management process. Reviewers should look for inconsistencies, inaccuracies, clarity and completeness. Agencies with an official response role in the emergency will quickly respond with any serious concerns or changes.
5. JIC staff must use every means available to provide information to those who need it, using the proper format. Dissemination also must serve internal audiences involved in responding to the emergency or disaster, as well as external audiences.
6. Proper documentation of public information is mandatory under the rules that govern the *Incident Command System* and *National Incident Management System*. In order to resolve a miscommunication, disputes or lawsuits, documentation of government decisions and activities is essential. Each supervisor in the JIC must maintain a personal log that records the dates and times when significant actions occurred during his or her shift, with appropriate notations that describe the action (including references to actual press releases, backgrounders and other materials released to the public and to other agencies). Every JIC manager should provide the means for filing such information at the close of each shift. Documentation forms are available in Appendix E of the *Public Information Manual*.

7. Monitoring the media is a critical function of the JIC. Staff members will watch and listen for issues and inaccuracies that could cause problems for officials and the public in affected areas.

C. Location of the JIC

1. The primary location of the JIC, if activated, will be Room 114 in the Anderson Readiness Center at 3225 State Street in Salem, Oregon, or as designated by the Director of OEM.
2. A JIC may also locate close to the area affected by the emergency or disaster, or in some other suitable site that the lead state agency designates.
3. If an emergency or disaster develops that threatens or compromises the primary JIC site, the lead state agency or the Director of OEM may move the JIC to another location.
4. The equipment needs of a JIC appear in Appendix E - Checklists and Forms of the *Public Information Manual*, as do those of a portable or mobile JIC.

D. Virtual JIC and Web Site

1. During an emergency or disaster, assembling key JIC staff at the appropriate location may require many hours. A “virtual” JIC may serve the public’s expectation for instant news by collecting information from responders across a wide area until responders and JIC staff can assemble in one location.
 - a. A “virtual” JIC is a crucial part of the Joint Information System. It allows responding PIOs in many locations to post and access the latest verified information from a single secure Web site. During an emergency or disaster, assembling key PIOs to staff a JIC may require many hours. In addition to providing crucial information throughout the emergency, the virtual JIC can be used to share information before a physical JIC has been established.
 - b. The operation of a virtual JIC allows interaction among incident-management sites, and ensures delivery of consistent, timely information to those who need it.
 - c. A virtual JIC collects information from many sources and assembles it in one place (e.g., a Web site). Multiple state agencies and county and city governments may contribute information through a virtual JIC.

- d. During an emergency or disaster, authorities can feed critical information from the affected areas to the Health Alert Network (HAN), which JIC staff may access for message development and distribution. The DAS Public Affairs Section will then place selected information from the HAN on the state Oregon.gov Web site, which is accessible to the public. In the long term, the state will work toward establishing a secure, password-protected site that can serve as a virtual JIC for use during emergencies.
 - e. Message development and approval will occur according to Section E, below.
 - f. The virtual JIC will provide templates, key messages to and from stakeholders, fact sheets, and frequently asked questions (which also appear in Appendix E of the *Public Information Manual*). The JIC staff will develop these model materials, messages, and templates under the guidance of the Governor's office and the lead state PIO.
 - g. The Governor's office and participating agencies, jurisdictions and municipalities will link to the public site to ensure continuity of information about the emergency or disaster.
2. The Health Alert Network (also referred to as Oregon Health Network), with approval of DHS/Oregon Public Health Division, will temporarily serve as the secure virtual JIC until the state can develop a shared virtual JIC for emergency management use at every level of government.

E. Information and Message Development

The Joint Information Center serves as a single, reliable point-of-contact for the news media and the public. The JIC will also give emergency response agencies opportunities to ensure that the public information and messages developed by the JIC are complete and consistent.

- 1. The JIC staff will develop messages with the guidance of the following appendices included in the *Public Information Manual*:
 - a. Appendix E - Checklists and Forms
 - b. Appendix F - Hazards & Preparedness Messages (examples of news releases and emergency preparedness information for specific disasters and emergencies)

- c. Appendix G - Risk Communications Guide
2. The Public Information Team located at the state ECC will send its news releases and any other informational materials it develops to the JIC by fax, telephone or email.
3. Before releasing any information to representatives of emergency management agencies or the news media, the JIC's PIT will obtain review and approval from the following:
 - a. Lead state public information officer
 - b. Subject matter expert
 - c. One of the following Senior Management Officials with Oregon Emergency Management (OEM):
 - i. OEM Director
 - ii. ECC Manager
 - iii. OEM Operations Manager
 - d. *State coordinating officer* (in the event that the President of the United States declares an emergency or disaster)
4. During an emergency or disaster, the PIT will send all messages to the Governor's communications director.
5. State agencies that respond to the emergency may release information about their own roles in the response, but they must ensure that their information and messages are consistent with those issued by the JIC.
6. During an emergency or disaster, the JIC will release its telephone numbers to the public through the news media, giving people a place to call for timely and accurate information.

F. Staffing the Joint Information Center

1. The lead state agency will assign a qualified public information officer to serve as JIC manager. The JIC manager will coordinate the activities of the JIC and its media center. The JIC manager may also ask technical staff from the ECC to participate in briefings in the JIC, addressing technical questions raised by reporters, members of the public, and other government officials.
2. The specific roles and responsibilities of JIC members appear in Appendix A -Public Information Team/Joint Information Center Job Descriptions of the *Public Information Manual*.

3. Once a JIC is established, the PIT operating in the State's ECC will relocate to the JIC. One ECC/JIC PIO will continue to work in the ECC to coordinate information between the ECC and the JIC.
4. If Oregon requires help with public information from other states, the interstate *Emergency Management Assistance Compact* (EMAC) process will be used to request assistance. The EMAC Coordinator in the state ECC will process the EMAC request.
5. The Governor and the directors of state agencies have discretion to deploy Oregon's public information resources to help with disasters that affect other states, local governments or regional agencies.

VII. TRAINING REQUIREMENTS FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICERS

A. During an emergency or disaster, PIOs must be able to assemble information quickly, organize it, and use it to develop effective messages for release to the public. They must understand the Incident Command System and how they work together to coordinate information for the public through a JIS and JIC. To ensure that PIOs possess the needed skills and background to perform these critical duties, the state requires that all PIOs must complete the following training in order to qualify for JIC duty:

1. *FEMA/Department of Homeland Security Basic PIO Training*. Various organizations offer this training periodically, including the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) and Tualatin Valley Fire and Rescue. Oregon Emergency Management maintains a list of other training opportunities.
2. *FEMA Introduction to Incident Command System* training IS-100, available on-line at:
<http://www.training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/is/is100.asp>
3. *FEMA National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Introduction* training IS-700, available on-line at:
<http://training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/is700.asp>
4. *FEMA National Incident Management (NIMS) Public Information Systems* training IS-702,,:
<http://www.training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/is702.asp>

B. Other recommended minimum requirements include the following:

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Crisis and Emergency Risk Communication training

2. FEMA/Department of Homeland Security *Advanced PIO training* (or equivalent). Check the following Web site for availability:
<http://training.fema.gov/emiweb/emicourses/>

Note: **All Appendixes referred to in this plan are under a separate cover - *Public Information Manual***

Draft

State of Oregon
Emergency Management Plan
Volume II, Annex E

EVACUATION

I. SITUATION

A. Disaster Conditions and Hazards: Emergencies or major disasters may require the evacuation of people, household pets, service animals and livestock from the hazard area to an area of lower risk. These include catastrophic earthquakes; terrorist acts, military attacks, and bombings; floods; fire; tsunamis; tornados; other civil disasters (e.g., chemical spills and industrial accidents); or major transportation accidents, including train or airplane crashes. Such disasters or emergencies can occur anywhere in Oregon.

