

Jackson County, Oregon
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN



**JACKSON
COUNTY**
Oregon

May 2011

Prepared for:

Jackson County Emergency Management
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Preface

While no plan can replace the common sense and good judgment of emergency response personnel, department heads, and other decision makers, this Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) does provide a framework to guide Jackson County's efforts to Prepare for, Mitigate against, Respond to and Recover from major emergencies or disasters.

This plan describes the roles and responsibilities of the departments and certain other agencies, during major emergencies or disasters. The plan sets forth a strategy and operating guidelines using the National Incident Management System's (NIMS) Incident Command System (ICS) adopted by Jackson County for managing its response and recovery activities during emergencies and disasters. It is the intent of Jackson County to integrate all emergency response systems into a program for comprehensive emergency management.

While the Emergency Management Program Coordinator is primarily responsible for the County's emergency response and recovery plans, this plan was developed with the assistance of the County's Emergency Management Advisory Committee (EMAC) and help from various other agencies and individuals in Jackson County. The County's approach to emergency planning is that such planning is a continuous process. The Emergency Management Program Coordinator will continue to coordinate planning needs for the plan by continuing the involvement of the EMAC and those other individuals and agencies that have responsibilities and interests in these plans.

The County's EOP consists of various sections and supporting materials. The development and maintenance of this plan is the basis of the County's Emergency Management Program.

- **Basic Plan.** The Basic Plan provides an overview of the County's emergency organization and policies. It cites the legal authority for emergency operations, summarizes the situations addressed by the EOP, explains the general concept of operations, and assigns general responsibilities for the phases of emergency management.
- **Emergency Support Function Annexes.** Each annex focuses on one of the critical emergency functions the County will perform. The type and scope of an incident will dictate which annexes will be needed. Since annexes are to be used in conjunction with the Basic Plan, they should not repeat information that is already addressed.
- **Incident Annexes.** Each annex provides additional hazard-specific information that can be used by the emergency management organization in responding to a particular incident.

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Promulgation Order

To all Recipients:

Promulgated herewith is the revised Jackson County Emergency Operations Plan. This plan supercedes any previous versions of the Emergency Operations Plan. It provides a framework in which Jackson County can plan and perform its respective emergency functions during a disaster or national emergency.

This Emergency Operations Plan attempts to be all-inclusive in combining the four phases of emergency management, which are:

- **Mitigation:** activities that eliminate or reduce the probability of disaster;
- **Preparedness:** activities that governments, organizations, and individuals develop to save lives and minimize damage;
- **Response:** activities that prevent loss of lives and property and provide emergency assistance; and
- **Recovery:** short and long-term activities that return all systems to normal or improved standards.

This plan has been approved by the Jackson County Board of Commissioners. It will be revised and updated as required. All recipients are requested to advise the Emergency Management Program Coordinator of any changes which might result in its improvement or increase its usefulness. Plan changes will be transmitted to all addressees on the distribution list.

Don Skundrick
Commissioner

Dennis C.W. Smith
Commissioner

John Rachor
Commissioner

DATE
February 2011

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Plan Distribution

Jackson County’s Emergency Operations Plan is intended to provide guidance to Emergency Service Agencies. It is also public information. As such, it is available to all members of the public in a variety of forms.

- Copies of this plan will be provided to each county department participating in the development of a Functional or Incident Annex. In each instance, one copy is for the director; others are for agency personnel participating in the Emergency Management Advisory Committee (EMAC).

| Plan Distribution – County Departments | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Assessor’s Office | Fairgrounds and Exposition Park | Roads & Parks |
| County Counsel | Finance Department | Sheriff’s Office |
| County Administrator’s Office | Health and Human Services | Economic and Social Development |
| Airport | Information Services | |

- Several local, state, federal and non-profit organizations have a specific role in emergency response in Jackson County. Each of these cooperating agencies and organizations will receive copies of the plan.

| Plan Distribution – Response Partners | |
|---|---|
| American Red Cross | Region 8 HazMat |
| Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) | Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) |
| Rogue Valley Fire Chiefs Association | Rogue Valley Community Organizations Active in Disaster (RVCOAD) |
| EMS: Ashland Fire & Rescue; Rogue River Fire District; Mercy Flights; Supervising Physician | ODOT Region 3 Office in Roseburg; ODOT Southern Transportation Operations Center (STOC) |
| Bureau of Reclamation | National Guard |
| Utilities: PacificCorp; Avista; Qwest; Rogue Valley Sewer Service; Medford Water Commission | Hospitals: Rogue Valley Medical Center; Ashland Community Hospital; Providence Medical Center |
| Oregon State Defense Force | Emergency Communications of Southern Oregon (ECSO) |
| Oregon State Police (OSP) | National Weather Service |
| U.S. Army Corps of Engineers | |

- Copies will be placed in the primary and secondary Emergency Operations Center (EOC) locations.

| Plan Distribution – County EOCs | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Emergency Communications of Southern Oregon (ECSO) | West Main St. backup EOC |

- Copies will be placed in each Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) in Jackson County.

| Plan Distribution – Public Safety Answering Points |
|--|
| Emergency Communications of Southern Oregon (ECSO) |

- Each city in Jackson County will receive a copy for that jurisdiction’s Emergency Manager.

| Plan Distribution – Cities | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| City of Ashland | City of Gold Hill | City of Rogue River |
| Town of Butte Falls | City of Jacksonville | City of Shady Cove |
| City of Central Point | City of Medford | City of Talent |
| City of Eagle Point | City of Phoenix | |

- One copy of the plan will be sent to the Emergency Manager of each county adjoining Jackson County.

| Plan Distribution – Adjoining Counties | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Josephine County Emergency Services | Klamath County Emergency Services |
| Douglas County Emergency Services | Siskiyou County Emergency Services |

- Oregon Emergency Management will receive one copy.
- Copies of the Basic Plan will be provided to the Medford Branch Headquarters for distribution to all branches of the Jackson County Library System.