B. Evacuations can take many forms:

- *Spontaneous Evacuation.* Residents or citizens in the threatened areas observe an emergency event or receive unofficial word of an actual or perceived threat and, without receiving instructions to do so, elect to evacuate the area. Their movement, mode, and direction of travel is unorganized and unsupervised.
- *Voluntary Evacuation.* This is a warning to persons within a designated area that a threat to life and property exists or is likely to exist in the immediate future. Individuals issued such a warning order are not required to evacuate; however, it would be to their advantage to do so.
- *Mandatory or Directed Evacuation.* This is a warning to persons within the designated area that an imminent threat to life and property exists and individuals **must** evacuate in accordance with the instructions of local officials.
- *Notice versus No-Notice Evacuation.* These evacuations are also in the context of either a notice evacuation where sufficient planning time exists to warn citizens and to effectively implement a plan, or a no-notice evacuation where circumstances require immediate implementation of contingency plans.

- *Shelter-in-Place*. Depending on the nature and timing of a catastrophe, emergency managers may warn people of whether it is safer to evacuate or to shelter in place. In an evacuation, people leave their homes and businesses and travel to a safe location away from danger. In some instances, it is safer for people to quickly seek shelter indoors—in homes, schools, businesses, or public buildings—than to try to travel. Shelter-in-place would be used when there is little time to react to an incident and it would be more dangerous to be outside trying to evacuate than to stay indoors for a short period of time. Additional protective actions that the emergency managers may recommend would include turning off air conditioners and ventilation systems and closing all windows and doors. Sheltering-in-place might be used, for example, in the event of a chemical accident. FEMA recommends people have food, water, and medical supplies and be prepared to stay indoors for at least three days.

C. 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*.

1. Pet Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006, which amends the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to ensure that State and local emergency preparedness operational plans address the needs of individuals with household pets and service animals following a major disaster or emergency.
2. SB 570 (2007 - 74th Legislative Assembly) directs Oregon Emergency Management and the State Department of Agriculture to develop written emergency operations plans for animals and livestock during major disasters or an emergency that provides for the evacuation, transport and temporary shelters.
3. HB 2185 (2007 – 7th Legislative Assembly) authorizes the Director of Human Services to appoint a Public Health Director, State Public Health Authority and local public health authority to take certain actions during public health emergencies. It further modifies the authority of the Governor to take certain actions during any state of public health emergency, as well as modification of circumstances and procedures for imposing quarantine or isolation. This includes restriction of access to property in a manner that reduces or prevents exposure, and evacuation as necessary.

II. ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Evacuation may be complicated by jurisdictional boundaries, by physical barriers, and by transportation or road capabilities.
- B. Experience has shown that during most emergencies for which there is advanced warning a large percent of residents in 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.
- C. Many residents may not evacuate because they want to take care of their household pets and refuse to evacuate without them.
- D. Evacuating special needs populations may require additional resources and coordination. People with special needs are defined as people who are elderly, people with disabilities and other medical conditions, people with limited English proficiency, people with hearing and sight impairments, people who are in institutions, and people without access to private vehicles.
 - 1. For people with special needs other than disabilities that may need additional assistance in an evacuation. This includes people in schools, day care centers, prisons and detention centers, and drug treatment centers. It also includes people with limited English proficiency and people who are transient such as tourists, seasonal workers, and the homeless.
 - 2. Nursing homes, hospitals, and other institutions caring for disabled persons generally have evacuation plans that account for the unique needs of persons in those institutions.

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 regional 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 representative when considering evacuations of any scale.

- E. At the local level, it is necessary to determine the area at risk, identify the population and any persons requiring special needs, designate roads and routes leading to the appropriate low risk areas, provide bus or other means of transportation for those who need it, open and staff shelters and buildings to house and feed the evacuated population, and provide clear and understandable instructions and information to the public prior to and during evacuation efforts.
 - 1. The name, location and capability of each available shelter should be catalogued and provided to local responders, the media and evacuees.
 - 2. The designated roads and routes should also be noted and provided to local responders, the media and evacuees.
 - 3. Use of local telephone systems such as 2-1-1 and 5-1-1 should be considered to ensure current information.
 - a. **2-1-1 Call Centers:** 2-1-1 call centers receive calls during a disaster requesting assistance and/or information from the public. They maintain current information on shelters, food, clothing, rumor control, and assistance locations.
 - b. **5-1-1 Traffic & Weather:** Real time traffic and weather information can be obtained by calling 5-1-1 from most phones.
- F. Additional planning may be required for the special needs population who may need accessible transportation, medical equipment and medicine, and other accommodations that will allow for a smooth evacuation process.
- G. Accommodations for household pets, service animals and livestock should be anticipated and planned for at the local level.
- H. Organization
 - 1. When the state assumes the role of directing large-scale regional 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 State ECC is activated, Oregon Military Department (OMD) has the lead role in coordinating large-scale regional evacuation operations.

OMD 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.

I. Evacuation Guidelines

1. Situation 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 “shelter-in-place.”
3. Upon determining the need for state assisted coordination of the evacuation, the State ECC will be fully activated.
4. City, county, tribal and state road maintenance agencies assist with establishing and maintaining road blocks, detours, and contraflow measures, 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 continue to assist with transportation and other arrangements for persons with special needs, household pets, service animals and livestock.
6. Jurisdictions along evacuation routes, and jurisdictions receiving displaced persons, shall be informed of estimated arrival times. Providing pre-positioned services including food, water, restrooms, fuel and shelter opportunities along evacuation routes should be considered.
7. Provisions must be 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, to the extent possible, security is provided for evacuated areas in each affected county, under the direction of the appropriate local law enforcement agency.
 - 10.** Providing emergency public information on the status of traffic, shelters, food and other services to displaced persons on a consistent basis during the evacuation effort is recommended.
- J.** 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 under revision by the Oregon Health Division.
The annex is dated April 18, 2007.

Draft

State of Oregon
Emergency Management Plan
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. Emergencies or major disasters may require the temporary relocation of persons, household pets, service animals and livestock from the hazard area to an area of lower risk. These include catastrophic earthquakes; terrorist acts, military attacks, and bombings; floods; fire; tsunamis; tornados; other civil disasters (e.g., chemical spills and industrial accidents); or major transportation accidents, including train or airplane crashes. Such incidents may require the need for temporary housing beyond the normal response capabilities of the counties. In such events, people may be housed and fed in pre-identified school buildings, churches, community centers, and other large public facilities capable of supporting both short and long term evacuation efforts.
- 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 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, special needs of the displaced persons, evacuation routes used, and the location of staging (or “reception”) areas.
- C. Obtain from the ARC Liaison a list of shelter(s) to be opened, the address and capability of the shelter(s), and the name of the shelter manager(s) or contact person(s) and phone number(s) 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 (PIO) at the State ECC of the opening of emergency shelters and their locations, and the locations 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 that must be housed and fed during an evacuation. People with special needs are defined as people who are elderly, people with disabilities and other medical conditions, people with limited English proficiency, people with

hearing and sight impairments, people who are in institutions, and people without access to private vehicles.

- B.** People with special needs other than disabilities that may need additional assistance in an evacuation. This includes people in schools, day care centers, prisons and detention centers, and drug treatment centers. It also includes people with limited English proficiency and people who are transient such as tourists, seasonal workers, and the homeless.
- C.** Local emergency operations plan should provide guidance for these special populations in the event of emergency evacuation situations including the care and sheltering of household pets and service animals.

Draft

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STATE SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

I. INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE

1. Establish fundamental disaster roles and responsibilities that enables close state/federal cooperation necessary to support the emergency management efforts of local jurisdictions involved in disaster operations during a State or Presidentially declared disaster.
2. Identify lines of cooperation and communications between state agencies and their corresponding federal response agencies as outlined in the National Response Plan (NRP).
3. Establish a concept of operations, which incorporates the National Incident Management System (NIMS) that provides a state level interagency 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 Functions (SSF) concept is intended to:
 - a. Follow the Emergency Support Functions structure as outlined in the National Response Plan and incorporate the National Incident Management System.
 - b. Describe the roles and responsibilities of state agencies in coordinating their response to a disaster.

- c. Establish a framework through which State agencies and other private sector and non-governmental organizations support and assist local and tribal jurisdictions' efforts to save lives, protect public health and safety, minimize losses to critical infrastructure 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

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.

Each SSF operates within the organization and structure of the Oregon Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) which is operated and managed by OEM on behalf of the Governor and state agencies.

The state agencies are represented by their SSF in the ECC during an ECC activation.

Any State agency may operate from another location provided they have immediate, reliable communications with their SSF representative in the ECC.

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

III. SITUATION

State Support Functions (SSF) and the ECC are active during emergency situations as described in Annex A. This plan and its annexes is implemented at the direction of the Director of Oregon Emergency Management. The OEM Director is the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) when the National Response Plan NRP has been implemented. Emergency Support Function (ESF) elements will initially deploy to the State ECC, but may then re-locate to a JFO once it is operational. SSF representatives may remain in the ECC, or co-locate with their ESF counterparts in the JFO.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. GENERAL

1. Once this Annex is implemented, SSF primary agencies will 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 have the responsibility 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 may be made initially through the Oregon Emergency Response System in order to prioritize and track resource allocations through Alert Technologies OPS Center.

B. ORGANIZATION

1. State agency activities in this plan are organized under the concept of the "State Support Function" (SSF) to coincide with the Emergency Support Function (ESF) of the National Response Plan.
2. There are 15 SSF: Transportation; Communications; Public Works and Engineering; Firefighting; Emergency Management; Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services; Resource Support; Public Health and Medical Services; Urban Search and Rescue; Oil and Hazardous Materials Response; Agriculture and Natural Resources or Food and Agriculture; Energy; Public Safety and Security; Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation; and External Affairs.
3. The SSF may work directly with their counterpart ESF when the National Response Plan (NRP) is executed.

STATE SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (SSF) AND ASSIGNMENTS

	State Support Function														
	Transportation	Communications	Public Works & Engineering	Fire Fighting	Emergency Management	Mass Care, Housing, & Human Services	Resource Support	Public Health & Medical Services	Urban Search & Rescue	Oil & Hazardous Materials	Food & Agriculture	Energy	Public Safety & Security	Long-Term Community Recovery & Mitigation	External Affairs
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															
SSF - (EMP) - State Support Function	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ESF - (NRP) - Emergency Support Function	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
STATE AGENCIES															
Aviation, Department of	S				S				S				S		
Administrative Services, Department of	S	P	S		S	S	P	S				P	S	S	S
Agriculture, Department of					S	S	S	S			P			S	
Consumer & Business Services, Dept of Building Codes Division			S		S										
Occupational Safety & Health															
Corrections, Department of	S				S										
Economic and Community Development					S									P	
Energy, Department of	S				S		S			S		P			
Environmental Quality, Department of			S		S					P					
Fish & Wildlife, Department of					S			S		S			S		
Forestry, Department of	S	S		P	S	S				S					
Geology & Mineral Industries, Dept. of			S		S										
Human Svs, Department of / Public Health Division					S	P		P		S	S				
Housing & Community Services					S	S									S
Justice, Department of					S								P		
Military Department, Oregon	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Emergency Management		P			P		S		P	S				S	P
Public Utility Division		S			S							P			
State Lands, Division of	S		S		S					S					
State Police, Oregon		S			S					S			P		S
State Fire Marshal		S		P	S				P	P					
Transportation, Department of	P	S			S		S		S	S		S	S		S
Water Resources, Department of			S		S		S								
American Red Cross					A	A		A	A		A				
ARES/RACES					A										
Civil Air Patrol	A		A						A	A					
National Weather Service				A											
OR Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster						A					A				
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers												A		A	
U.S. Coast Guard	A		A						A	A					

Figure 2-4 State Support Functions and Assignments

V. RESPONSIBILITIES

Primary Agency: This is the lead agency for this function, and has overall responsibility to coordinate activities of the SSF. The SSF Primary Agency, acting in concert with its Support and Adjunct Agencies and the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR) in the ECC or the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) in the JFO, is responsible for managing the activities of the SSF and ensuring that all missions are properly assigned and executed.

Support Agencies: Contribute to the overall accomplishment of the mission of the SSF. Not every Support Agency will have input to, or responsibility for, the accomplishment of every mission assigned to the SSF.

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.

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. Assessing damage to, restoring and maintaining transportation networks, specifically road and bridges. Includes the transportation of personnel, materials, goods, and services to emergency sites, and supporting evacuation and re-entry operations for threatened areas.
5. Scope: In conjunction with SSF# 8, provides transportation of the Strategic National Stockpile during a deployment in the State of Oregon.

In conjunction with SSF# 7, provides coordination of state and civil transportation maintenance, repair, and technical assistance to state agencies, local jurisdictions, tribal governments, volunteer organizations, and non-governmental organizations requiring transportation to perform disaster assistance missions.

- a. Provides or coordinates the provision of transportation support to state agencies, local jurisdictions, tribal governments, volunteer organizations, and non-governmental organizations requiring assistance in performance of their disaster response and recovery missions.

C. SSF # 3 PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING

1. Primary Agency: ODOT
2. Support Agencies: OMD, DAS, 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 pre-damage and post-damage inspection and assessment, 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 infrastructure, demolition or stabilization of damaged structures, technical advice and assistance, construction management, contracting, real estate services and damage assessment.