Plan Availability

The Basic Plan is available to other emergency service agencies and all interested members of the public at the Emergency Management webpage on the Jackson County website, located at www.jacksoncounty.org.

Upon request, the Emergency Management Program Coordinator will provide a copy of the plan to agencies or interested members of the public in electronic format.

EOP Assignments

Unless otherwise stated, the following table identifies agencies responsible for the review of specific plan sections and annexes. Changes will be forwarded to the Emergency Management Program Coordinator for revision and dissemination of the plan. This does not preclude other departments and agencies with a vital interest in the annex from providing input to the document; such input is, in fact, encouraged.

| Section/Annex | Responsible Party |
|--|---|
| Basic Plan | Emergency Management Program Coordinator Emergency Management Advisory Committee |
| Emergency Support Function Annexes | |
| ESF 1 Transportation | Roads & Parks Jackson County Sheriff's Office Rogue Valley Transportation District |
| ESF 2 Communications | Sheriff's Office Emergency Communications of Southern Oregon Emergency Management Program Coordinator |
| ESF 3 Public Works and Engineering | Roads & Parks Emergency Management |
| ESF 4 Firefighting | Fire Defense Board Chief |
| ESF 5 Emergency Management | Emergency Management Program Coordinator Emergency Management Advisory Committee |
| ESF 6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance and Housing | American Red Cross Access |
| ESF 7 Logistics Management and Resource Support | County Administration Roads & Parks |
| ESF 8 Public Health | Health and Human Services |
| ESF 9 Search and Rescue | Jackson County Sheriff's Office Search and Rescue |
| ESF 10 Oil and Hazardous Materials | Region 8 Hazardous Materials Team Emergency Management Program Coordinator |
| ESF 11 Agriculture and Natural Resources | Emergency Management Program Coordinator |
| ESF 12 Energy | Roads & Parks Public Utilities |
| ESF 13 Public Safety and Security | Sheriff's Office |
| ESF 14 Long-Term Community Recovery | Planning County Administration Emergency Management Advisory Committee |

| Section/Annex | Responsible Party |
|---|---|
| ESF 15 External Affairs | County PIO |
| Support Annexes | |
| SA A Alert and Warning | Sheriff's Office Emergency Communications of Southern Oregon Emergency Management Program Coordinator |
| SA B Damage Assessment | Roads & Parks Public Works |
| SA C Evacuation | Sheriff's Office Search and Rescue Rural Fire Districts |
| SA D Financial Management | County Auditor Finance Department |
| SA E Legal | County Counsel |
| SA F Animals in Disaster | Emergency Management Program Coordinator |
| SA G Special Needs Populations | Health and Human Services |
| SA H Volunteer and Donations Management | Rogue Valley Community Organizations Active in Disaster Emergency Management Program Coordinator |
| Incident Annexes | |
| IA 1 Drought | Watermaster |
| IA 2 Earthquake/Seismic Activity | Roads & Parks |
| IA 3 Wildland Fire | Fire Defense Board Chief Oregon Department of Forestry United States Forest Service |
| IA 4 Flood-Dam Failure | Roads & Parks |
| IA 5 Severe Weather | Emergency Management |
| IA 6 Volcano | Emergency Management |
| IA 7 Transportation Accidents | Sheriff's Office Airport Roads & Parks |
| IA 8 Fuel Shortage | Emergency Management |
| IA 9 Terrorism | Sheriff's Office |
| IA 10 Bioterrorism | Emergency Management |

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Emergency Support Functions

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

Support Annexes

- SA A – Alert and Warning
- SA B – Damage Assessment
- SA C – Evacuation
- SA D – Financial Management
- SA E – Legal Services
- SA F – Animals in Disaster
- SA G – Special Needs Populations
- SA H – Volunteer and Donations Management

Incident Annexes

- IA 1 – Drought
- IA 2 – Earthquake
- IA 3 – Wildland Fire
- IA 4 – Flood-Dam Failure
- IA 5 – Severe Weather
- IA 6 – Volcano
- IA 7 – Transportation Accident
- IA 8 – Fuel Shortage
- IA 9 – Terrorism
- IA 10 – Bioterrorism

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Basic Plan

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Introduction

1.1 General

This Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) establishes guidance for Jackson County's (County) actions during response to, and short-term recovery from, major emergencies or disasters. It promulgates a framework within which the County will bring a combination of technical capabilities and resources, plus the sense, judgment, and expertise of its emergency response personnel, department directors, and other decision makers. Specifically, this EOP describes the roles and responsibilities of the County departments and personnel when an incident occurs, and it establishes high level guidance that support implementation of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), including adherence to the concepts and principles of the Incident Command System (ICS).

The County views emergency management planning as a continuous process that is linked closely with training and exercises to establish a comprehensive preparedness agenda and culture. The Emergency Management Program Coordinator (EMPC) will maintain the EOP through a program of continuous improvement, including ongoing involvement of County departments and of agencies and individuals with responsibilities and interests in this plan and supporting annexes.

1.2 Purpose and Scope

1.2.1 Purpose

The County EOP provides a framework for coordinated response and recovery activities during an emergency. This plan is primarily applicable to extraordinary situations and is not intended for use in response to typical, day-to-day, emergency situations. This EOP complements the State of Oregon Emergency Management Plan (EMP) and the National Response Framework (NRF). It also identifies all Emergency Support Functions (ESF) and critical tasks needed to support a wide range of response activities.

The purpose of the Basic Plan is to:

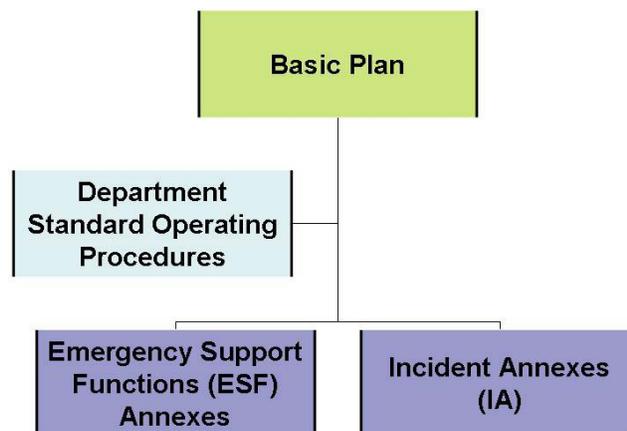
- Provide a description of the legal authorities upon which the County has structured its emergency management organization, including the emergency declaration process, activation of mutual aid agreements, and request for resources and emergency spending powers;

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- Describe the situational context under which the County will respond to an incident, including a community profile and discussion of hazards and threats facing the community;
- Assign and describe roles and responsibilities for the County agencies tasked with emergency preparedness and response functions;
- Describe a concept of operations for the County that provides a framework upon which the County will conduct its emergency operations and coordinate with other agencies and jurisdictions;
- Describe the County's emergency response structure, including activation and operation of the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and implementation of the ICS; and
- Discuss the County's protocols to maintain and review this EOP, including training, exercises, and public education components.

The Basic Plan is supplemented by ESF Annexes and Incident Annexes (IA)s:

- ESF Annexes focus on critical operational functions and the positions responsible for carrying them out. These annexes clearly describe the policies, processes, roles, and responsibilities that agencies and departments carry out before, during, and after any emergency.
- IAs focus on the special planning needs generated by the particular hazard and contain unique and regulatory response details that apply to a single hazard.



1.2.2 Scope

The County EOP is intended to be invoked whenever the County must respond to an unforeseen incident or planned event, the size or complexity of which is beyond that normally handled by routine operations. Such occurrences may include natural or man-made disasters and may impact unincorporated areas of the County, incorporated municipalities, or a combination thereof.

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Notwithstanding its Countywide reach, this plan is intended to guide only the County's emergency operations, complementing and supporting implementation of the emergency response plans of the various local governments, special districts, and other public- and private-sector entities within the County but not supplanting or taking precedence over them.

The primary users of this plan are elected officials, department heads and their senior staff members, emergency management staff, leaders of local volunteer organizations that support emergency operations and others who may participate in emergency response efforts. The general public is also welcome to review non-sensitive parts of this plan in order to better understand the processes by which the County manages the wide range of risks to which the County is subject.

1.3 Relationship to Other Plans

Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5 directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop, submit for review by the Homeland Security Council, and administer NIMS and NRF. NIMS, including ICS, enhances the management of emergency incidents by establishing a single comprehensive system and coordinated command structure to help facilitate a more efficient response among departments and agencies at all levels of government and, if necessary, spanning across jurisdictions.

The NRF organizes the types of Federal response assistance a state is most likely to need into 15 ESFs. Each ESF has a primary agency assigned for maintaining and coordinating response activities. Oregon's EMP, Volume II, follows the ESF format in designating similar State Support Functions (SSF).

1.3.1 State of Oregon Emergency Management Plan

The Oregon EMP is developed, revised, and published by the Director of Oregon Emergency Management (OEM) under the provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 401.052, which are designed to coordinate the activities of all public and private organizations that provide emergency services within the state and provide for and staff a State Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) to aid the Governor. ORS 401.035 makes the Governor responsible for the emergency services system within the State of Oregon. The Director of OEM advises the Governor and coordinates the state's response to an emergency or disaster.

The Oregon EMP consists of three volumes:

- *Volume I: Preparedness and Mitigation*, consists of plans and guidance necessary for State preparation to resist a disaster's effects. Sections include: disaster hazard assessment, the Emergency Management Training and Exercise Program, and plans to mitigate (or lessen) a disaster's physical effects on citizens, the environment, and property.

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- *Volume II: Emergency Management Plan*, broadly describes how the State uses organization to respond to emergencies and disasters. It delineates the emergency management organization; contains functional annexes that describe the management of functional areas common to most major emergencies or disasters, such as communications, public information, and others; and contains hazard-specific annexes.
- *Volume III: Relief and Recovery*, provides State guidance, processes, and rules for assisting Oregonians with recovery from a disaster's effects. It includes procedures for use by government, business, and citizens.

Activation and implementation of the Oregon EMP (or specific elements of the plan) may occur under various situations. The following criteria would result in activation of the EMP, including the EOP:

- The Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) receives an alert from an official warning point or agency, indicating an impending or probable incident or emergency.
- The Governor issues a "State of Emergency."
- A Statewide disaster is imminent or occurring.
- Terrorist activities or Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) incidents are occurring or imminent.
- An alert, site emergency, or general emergency is declared at the Washington Hanford Nuclear Reservation in Washington State or at the research reactors at Oregon State University and Reed College.
- A community emergency (or other appropriate Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program Emergency Classification Level) involving the Umatilla Chemical Depot occurs.
- A localized emergency escalates, adversely affecting a larger area or jurisdiction and exceeding local response capabilities.
- A geographically limited disaster requires closely coordinated response by more than one State agency.
- An affected city or county fails to act.