D. SSF # 4 FIREFIGHTING

1. Primary Agency: OSFM
2. Support Agencies: ODF, OMD
3. Adjunct Agencies: NWS
4. Purpose: Detect and suppress wild land, rural, and urban fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with, naturally occurring, technological or man-made emergency incidents.
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 wildland(Oregon Department of Forestry) fire fighting operations.

E. SSF # 5 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

1. Primary Agency: OEM
2. Support Agencies: All OERS Council Members as required
3. Adjunct Agencies: ARC, ARES/RACES
4. Purpose: Support overall activities of state agencies for domestic incident management.

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, ODOE, ODOT
3. Adjunct Agencies: CAP, USACE
4. Purpose
 - a. Provide logistical and resource support to state, regional, local, and tribal entities involved in emergency response and recovery.
 - b. Provide financial management of the overall costs of the state response to the incident.
5. Scope:
 - a. Manage 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 logistical and resource support for requirements not specifically addressed in other SSF.
 - b. When activated, SSF # 7 assembles, updates, and maintains the Resource Management section of OpsCenter to reflect the available and committed resources involved in the incident.
 - 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 PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

1. Primary Agency: HHS, PHD
2. Support Agencies: ODA, OMD, DAS
3. Adjunct Agencies: ARC
4. Purpose: Coordinates state assistance to provide public health and medical care needs (to include veterinary and/or animal health issues when appropriate) during a major disaster or incident and/or a developing potential health and medical situation.

3. Adjunct Agency: CAP
4. Purpose:
 - a. Coordinates state support to local jurisdictions in response to an actual or potential discharge and/or uncontrolled release of oil or hazardous materials during or following a major disaster or incident.
 - b. Non-disaster hazardous materials response activities are addressed in the “Northwest Area Contingency Plan”.
5. Scope: SSF # 10 includes the appropriate response and recovery actions to prepare for, prevent, minimize, or mitigate a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment caused by actual or potential oil and hazardous materials incidents. Hazardous materials include chemical, biological, and radiological substances, whether accidentally or intentionally released. These include certain chemical, biological, and radiological substances considered weapons of mass destruction (WMD).
6. Procedures: Whenever there is an incident that requires the State to acquire assistance from ODA or its supporting agencies, that agency’s policies and procedures will apply with regard to completion of the assigned task.

K. SSF # 11 AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

1. Primary Agency: ODA
2. Support Agencies: OMD, PHD
3. Adjunct Agencies: ARC
4. Purpose: Support state, local and tribal authorities’ efforts to address control and eradication of an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease, highly infective exotic plant disease, or economically devastating plant pest infestation; and, assurance of food safety and food security prior to, during, and/or after a major disaster.
5. Scope:
 - a. Animal and plant disease and pest response includes implementing state, local and tribal response to an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease, an outbreak of a highly infective exotic plant disease, or an economically devastating plant infestation. Ensures, in coordination with SSF # 8, that animal/veterinary/wildlife issues in natural disasters are supported.
 - b. Assurance of the safety and security of the commercial food supply includes the inspection and verification of food safety aspects of slaughter

and processing plants, products in distribution and retail sites; laboratory analysis of food samples; control of products suspected to be adulterated; plant closures; and field investigation.

L. SSF # 12 ENERGY

1. Primary Agencies: ODOE, PUC, DAS
2. Support Agencies: OMD, ODOT
3. Adjunct Agencies: USACE
4. Purpose:
 - a. Facilitate restoration of damaged energy systems and components during a potential or actual emergency or major disaster.
 - b. Manages state response to emergencies involving radioactive materials releases from fixed nuclear facilities (Hanford), commercial nuclear power plants (Columbia Generating Station and the Trojan Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation), and research reactors (Oregon State University and Reed College).
 - c. Manage state response to transportation accidents involving radioactive material shipments on Oregon highways.
 - d. Manages state response to emergencies involving the severe or long-term shortage or disruption of petroleum products. This includes implementing the state-wide fuel allocation program when appropriate.
 - e. Manages state response to emergencies involving the transportation, transmission and distribution of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG).
5. Scope: Gathers, assesses, and shares information on energy system damage and estimations of the impact of energy system outages within affected areas. Determines issues and implements appropriate protective actions to ensure the protection of public health and safety during energy emergencies. Works closely with, and aids in, meeting requests for assistance from local officials, energy industry suppliers and distributors. Within SSF # 12, energy includes producing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, distributing and maintaining energy systems and system components.

M. SSF # 13 PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

1. Primary Agencies: OSP, DOJ
2. Support Agencies: OMD, DOC, ODFW, ODOT, DAS, ODF, LEDS, AERO

3. Adjunct Agencies: All Law Enforcement
4. Purpose: Public Safety and Security integrates public safety and security capabilities and resources to support the full range of incident management activities associated with law enforcement and public safety operations during disaster conditions. Includes support to local law enforcement agencies.
5. Scope: Provides a mechanism for coordinating and providing support to local and tribal authorities to include non investigative/non-criminal law enforcement, public safety and security capabilities and resources during disaster conditions. SSF # 13 capabilities support incident management including force and critical infrastructure protection, security planning and technical assistance, technology support, and public safety in both pre-incident and post-incident situations.
 - a. Pre-incident coordination supports incident management planning activities and pre-incident actions required to assist in the prevention or mitigation of threats and hazards. This includes the development of operational and tactical public safety and security plans, the conducting of technical security and/or vulnerability assessments, and deployment of state public safety and security resources in response to specific threats for potential incidents.
 - b. Technical assistance provides expertise and coordination for security planning efforts and conducting technical assessments (e.g., vulnerability assessments, risk analyses, etc.).
 - c. Access Control / Site Security provides security forces to support local efforts to control access to the incident site, critical facilities and/or critical infrastructure.
 - d. Security for the Strategic National Stockpile during deployments to the State of Oregon.
 - e. Specialized Security resources include specialized security assets such as traffic barriers; chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive detection devices; canine units; law enforcement personal protective equipment; etc.

N. SSF # 14 LONG TERM COMMUNITY RECOVERY AND MITIGATION

1. Primary Agencies: OECD, OEM
2. Support Agencies: OHCS, DAS
3. Purpose: Provide a framework for the State of Oregon support to local, regional and tribal governments, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector designed to enable community recovery from the long-term consequences of a major disaster or catastrophic incident. This support

consists of available programs and resources of Federal and State departments and agencies to enable community recovery, especially long-term community recovery, and to reduce or eliminate risk from future incidents, where feasible.

4. Scope:

- a. Volume I of the Oregon Emergency Management Plan, titled “Preparedness and Mitigation” includes the plans and guidance necessary for the state to prepare to resist the effects of a major disaster or catastrophic incident. It includes the state disaster assessment, The State of Oregon Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, Emergency Management Training and Exercise Program, and plans to mitigate or lessen the physical effects of a major disaster or catastrophic incident impacting the citizens of Oregon, critical infrastructure and the environment.
- b. Volume III of the Oregon Emergency Management Plan, titled “Relief and Recovery” gives State guidance, process, and rules for assisting local, regional and tribal governments, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector with short- and long-term recovery from the effects of a major disaster or catastrophic event.