1.3.2 Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government Plans

The County has not formalized a Continuity of Operations (COOP) or a Continuity of Government (COG) plan to date. However, should the County

1. Introduction

develop or implement these plans in the future they may be used in conjunction with the EOP during various emergency situations. The COOP/COG plans detail the processes for accomplishing administrative and operational functions during emergencies that may disrupt normal business activities. Parts of these plans identify essential functions of local government, private sector businesses, and community services and delineate procedures developed to support their continuation. COOP/COG plan elements may include, but are not limited to:

- Ensuring the County's continuous functions and operations during an emergency;
- Maintaining clear lines of authority and, when necessary, implementing the approved line of succession and proper delegation of authority;
- Protecting critical facilities, equipment, vital records, and other assets;
- Reducing or mitigating disruptions to operations and essential community services;
- Reducing loss of life, minimizing property damage, and protecting the local economy from significant impacts; and
- Achieving a timely and orderly recovery from emergencies and resumption of full services to the public.

Preserving vital records helps government to continue operating during and after a disaster. County documents are periodically archived at a location apart from the general county offices. Their retention and transmittal follows guidelines described in Oregon Administrative Rule and County administrative policy. Electronic data is duplicated and archived weekly, in accordance with county policy.

1.3.3 Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan

A mitigation plan seeks to provide resources, information and strategies for risk reduction, while helping to guide and coordinate mitigation activities through out the County. The plan provides a set of action items to reduce risk from natural hazards through education, outreach programs, the development of partnerships, and the implementation of preventative activities. The Jackson County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (NHMP) was adopted in 2005.

1.4 Authorities

Jackson County has a comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan that conforms to the federal National Incident Management System structure. It includes detailed information about how county departments and outside agencies will respond to a disaster to protect the community.

1.4.1 Legal Authorities

The Jackson County Emergency Operations Plan is developed, published and distributed in accordance with Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS), Chapter 401 (Appendix 3), and Jackson County Code, Chapter 244, Organization for Emergency Management (Appendix 1).

Per ORS, Chapter 401, and Jackson County Code, Chapter 244, the Jackson County Board of Commissioners (BOC) is responsible for the emergency services systems within their jurisdiction. The Board has adopted this plan as the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) for Jackson County. It is effective as of the date of the Promulgation Order at the beginning of this plan.

This plan was prepared by members of the Jackson County Emergency Management Advisory Council (EMAC), under the guidance of the County Administrator and in accordance with Jackson County Code Chapter 244. This plan has been approved by Oregon Emergency Management and fulfills the emergency planning requirements of ORS Chapter 401.

Table 1-1 sets forth the Federal, state, and local legal authorities upon which the organizational and operational concepts of this EOP are based.

| Table 1-1 Legal Authorities |
|---|
| Federal |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, PL 81-950 as amended – The Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288 as amended – Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 100-707 – Title III, of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, PL 99-499 as amended – Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 44. Emergency Management Assistance – EO 12656, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities, of November 18, 1988 – EO 12472, Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Functions, of April 3, 1984 |
| State of Oregon |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ORS Chapter 401 – Emergency Management and Services – ORS Chapter 402 – Emergency Mutual Assistance Agreements – ORS Chapter 403 – Public Communications Systems – ORS Chapter 404 – Search and Rescue – Executive Order of the Governor |
| Jackson County |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Jackson County Code, Chapter 244, Organization for Emergency Management |

1.4.2 Mutual Aid and Intergovernmental Agreements

State law (ORS Chapter 402) authorizes local governments to enter into Cooperative Assistance Agreements with public and private agencies in accordance with their needs (e.g., the Omnibus Mutual Aid Agreement). Personnel, supplies, and services may be used by a requesting agency if the granting agency cooperates and extends such services. However, without a mutual aid pact, both parties must be aware that state statutes do not provide umbrella protection except in the case of fire suppression pursuant to ORS 476 (the Oregon State Emergency Conflagration Act).

Existing Mutual Aid Agreements (MAA) and Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) are identified in Appendix D of this plan. Copies of these documents can be accessed through the EMPC. During an emergency situation, a local declaration may be necessary to activate these agreements and allocate appropriate resources.

1.5 Emergency Powers

1.5.1 Declaration of Emergency

Under ORS 401.309, a local state of emergency may be declared by the officials listed in the County Emergency Management Ordinance. The effect of the declaration is to activate the recovery and rehabilitation aspects of the plan and to authorize the furnishing of aid and assistance. When the emergency exceeds local government capability to respond, assistance will be requested from neighboring jurisdictions in accordance with existing Mutual Aid Agreements (MAA) and then through the State.

If the emergency area is within a City, the Chief Executive(s) of that city must process requests for assistance through the County Emergency Management Office. Requests for a State Declaration shall be made by the Executive Officer(s) of the County in which the emergency event is occurring. State assistance will be provided only after a “good faith” effort has been made, local resources are exhausted or nearing depletion and MAAs have been initiated. Local resources include those available under mutual aid or through the County.

The following documents may need to be forwarded to the BOC for action:

- A draft order declaring an emergency, including a description of the disaster event, impacted area(s), loss of life and injuries, damages to property, special powers enacted, and local resources applied to the disaster;
- Supporting documentation or findings as determined necessary by the BOC; and

1. Introduction

- A draft letter to the Governor advising of the County's declaration and the request for a state declaration as appropriate, as well as any requests for assistance.

Requests for state assistance should be forwarded to OEM as soon as practical. These requests may be sent via FAX as the most expedient (if operable and available) method accessible. The OEM FAX number is (503) 373-7833. The original, signed copy will be either mailed or hand delivered, whichever is most secure and appropriate in a given situation.

Requests for State/Federal assistance need to include:

- Language stating that local and county, mutual aid resources are depleted or nearly so.
- Specific assistance requirements to be requested (e.g., type and quantity of equipment needed, purpose for which it is needed, and location of the area in need). Multiple requests on the same declaration may be necessary. Be as detailed as possible, and explain the requested mission, not "who" could provide the requested resources.
- Time element: expected duration of event or expected time required to gain control

1.5.2 Lines of Succession

Board of Commissioners

The BOC is comprised of three members, elected from the county at-large. The position of Chair rotates between the members on a yearly basis. A Vice-Chair is identified who functions as the Chair in the Chair's absence. The Commissioners exercise powers and authorities granted by state law and local ordinance.

According to Jackson County Code 244.15, the Chair is authorized to declare a state of emergency if timely action by the full BOC is not possible. If the Chair is unavailable or unable to perform these duties, the following persons, in this order, may perform them: Vice-Chair of the Board, the third member of the Board, the County Administrator or his/her designee.

If the entire BOC is unable to perform its duties due to an accident, recall or other event, the Governor of Oregon selects two members under provisions of state law. The third member is selected by agreement of the first two. Until such time as the Governor has done this, the County Administrator will continue to operate according to Chapter 244.15 (a) and Chapter 244.16.

County Administrator

The Office of County Administrator was created by county ordinance to govern administrative responsibilities for county operations. The County Administrator

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or his/her designee is the Incident Commander during an emergency or declared disaster and carries out emergency policies established by the BOC.

The County Administrator's designees, in order of succession, are the Senior Deputy County Administrator and the Finance Director.

Table 1-2 provides the policy and operational lines of succession during an emergency for the County.

| Table 1-2 Jackson County Lines of Succession | |
|---|--|
| Emergency Operations | Emergency Policy and Governance |
| Emergency Management Program Coordinator | BOC Chair |
| County Administrator | BOC Vice-Chair |
| BOC Chair | Remaining BOC member |
| | County Administrator |

Each County department is responsible for pre-identifying lines of succession in management’s absence. All employees must be trained on the protocols and contingency plans required to maintain leadership within the department. County Emergency Management will provide guidance and direction to department heads to maintain continuity of government and operations during an emergency. Individual department heads within the County are responsible for developing and implementing COOP/COG plans to ensure continued delivery of vital services during an emergency.

1.5.3 Request, Allocation, and Distribution of Resources

Resource requests and emergency/disaster declarations must be submitted by the County EMPC to the Director of OEM according to provisions outlined under ORS Chapter 401. Refer to ESF 7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support for detailed information regarding available resources and coordination procedures established for the County.

The executives of the County’s incorporated cities are responsible for the direction and control of their communities’ resources during emergencies and are responsible for requesting additional resources required for emergency operations. In times of declared disasters, all assistance requests will be made through the County EMPC via the County EOC. The County EMO processes subsequent assistance requests to the State.

In the case of emergencies involving fires threatening life and structures, the Conflagration Act (ORS 476.510) can be invoked by the Governor through the Office of State Fire Marshal, in close coordination with the local Fire Chiefs. The Act allows the State Fire Marshal to mobilize and fund fire resources throughout the State during emergency situations. The local Fire Chiefs assess the status of the incident(s) and, after determining that all criteria have been met for invoking the Conflagration Act, notify the State Fire Marshal via the OERS. The State Fire Marshal reviews the information and notifies the Governor, who authorizes the

1. Introduction

act. More information about wildfires in the County can be found in the County Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

1.5.4 Financial Management

During an emergency, the County is likely to find it necessary to redirect funds to effectively respond to the incident. The authority to adjust department budgets and funding priorities rests with the BOC. If an incident in the County requires major redirection of County fiscal resources, the BOC will meet in emergency session to decide how to respond to the emergency funding needs and will declare a State of Emergency and request assistance through the County as necessary.

Expenditure reports should be submitted to the Finance Department and managed through the Finance Director to identify budgetary shortfalls. The Finance Department will support procurement issues related to personnel, both volunteer and paid. In addition, copies of expense records and all supporting documentation should be submitted for filing Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Public Assistance reimbursement requests.

1.5.5 Liability Issues

Liability issues and potential concerns among government agencies, private entities, other response partners, and across jurisdictions, are addressed in existing MAAs and other formal memoranda established for the County and its surrounding areas.

Under Oregon law, all local jurisdictions are members of a statutorily created mutual assistance compact (ORS Chapter 402). This compact, meant to streamline the mutual aid process, allows local jurisdictions to request assistance from another local government to prevent, mitigate, respond to, or recover from an event that overwhelms the requesting jurisdiction's available resources. Assistance may also be requested for training, drills, or exercises.

Requests may be either written or oral, although if a request for assistance is made orally the responding government must document its response within 30 days of the request. Under these provisions, employees from another jurisdiction providing assistance to the County are agents of the County. The County must defend, save harmless, and indemnify these employees as it would its own employees. Should an employee of a responding government sustain injury in the course of providing requested assistance, the person is entitled to all applicable benefits, including workers' compensation, normally available to the employee while performing regular duties for the responding local government. The County is not obligated to provide resources to the requesting jurisdiction.