O. SSF # 15

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

1. Primary Agency: OEM, Lead State Agency for the Declared Disaster
2. Support Agencies: OSP, ODOT, OMD, DAS
3. Purpose:
 - a. Ensure that sufficient state assets are deployed during incidents of major disaster, emergency or statewide incident of significance to provide accurate, coordinated, and timely information to affected governments, legislators, the media, the private sector, and the local populace.
 - b. To collect, analyze, and disseminate critical information from Federal, state, local, regional, and tribal agencies, non-governmental organizations, commercial and private sector organizations to facilitate overall mitigation, response, and recovery actions associated with the emergency operations in the state.
4. Scope: Coordinates the information and planning functions of the ECC when activated. Performs the information and reporting function of the ECC and provides a macro-view of the disaster or emergency situation.

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TERRORISM INCIDENT

I. INTRODUCTION

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 states: “The term ‘terrorism’ means any activity that involves an act that is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States; and appears to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; to influence the policy of government by intimidation or coercion; or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination or kidnapping.”

Responding to an act of terrorism requires planning and procedures that provide for both crisis management and consequence management.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to facilitate effective and coordinated State response and recovery activities to incidents of terrorism using a Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD) involving the use of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear or Explosive (CBRNE) and/or the intentional disruption of electronic/wireless/cyber telecommunications controlling elements of critical infrastructure.

III. POLICIES

A. Activation of this annex will occur:

1. In accordance with the Oregon Emergency Management Plan (EMP), Volume II, Annex A “Emergency Management Organization.”
2. When a terrorist attack has occurred or credible information indicates that one is imminent.

B. The guidelines outlined in this annex:

1. Should not be considered all-encompassing. They augment, but do not replace other legal responsibilities applicable to each agency.
2. May be modified as necessary by competent legal authority as situations warrant.

IV. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

- A. No single private or government agency at the local, tribal, State or Federal level possesses the authority or expertise to act unilaterally on difficult issues that may arise in response to threats or acts of terrorism.
- B. A terrorist incident may occur at any time of day with little or no warning, may involve single or multiple geographic areas, and may result in mass casualties.

- C. An act of terrorism, particularly an act directed against a large population area involving chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear materials or explosives, will have major consequences that may overwhelm local and State response capabilities including, but not limited to, mass casualties, mass fatalities, extensive amounts of debris, and contamination of victims and debris.
- D. Terrorists attack vulnerabilities with the intent of weakening the bonds between citizens, businesses, tribal nations, and government at all levels. A terrorist's goal is to create panic and chaos, disrupting the economy and social order.
- E. In the case of a biological attack, the effect may be temporally and geographically dispersed, with no determined or defined "incident site." Response operations may be conducted over a multi-jurisdictional, multi-State region.
- F. A biological attack employing a contagious agent may require quarantine by State and local health officials to contain the disease outbreak.
- G. A biological attack may be difficult to recognize and slow to develop.
- H. Terrorist groups may possess vast computer knowledge, and may have the ability to use cyber attacks to inflict disruptions of the critical infrastructure of both State and private industry.
- I. The population, property, critical infrastructure, and environmental resources of the State of Oregon are all vulnerable to a threatened or actual act of terrorism.
- J. Methods of terrorism are not all-inclusive and are constantly evolving.
 - 1. **Chemical** attacks are defined as the deliberate release of a toxic agency (gaseous, liquid or solid) that can poison people or the environment.
 - a. Oregon hosts an extensive, legitimate chemical product industry with products that could be utilized as terrorist weapons. While not as toxic as cyanide, mustard or nerve agents, industrial chemicals can be used in much larger quantities to compensate for their lower toxicity.
 - b. Terrorists have considered a wide range of chemicals for attacks. Typical plots focus on poisoning foods or spreading the agency on surfaces to poison via contact, or in conjunction with an explosive device.
 - c. The intentional use of a chemical agent aimed at the human population may result in panic and chaos; mass casualties; mass fatalities; severe economic damage and maximum psychological trauma.
 - 2. **Biological** weapons, which release large quantities of living, disease-causing microorganisms, have extraordinary lethal potential. Biological weapons may not be immediately recognized, allowing an infectious agent time to spread. Moreover, biological agents can serve as a means of attack against humans as well as livestock and crops, inflicting casualties as well as economic damage.
 - a. Bioterrorism is the intentional use of microorganisms, or toxins, derived from living organisms, to produce death in humans, animals or plants.

- b. The intentional release of a biological element, such as anthrax or smallpox, aimed at the human population may result in a disease outbreak of exceptional nature that could threaten the citizens of Oregon. An outbreak may create panic and chaos; mass casualties; mass fatalities; severe economic damage and maximum psychological trauma to Oregonians.
 - c. Biological outbreaks require rapid procurement and mass distribution of drugs and vaccines.
 - d. The intentional release of a biological element aimed at impacting animal health, such as Foot and Mouth Disease or Avian influenza, may result in an animal disease outbreak threatening animal populations, and have an economic impact on the agriculture industry.
3. **Radiological** Dispersal Device (RDD) is a conventional bomb rather than a yield-producing nuclear device. RDDs are designed to disperse radioactive material to cause destruction, contamination, and injury from radiation produced by the material. A RDD can be almost any size, defined only by the amount of radioactive material and explosives.
- a. A passive RDD is a system in which unshielded radioactive material is dispersed or placed manually at the target.
 - b. An explosive RDD (often called a “dirty bomb”) is any system that uses the explosive force of detonation to disperse radioactive material.
 - c. An atmospheric RDD is any system in which radioactive material is converted into a form that is easily transported by air currents.
 - d. Use of a RDD by terrorists could result in health, environmental, and economic effects as well as political and social effects. It will cause fear, injury, and possibly lead to levels of contamination requiring costly and time-consuming clean-up efforts.
 - e. A variety of radioactive materials are commonly available and could be used in a RDD, including Cesium-137, Strontium-90, and Cobalt-60. Hospitals, universities, factories, construction companies, and laboratories are possible sources for these radioactive materials.
 - f. A crude RDD requires minimal expertise to build. A number of internet sites contain instructions on building RDDs.
4. **Nuclear** events include the threat of a detonation or the actual detonation of a nuclear bomb or device. A nuclear detonation differs from a conventional blast in several ways.
- a. A nuclear detonation is caused by an unrestrained fission reaction (not chemical reactions) and can be millions of times more powerful than the largest conventional explosions. (A one kiloton blast is equivalent to the explosive energy of 1,000 tons of TNT.)
 - b. It would create much higher temperatures and much brighter light flashes, causing skin burns and fires at considerable distances. It would produce highly penetrative and harmful radiation, which would result in a public health crisis.