This language supplements other State law authorizing local governments to enter into cooperative assistance agreements with public or private entities for reciprocal emergency aid and resources. The County may request and utilize the services, equipment, supplies, and facilities of departments, offices, and agencies of the State and local governments. Except in cases of willful misconduct, gross

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negligence, or bad faith, emergency service workers acting under these provisions will not be held liable for the death or injury of any person, or damage or loss of property, as a result of that activity.

Note that under the Emergency Conflagration Act (ORS 476.510-610), the Governor (or other authorized State officer) may make available for use and duty in any county, city, or district, any part of the local fire-fighting forces and equipment in response to fire, a heightened danger of fire, or a significant reduction in available fire-fighting resources. Response personnel acting under these provisions will be considered agents of the State and will not be held liable for any injury to person or property resulting from the performance of their duties.

1.6 Safety of Employees and Family

All department heads or designees are responsible for the safety of employees. Employees should attempt to make contact with their supervisors and managers within the first 24 hours following an incident. 9-1-1 should only be utilized if emergency assistance is needed. Agencies and departments with developed COOPs will establish alternate facilities and staff locations, as applicable. Notification procedures for employee duty assignments will follow required procedures established by each agency and department.

During biological incidents or public health emergencies such as influenza pandemics, maintaining a resilient workforce is essential to maintaining overall response activities required to protect the County and surrounding community from significant impacts to human lives and the economy. Thus, personnel should be provided with tools to protect themselves and their families while also providing health and medical services during a pandemic or other type of public health emergency. Currently, plans formally addressing the safety and protection of medical personnel and response staff during a biological incident and/or contagious outbreak have not been developed. Safety precautions and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) decisions will be specific to the type of incident occurring and will require just-in-time training among the first responder community and other support staff to implement appropriate procedures.

If necessary, the Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) may provide assistance and guidance on worker safety and health issues. Information on emergency procedures and critical tasks involved in a biological emergency incident or disease outbreak is presented in ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services.

Processes in support of employees and their families during emergency situations or disasters will be further developed through ongoing COOP/COG planning.

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Situation and Planning Assumptions

2.1 Situation

Jackson County is exposed to many hazards, all of which have the potential for disrupting the community, causing damage, and creating casualties. Possible natural hazards include droughts, floods, wildfires, and winter storms. There is also the threat of a war related incident such as a nuclear, biochemical or conventional attack. Other disaster situations could develop from hazardous material accidents, health related incidents, conflagrations, major transportation accidents, or acts of terrorism.

2.1.1 Community Profile

Jackson County is located in southwestern Oregon. It is bordered on the north by Douglas County, the south by the state of California, the east by Klamath County and the west by Josephine County. The total area of Jackson County is 2,801 square miles. According to the Oregon Blue Book, the total population of Jackson County is 205,205. Approximately 69% of Jackson County residents live within incorporated cities, the other 31% live in unincorporated and rural areas.

There are eleven cities in Jackson County including Ashland, Butte Falls, Central Point, Eagle Point, Gold Hill, Jacksonville, Medford, Phoenix, Rogue River, Shady Cove and Talent. Medford, the county seat, is the largest, with a population of 76,850. Ashland is the second largest, with a population of 21,485. This value includes the student population of Southern Oregon University, located in Ashland.

Major waterways in Jackson County include the Rogue River, Bear Creek and the Applegate River. The Rogue River originates in the mountains near Crater Lake. It runs southwest through the cities of Shady Cove and Gold Hill to the central portion of the county and then west through the city of Rogue River, located on the west central county border. Bear Creek originates in the Siskiyou Mountains in the southeastern portion of Jackson County. It runs west through several cities, including Ashland and Medford, to the city of Gold Hill where it meets the Rogue River. The Applegate River enters Jackson County from California and runs north and westward through the communities of Applegate and Ruch to Grants Pass in Josephine County.

Mountainous areas within Jackson County are part of the Cascade Range on the east and the Siskiyou Mountains to the south and west. Mt. McLoughlin, altitude

2. Situation and Planning Assumptions

9,459 feet, is a member of the Cascade Range, and Mt. Ashland, altitude 7,539 feet, is a member of the Siskiyou Range. Both of these peaks are dormant volcanoes.

Interstate 5 and the Central Oregon & Pacific Railroad enter Jackson County southeast of Ashland, and extend northwest to the west central county border near the city of Rogue River. Most county residents live along this corridor, with Medford being the largest center of commercial activity.

Figure 2-1 Map of Jackson County



2.1.2 Hazards and Threats

Jackson County, and the cities and communities within its boundaries may experience major emergencies that endanger life and property.

The County faces a variety of possible disasters. The OEM Statewide Hazardous Analysis methodology has been applied to the variety of disasters facing the County.

2. Situation and Planning Assumptions

2.1.2.1 Severe Weather

Most common from October through April, snowstorms and windstorms can disrupt the region's utilities, telecommunications and roadway systems. Damage from windstorms is typically related to the toppling of trees and limbs, and consequent downing of utility infrastructure. Significant storms have sustained winds of 40 mph with gusts of 55 mph for more than two hours.

Particularly threatening are wintertime winds from the Cascades that funnel through the Rogue Valley at 50 mph. The region's outstanding historic windstorm, the 1962 "Columbus Day" storm, had winds gusting to 104 miles per hour and was described by meteorologists as a cyclone.

Snowfalls of 6-12 inches in a 24-hour period over the Siskiyou Mountains cause closures of Interstate 5 at the Siskiyou Summit each winter, disrupting the flow of interstate freight and traffic. The American Red Cross opens shelters for stranded travelers several times a year. At times, hailstorms with hail larger than ¼ of an inch may cause property damage in Jackson County.

2.1.2.2 Earthquake

Although no property damage or injury to persons due to earthquakes, have been reported in Jackson County in the past 100 years, the neighboring area of Klamath Falls has experienced three earthquakes since 1993, with magnitudes ranging from 3.4 to 6.0.

Special Paper 29 by the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI), entitled "Earthquake Damage in Oregon: Preliminary Estimates of Future Earthquake Losses" (1999), indicates that a severe earthquake, an M8.5 Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake, is likely to occur off the Oregon Coast sometime in the next 100 years. The study's Executive Summary states that aspects of the computer model resulted in an underestimation of projected economic losses. Nonetheless, the estimates are useful for general planning purposes. The study predicts that economic losses in Jackson County related to damage to buildings, highways, airports, and communications systems could run as high as \$552 million. Few of the historic non-reinforced masonry buildings in the region's downtown centers would be left standing.

The study predicts slight to complete damage to 22% of Jackson County's homes, 32% of its educational buildings, 42% of government buildings, 39% of commercial structures and 42% of industrial buildings.

The day after such a quake, it is predicted that 25% of fire stations would be non-operational, as would be 38% of police stations, 30% of schools and 16% of bridges.

2.1.2.3 Utility Failure

Public utilities in the county are supplied through privately owned, publicly regulated companies. Power is provided through a network of above and below

2. Situation and Planning Assumptions

ground pipelines and electrical lines. Power outages can result in the loss of light, heat and, in some cases, well water. PacifiCorp is the primary electrical distribution company in the region. AVISTA supplies natural gas. Qwest serves the telecommunications needs of much of the region. Rogue Valley Sewer Service (RVS) manages waste.

Power failure is most often caused by severe weather that downs trees or their limbs onto power lines and poles. Traffic accidents involving utility poles are another common cause. In the past few years, wildland fires have threatened transmission lines. For example, the Timbered Rock fire of 2002 posed a significant hazard to Shady Cove's power; PacifiCorp brought backup equipment to ensure continued power. With respect to actual power failures in the county, PacifiCorp electric service was interrupted only .06% of the time between 1995 and 2002.

2.1.2.4 Drought

Jackson County has extended hot and dry weather conditions during the summer and early fall months. Sequential years of below normal rainfall result in severe drought conditions. In 1939,

1977, 1992 - 1994, and again in 2001, Oregon suffered extreme drought conditions that adversely affected the availability of water to homes on well water in areas such as Shady Cove. Currently, professionals speak of a 5- to 7-year drought cycle in our region; it was previously considered a 10-year cycle.

Drought can severely impact the availability of water to irrigators. Following the principle of "first in time, first in use", the Watermaster cuts back users with junior water rights when the stream system cannot satisfy all users. At times, this has resulted in no users with rights dating after 1906 receiving their appropriation. The migration of fish is also a significant issue in times of drought.

Population growth and the drilling of many rural wells have increased the demand on the ground water supply. This growth exacerbates the impact of drought years, as more wells have lower yields or go dry.

Drought conditions also increase the risk of wildland fires, thus threatening the safety of the growing number of residents residing in wildland-urban interface areas and rural communities.

2.1.2.5 Hazardous Materials Accidents

Hazardous materials are stored in industrial and manufacturing facilities throughout the county. There are some 935 manufacturing facilities that store or use reportable quantities of hazardous materials. Hazardous materials are transported through the county in freight trucks using the Interstate 5 corridor, state highways and county roadways. The Central Oregon & Pacific Railroad hauls hazardous materials through downtown centers

2. Situation and Planning Assumptions

in the Rogue Valley. In the valley, orchardists use a variety of chemicals to nurture and protect fruit crops.

The highest potential for hazardous materials accidents in the county is on county roads and state highways. In 1994, the collision of two trucks resulted in the closure of Interstate 5 near Ashland.

2.1.2.6 Floods

Jackson County has a history of flash flooding along several drainages. The county experiences the most severe flooding conditions when the effects of snowmelt and direct, heavy rainfall combine during the winter and early spring months.

There are two prime examples of such conditions leading to landmark floods. The first is the flood of 1964, characterized as a "100 year" flood. This flood was so devastating that it led to the construction of both Applegate Dam and Lost Creek Dam by the Army Corps of Engineers.

The second is the flood known as the New Year's Day flood, which occurred in late December 1996 and early January 1997. The initial damage assessment report indicated that the flood had caused \$16 million in damages to housing; \$12 million in damages to businesses; \$9 million in damages to agriculture; and \$13 million in damages to local government in costs and losses. Most of the housing damage occurred along Bear Creek. Nearly all the business damage occurred along Ashland Creek, a tributary of Bear Creek. Agricultural damage was predominantly experienced in the Little Butte Creek and Applegate River watersheds. Infrastructure damage was sustained throughout the county.

2.1.2.7 Wildland Fires

Jackson County has experienced several large wildland fires and urban interface fires in recent years. The growth of residential developments on city peripheries and in rural areas of the county has increased this risk. The suppression of smaller scale fires in forested areas has resulted in vegetation and fuel conditions that support catastrophic fires.

Fires are caused by both human activities and natural events. According to the Applegate Fire Plan, between 1970 and 1999, there were about 78 fires per year in the Applegate watershed. Some 56% of those fires were caused by human activity; lightning started the remaining 44%.

Recent wildfires in Jackson County include: the 1994 Hull Mountain fire which burned 8,000 acres; the 2001 Quartz Mountain fire which burned 6,300 acres; the 2002 Squires Peak fire which burned some 2,000 acres and threatened many homes, and the 2002 Timbered Rock fire which encompassed 27,000 acres.