- c. A detonation would spread radioactive debris. Lethal exposures can be received long after the explosion occurs.
 - d. The prospect of terrorists actually building a nuclear bomb is deemed unlikely because of the difficulty of obtaining enough nuclear material, as well as the advanced technology required to create a functional bomb. However, the dispersion of existing bombs by terrorists, especially small bombs such as suitcase or attaché case bombs, is somewhat of a greater threat.
 - e. An Improved Nuclear Device (IND) is intended to cause a yield-producing nuclear explosion. An IND could consist of diverted nuclear weapons components, a modified nuclear weapon, or an indigenous-designed device. Unlike RDDs that can be made with almost any radioactive material, INDs require fissile material (highly enriched uranium or plutonium) to produce nuclear yield.
 - f. The threat of a nuclear device detonation will create an event requiring possible evacuation of large areas and populations.
5. **Explosive** Incendiary Devices are mechanical, electrical, or chemical devices used to intentionally initiate combustion and start fires. These devices may be used singularly or in combination, and can cause death, injury and chaos within our communities. Additionally, manufacturing activities often involve hazardous materials that have a potential for misuse by terrorists as explosives. Equally dangerous is the explosive potential of terrorist acts against shipping of hazardous materials, such as fuels or other flammable products.
6. **Cyberterrorism** is a method of attack that could seriously disrupt reliance on computers and telecommunication networks. Cyberterrorism threatens the electronic infrastructure supporting the social, health, and economic well-being of Oregon's citizens. Although an actual act of cyberterrorism or cyberwarfare has never been recorded, the potential exists, and is being facilitated by an increasingly connected world. Interlinked computer networks regulate the flow of power, water, financial services, medical care, public safety, telecommunication networks and transportation systems. The networks are vulnerable to attack and it is difficult to distinguish a singular hacker-type incident from a cyber-terrorist attack, or to determine the source of an attack. The consequences could cause significant disruption of operations and economic losses.
- a. Cyber infrastructure: Within critical infrastructure sectors, those cyber-related (continuum of computer networks) IT systems and assets; e.g. interconnected computer networks, automated control systems, information systems, servers, routers, switches and fiber optic cables that allow critical infrastructure systems to function.
 - b. Voice and data services are vital to business operations and for keeping citizens connected to government and one another. This critical infrastructure sector affects every resident because of the complex interdependencies and the magnitude of telecommunications and cyber systems within Oregon.
 - c. Disruption of critical telecommunications nodes – either physically or through cyber means – would create severe hardships until services could be restored.

Failures caused intentionally could persist for longer durations, creating difficult repairs and recovery, and intensifying uncertainty and economic losses.

- d. Infrastructure protection involves proactive risk management actions taken to prevent destruction of or incapacitating damage to networks and systems that serve society. Infrastructure protections often are more focused on security, deterrence, and law enforcement than on emergency consequence management's preparedness and response. Developing contingency plans to protect critical infrastructure is critical in the preparation for a terrorist incident.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. The Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) is the system for notification, coordination, and management of state resources in response to all hazards and emergencies.
2. The Oregon Emergency Response System shall be the primary point of contact by which any public agency provides the state notification of an actual or suspected act of terrorism.

B. Notification

1. All notifications of emergencies and disasters and subsequent updates will be made through the established Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) network.
2. In the event that first responders or others suspect that the incident or threatened incident is the result of terrorism, such information will immediately be reported to OERS.
3. Recognition of unexpected trends in morbidity or mortality from the State's ongoing medical monitoring activities would also require that OERS be notified in the event that a case is possibly terrorism related.
4. The OERS Communications Center will notify primary and support agency personnel, in accordance with the EMP and as directed by the OEM Director or Executive Duty Officer (EDO).
5. The OEM Director or EDO will make additional notifications and decisions, activating the ECC in accordance with the EMP.

C. Organization

1. In accordance with the EMP, State agencies will respond to the ECC and execute their roles and responsibilities as outlined in the appropriate State Support Functions (SSF).
2. When the National Response Plan (NRP) is implemented, the Federal Emergency Support Function (ESF) will be activated in Oregon and work with the State Support Function (SSF) Partners.

VI. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. **State Agencies:** No single state agency will, in all cases, have the necessary resources or authority to carry out all response and recovery activities for an emergency or disaster. Therefore, coordination among agencies is essential.

1. State agencies are represented by their SSF in the ECC during a ECC activation.
2. Other state departments and agencies, not specifically designated under this annex, may have authorities, resources, capabilities, or expertise required to support operations. Agencies may be requested to participate in response and recovery operations, and may be asked to designate staff to function as liaison officers and provide other support.
3. In accordance with the EMP, Volume II, Part 2, Annex H

a. Oregon Emergency Management

- (1) Will activate and staff the management structure of the State Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) as outlined in Volume II, Annex A, of the State Emergency Management Plan.
- (2) Responsible for coordinating State resources to address the full spectrum of actions to respond to and recover from incidents of terrorism.
- (3) Primary agency responsible for management of SSF 2 – Communications; SSF 5 – Information and Plans; and SSF 9 – Search and Rescue.

b. Administrative Services, Department of (DAS)

- (1) Provide representative(s) to the ECC as required to serve as liaison to other state agencies.
- (2) Provide logistical assistance, as requested, including, but not limited to:
 - (a) Contracting of specific disaster-related services;
 - (b) Acquisition of additional facilities and required office or building space, including sites for collection and distribution of materials;
 - (c) Acquisition of required equipment related to disaster response and recovery efforts;
 - (d) Acquisition of requested supplies, and other logistical support, including private sector ground and air transportation resources related to disaster response and recovery efforts.
 - (e) Redeployment of State personnel as needed.
 - (f) Geographical Information System support.
- (3) Primary Agency responsible for management of SSF 7 – Resources Support; and SSF 12 – Energy.

- (4) Support agency responsible for providing expertise, experience, and assets to SSF 1 – Transportation; SSF 2 – Communications; SSF 3 – Public Works; SSF 4 – Information and Plans; SSF 8 – Health and Medical; and SSF 13 – Public Safety.

c. Agriculture, Department of (ODA)

- (1) Food Safety Division is responsible for management of emergencies involving food safety and/or contaminated foods impacting the public.

- (a) Responsible for the safety of food in all areas of distribution of retail channels, except food service.
- (b) Responsible for investigating food-borne illness complaints in firms it licenses.
- (c) Assists with product recall.
- (d) Authorized to embargo contaminated products and remove them from sale.

- (2) **Animal Health and Livestock Identification Division** is responsible for management of emergencies involving animal health issues.

- (a) Responsible for controlling and eradicating animal diseases, including those that spread rapidly and are destructive to animals as well as those that are transmissible between animals and humans.
- (b) Authorized to quarantine areas and restrict movement to enhance animal disease control efforts.
- (c) Authorized and responsible to direct the disposition of animals affected by acts of terrorism and/or other emergency disease events.

- (3) **Laboratory Services**

- (a) **Portland Laboratory** provides analytical expertise in the areas of microbiological testing, chemical testing and pesticide residue testing in support of agency programs involving food safety and label compliance.
- (b) **Animal Health and Identification Laboratory** is responsible for providing technical expertise, equipment and supplies for diagnostic testing for the initial, and possibly ongoing, laboratory response to an animal disease outbreak of major economic or animal/public health importance.
- (c) **Plant Health Laboratory** is responsible for providing technical expertise, equipment and supplies for diagnostic testing for initial, and possibly ongoing, laboratory response to a plant disease outbreak of major economic or environmental importance.

- (4) Coordinate activities outlined in **Oregon Agriculture Emergency Response Plan** and **Oregon Animal Health Emergency Response Plan**
 - (a) Responsible for emergencies involving food and animal health.
 - (b) Will direct and/or assist with quarantines, embargoes and product recalls.
 - (c) Will direct and/or assist with the slaughter and disposal of contaminated animals; assist with cleaning and disinfecting the area and any necessary epidemiology.
 - (d) Consult with Federal, state, and local authorities.
 - (e) Collect, analyze and disseminate technical and logistical information.
 - (f) Define the infected area and control zone and the restrictions on interstate commerce.

d. **Consumer and Business Services, Department of (DCBS)**

- (1) **Division of Finance and Corporate Securities (DFCS)** – In the event of a cyber event impacting the banking industry, DFCS has the lead role in working with the banking industry toward post-disaster recovery, and in addressing the disruption that could occur due to loss of service (ATMs non-functional, etc.)
- (2) **Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division (OR-OSHA)**
 - (a) Provide representative to the ECC as required to serve as liaison to other state agencies.
 - (b) Provide guidance and technical support to other state agencies and local jurisdictions on safety standards under emergency response and recovery conditions as outlined in the **Oregon-OSHA, Terrorism Task Force Strategic Plan; Worker Safety and Health Support Annex.**
 - (c) Through the Occupational Safety and Health Laboratory (OSH Lab) in Portland provide technical assistance analyzing air-quality and chemical samples during investigations.

e. **Energy, Office of (OOE)**

- (1) Primary agency for management of emergencies involving the State's energy systems, the shortage or disruption of petroleum products, and incidents involving nuclear waste and radioactive materials.
- (2) Coordinate activities outlined in the **OOE Emergency Operations Plans including Hanford Response; WNP-2 Radiation Protection and Transportation and Petroleum Contingency Plan.**

- (3) Primary agency responsible for management of SSF 12 – Energy.
- (4) Support agency responsible for providing expertise, experience, and assets to SSF 7 – Resource Support; and SSF 10 – Hazardous Materials.

f. **Environmental Quality, Department of (DEQ)**

- (1) Coordinate activities outlined in the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality **Emergency Response and Recovery Plan, Chemical Terrorism Plan** and the **Northwest Area Contingency Plan (NWACP)**.
 - (a) As outlined in ORS 468B.395(5) – Act as the State agency responsible for the overall management of the environmental clean up of oil or hazardous material spills or releases.
 - (b) As outlined in ORS 468B.395(5)(b) – Appoint a state on-scene coordinator for any major incident involving an oil or hazardous material spill or release or threatened spill or release.
 - (c) Conduct the environmental cleanup of oil or hazardous materials spills or releases in accordance with the NWACP.
- (2) Primary agency, with the Office of State Fire Marshal, responsible for management of SSF 10 – Hazardous Materials.
- (3) Support agency responsible for providing expertise, experience, and assets to SSF 3 – Public Works.

g. **Human Services, Department of (DHS) – Oregon Health Services (OHS)**

- (1) Provide representative(s) to ECC as required to serve as liaison to other state agencies.
- (2) The Oregon State Public Health Officer or designee will be available to advise OEM on support requirements for public health medical response.
- (3) Activate Agency Operations Center (AOC), including:
 - (a) To support ECC liaison
 - (b) Coordinate support of ECC and LHDs
 - (c) Provide technical assistance to LHD in coordination with ECC
- (4) Coordinate the State's effort to provide medical, public health, mental health and EMS resources and assistance to Local Health Departments within the affected area.
- (5) Coordinate and facilitate duties and responsibilities, including:
 - (a) Outbreak investigation;

- (b) Isolation of victims and establishing, maintaining and removing quarantines;
 - (c) Providing laboratory testing;
 - (d) Coordinating and managing the Strategic National Stockpile;
 - (e) Providing public health information.
- (6) Coordinate with DEQ and other state agencies on hazardous materials and chemical terrorism response.
 - (7) Coordinate with OOE and other state agencies on incidents involving radioactive and/or nuclear materials.
 - (8) Coordinate with ODA:
 - (a) To monitor food safety and security;
 - (b) To provide support for veterinary services.
 - (9) Through the Public Health Laboratory Section, provide biological laboratory testing and consultation services.
 - (10) Through the Radiation Protection Services Section, if applicable, coordinate with DEQ, other state agencies and local jurisdictions to conduct radiological health assessment following an accident or disaster suspected to involve radioactive material.
 - (11) Coordinate with State Medical Examiners Office on mass fatality situations requiring Mortuary Services.
 - (12) Coordinate with the Federal Office of Health and Human Services to ensure a coordinated and effective response and recovery.
 - (13) Support agency responsible for providing expertise, experience and assets to SSF 6 – Mass Care.

h. Military, Department of (OMD)

- (1) Providing military support to civil authorities in state emergencies.
- (2) Support agency responsible for providing expertise, experience and assets to SSF 1 – Transportation; SSF 2 – Communications; SSF 3 Public Works; SSF 4 Fire Fighting; SSF – Information and Plans; SSF 6 – Mass Care; SSF 7 – Resource Support; SSF 8 – Health and Medical; SSF 9 – Search and Rescue; SSF 11 – Food; SSF 12 – Energy; and SSF 13 – Public Safety.

i. Public Utility Commission (PUC)

- (1) Act as a state liaison with regulated energy industries.

- (2) Provide ECC and Governor with status of power restoration activities.
 - (a) When electricity supplies are impacted, provide data and assistance to the Governor in making curtailment and allocation decisions.
 - (b) Provide guidance and support to ECC, other state agencies and local jurisdictions to ensure a coordinated and effective response.
- (3) Support agency responsible for providing expertise, experience and assets to SSF 12 – Energy.

j. State Police, Department of (OSP)

- (1) Primary agency responsible for management of SSF 13 – Public Safety.
- (2) Support agency responsible for providing expertise, experience and assets to SSF 1 – Transportation; SSF 2 – Communications; SSF 3 – Plans and Information; and SSF 10 – Hazardous Materials.
- (3) **The Counter-Terrorism Section (CTS)** may provide personnel to the ECC as required.

- (a) Act as the State point of contact for threat and warning information received from Department of Homeland Security.
- (b) Coordinate with the FBI and other Federal agencies, Oregon DOJ-OCIU regarding intelligence and law enforcement sensitive information.
- (c) Oregon CTS and OEM will provide continuous routine threat and warning information to local jurisdictions via available communications capability.

(4) Office of the State Fire Marshal

- (a) Primary agency responsible for management of SSF 4 – Fire Fighting; and Co-Primary Agency with DEQ for SSF 10 – Hazardous Materials.
- (b) Support agency responsible for providing expertise, experience and assets to SSF 2 – Communications.

(5) Medical Examiner Division

- (a) Provide guidance and support to other state agencies and local jurisdictions to ensure a coordinated and effective response to incidents involving mass fatalities as outlined in the Oregon State **Mass Fatalities Incident Plan** of the State EMP Volume II, Part III Hazard Specific Annex.

- (b) Support agency responsible for providing expertise, experience and assets to SSF Annex.

k. Transportation, Department of (ODOT)

- (1) Primary agency responsible for management of SSF 1 – Transportation; SSF 3 – Public Works.
- (2) Coordinate activities outlined in the Oregon Department of Transportation Emergency Operations Plan.
- (3) Support agency responsible for providing expertise, experience and assets to SSF 2 – Communications; SSF 5 – Information and Plans; SSF 7 – Resource Support; SSF 9 – Search and Rescue; SSF 10 – Hazardous Materials; SSF 12 – Energy; and SSF 13 – Public Safety.

B. Adjunct Agencies

1. American Red Cross (ARC)

- a. Provide representative to ECC as requested to serve as liaison to State and local agencies involved in evacuation and shelter management.
- b. Assisting in the management of SSF 6 – Mass Care.
- c. Adjunct agency with direct interest in effective disaster recovery, providing assistance with SSF 8 – Health and Medical; SSF 9 – Search and Rescue; and SSF 11 – Food.

2. Civil Air Patrol (CAP) – Adjunct agency with direct interest in effective disaster recovery, providing assistance with SSF 1 – Transportation; SSF 2 – Communications; SSF 3 – Public Works; SSF 7 – Resource Support; SSF 9 – Search and Rescue; and SSF 10 – Hazardous Materials.

3. Oregon Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (OrVOAD)

- a. See OrVOAD Resource Directory for Member Organizations.
- b. Adjunct agency with direct interest in effective disaster recovery, providing assistance with SSF 6 – Mass Care; and SSF 11 – Food.

4. Non-Government Organizations

- a. It is possible that a terrorist event could require the use of other non-government participants in the emergency response organizations. Examples that may need to be considered include the following:
 - (1) Owners or operators of the facility in which the event is occurring;
 - (2) Owners or operators of a transportation center, or modes of transportation (i.e., airplane, boat, railroad) in which the event is occurring.

- (3) Non-government expert advisors or consultants, such as university scientists, physicians, or private contractors.
- (4) Non-government laboratories for threat agency identification.
- (5) Representatives of the manufacturer of the threat agents.
- (6) Rental agents or contractors providing vehicles, equipment, or supplies involved in the event.
- (7) Health and medical care facilities and mortuaries managing the victims of the incident, and;
- (8) The owners, operators, clients, or support organizations for computer networks, telecommunications systems, internet services, cyber-dependent business or organization threatened by a cyber terrorist attack.

- b. These organizations or officials may become participants in the Incident Command and/or have a liaison deployed to the appropriate state or local emergency operations center.

C. **Federal Response**

1. The **National Response Plan (NRP)** provides the framework for Federal interaction with State, local, tribal, private sector and non-governmental organizations in the context of domestic incident prevention, preparedness, response and recovery activities.
2. The NRP applies to all Federal departments and agencies that may be requested to provide assistance or conduct operations in actual or potential incidents of National Significance. These incidents require a coordinated response by an appropriate combination of Federal, State, local, tribal, private-sector, and non-governmental entities.
3. A basic premise of the NRP is that incidents are handled at the lowest jurisdictional level possible. Police, fire, emergency medical, emergency management, public health, and other personnel are responsible for incident management at the local level.
4. When an incident or potential incident is of such severity, magnitude, and/or complexity to be considered an Incident of National Significance, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with other Federal departments and agencies, will initiate the actions to prevent, prepare for, response to and recover from the incident. These actions will be taken in conjunction with State, local, tribal, non-governmental and private-sector entities as appropriate to the threat or incident. DHS will coordinate supplemental Federal assistance when the consequences of the incident exceed State, local or tribal capability.
5. The Secretary of Homeland Security will utilize multi-agency structures at the

headquarters, regional, and field levels to coordinate efforts and provide appropriate support to the incident command structure. At the Federal headquarters level, incident information-sharing, operational planning, and deployment of Federal resources will be coordinated by the Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC) and the National Response Coordination Center (NRCC).

6. Strategic-level interagency incident management coordination and course of action development will be facilitated by the Interagency Incident Management Group (IIMG), which also serves as an advisory body to the Secretary of Homeland Security. Issues beyond the Secretary's authority to resolve are referred to the appropriate White House entity for resolution.
7. At the regional level, interagency resource coordination and multi-agency incident support will be provided by the Regional Resource Coordination Center (RRCC). In the field, the Secretary of Homeland Security will be represented by the Principal Federal Officer (PFO) and/or the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) / Federal Resource Coordinator (FRC) as appropriate. Overall Federal support to the incident command structure on-scene will be coordinated through the Joint Field Office (JFO).
8. For terrorist incidents, the primary responsibilities for coordinating and conducting all Federal law enforcement and criminal investigation activities will be executed by the Attorney General acting through the FBI. During a terrorist incident, the local FBI Special Agent-in-Charge (SAC) will coordinate these activities with other members of the law enforcement community, and work in conjunction with the PFO, who will coordinate overall Federal incident management activities.
9. The framework created by these coordinating structures is designed to accommodate the various roles the Federal Government plays during an incident, whether it is Federal support to (and in coordination with) State, local or tribal authorities; Federal-to-Federal support; or direct implementation of Federal incident management authorities and responsibilities of the Secretary of Homeland Security for operational and resource coordination in the context of domestic incident management.
10. The NRP groups the capabilities of Federal departments and agencies into Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) to provide the support, resources, program implementation, and services that are most likely needed during response and recovery from acts of terrorism. Each ESF is composed of primary and support agencies. Primary agencies are based on authorities, resources, and capabilities. Support agencies are assigned based on resources and capabilities in a given functional areas. The resources provided by the ESFs reflect the resource-typing categories identified in the NIMS. ESFs are expected to support one another in carrying out their respective roles and responsibilities.

VII. RECOVERY

Recovery activities for Terrorism and WMD incidents follow the same path as other disasters and are outlined in the State EMP, Volume III "Relief and Recovery".

VIII. REFERENCES AND AUTHORITIES

- A. State of Oregon Emergency Management Plan, 2007, Volumes II and III
- B. Oregon Executive Order EO-2001-26 Oregon Emergency Response System, Dated December 21, 2001
- C. National Response Plan, dated November 2004
- D. Presidential Decision Directive 39, Dated June 21, 1995
- E. Presidential Decision Directive 62, Dated May 22, 1998
- F. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5, Dated February 28, 2003
- G. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8, Dated December 17, 2003
- H. Homeland Security Act of 2002

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**State of Oregon
Emergency Management Plan
Volume II, Annex J**

ANIMALS IN DISASTERS

The Animals in Disaster Annex is currently under revision by the Animals in Disaster Planning Workgroup, pursuant to Senate Bill 570 dated March 23, 2007. The lead agency for this plan is Oregon Department of Agriculture.

Draft

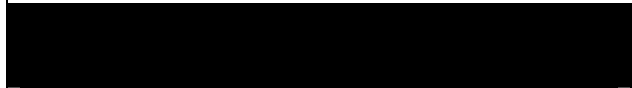
STATE OF OREGON
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN
VOLUME II, Part 3

Hazard-Specific Plans and Procedures
TABLE OF LOCATIONS

Table 2-4

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
RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENT PLAN (DHS)	http://egov.oregon.gov/dhs/ph/rps/er.shtml
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
WILDLAND FIRES – ODOT & Forestry Response Plans	Office of Emergency Management Plans Library
WINTER STORMS – ODOT Response Plan	Office of Emergency Management Plans Library
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



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