2. Situation and Planning Assumptions

2.1.2.8 Terrorism

As a result of recent national terrorism incidents, local governments must assess a broad range of vulnerabilities and prepare for new types of hazards, including chemical, biological, nuclear/radiological weapons and explosives.

2.1.2.9 Epidemics

Epidemics are outbreaks of disease that spread rapidly through a community. The last 30 years history of epidemics in the county is informative. There were outbreaks of hepatitis in the 1970s related to sewage disposal and faulty septic systems in the county's clay soils. There were outbreaks of bacterial infection in the 1980s related to food preparation in restaurants, and illnesses associated with E. coli.

In 1992, between 3,000 and 4,000 people became ill with cryptosporidiosis, a waterborne parasite similar to giardia. Intensive research resulted in the local water source being identified. Over the last 10 years, there have been periodic outbreaks of illnesses, such as the Noro-virus family and salmonella in nursing homes and assisted living facilities. In 2003, there was an outbreak of pertussis, otherwise known as "whooping cough", among children.

One concern is the imminent arrival of West Nile Virus (WNV) in our region. WNV is a mosquito-borne virus that produces mild symptoms in most infected persons. In a very small number of cases, however, encephalitis (inflammation of the brain) may occur.

2.1.2.10 Landslides

Most landslides in Jackson County have occurred during flood events. They have been comprised of debris flows along stream channels or slides along hillsides whose soils have become saturated during heavy rains.

The significance of landslides has increased as population growth in the county has encouraged upscale residential growth into hillside areas that previously were uninhabited and the construction of access roads to those areas. Logging roads are also implicated in landslide problems.

During the 1997 "New Year's Day" flood, more than 70 landslides occurred in the county. The majority (70%) of the slope failures that occurred in the county were adjacent to road cuts on steep slopes. Of these, 77% were on south-facing slopes where vegetation has a more difficult time of re-establishing itself.

2.1.2.11 Transportation Accidents

With a full complement of railroad, highway, and airport facilities, Jackson County risks a variety of transportation accidents. Interstate highway facility 1-5, other state highways and county roads, the short line Central Oregon & Pacific Railroad, and the Rogue Valley International-Medford Airport serve the county. The risks include airline crashes, train derailments, freight truck and vehicle

2. Situation and Planning Assumptions

accidents and the associated potential for hazardous materials spills, fires, explosions and mass casualties.

The most frequent transportation accidents involve motor vehicle accidents on the state highway system, city streets and county roads. Highway 62 is dotted with some of the top accident locations, including the highway intersections with Vilas Rd., Delta Waters Rd., and Highway 140.

In 2002, there were approximately 860 motor vehicle accidents on city and county roads alone. Of the 21 traffic fatalities in 2002, 57% involved alcohol or some other drug as a major contributing factor. Single car crashes are most common. Top accident locations in the county include Kirtland Rd., Blackwell Rd., Antelope Rd, and Table Rock Rd. These roads are heavily traveled by freight trucks, en route to the Central Point and Seven Oaks interchanges, however, trucks are seldom involved in accidents.

2.1.2.12 Dam Failure

Jackson County has over 80 permitted dams and approximately 600 non-permitted holding ponds used for irrigation, livestock watering and firefighting purposes. There are eight Bureau of Reclamation dams, built during the 1930s, and two Army Corps of Engineers dams.

Total and cataclysmic dam failure is rare, structures more often leak and require repairs. During an earthquake, however, the movement of waters over the top of a dam can create enough stress to cause dam failure. The failure of any one of the ten larger dams in the county could result in significant loss of life, damage to property and interruption of transportation systems. If Hosler Dam above Ashland were to fail, a 27- foot wave of water would descend on the city. The failure of Fish Lake would inundate the city of Eagle Point. The failure of Emigrant Lake Dam would flood the Bear Creek Valley, the corridor where most residents reside.

All in all, there are 15 dams in Jackson County whose failure or disoperation would create high levels of hazard to the nearest downstream communities, such as Ashland, Lincoln, Applegate, Shady Cove, Pinehurst, White City, Brownsboro, Gold Hill, and Lake Creek.

2.1.2.13 Volcanic Eruption

Cascadia Subduction Zone movement, the movement of continental plates against each other, generates volcanic activity in the Pacific Northwest. The northern reaches of volcanoes in the Cascade Range have been much more active than those in southern Oregon. Shield and composite volcanoes are present in the region of Jackson County. Mount McLoughlin, a shield volcano, is considered dormant and may never have erupted. It currently presents so little earthquake activity that measurements are not taken. Mount Shasta lies 100 miles to the south of Medford. It last erupted in 1786.

2. Situation and Planning Assumptions

If it were to explode, the strength of the eruption would likely be similar to that of Mount St. Helen, but the winds would likely take most of the ash and flumes to the east.

2.1.3 Hazard Analysis

In the Hazard Analysis, each of the hazards and threats described above is scored using a formula that incorporates four independently weighted rating criteria (history, vulnerability, maximum threat, probability) and three levels of severity (low, moderate, and high). For each hazard, the score for a given rating criterion is determined by multiplying the criterion's severity rating by its weight factor. The four rating criteria scores for the hazard are then summed to provide a total risk score for that hazard. Note that while many hazards may occur together or as a consequence of others (e.g., dam failures cause flooding, and earthquakes may cause landslides), this analysis considers each discrete hazard as a singular event.

2.2 Assumptions

The assumptions upon which this EOP is predicated are:

- Jackson County will continue to be exposed to the hazards described in Section 2.1, as well as others that may develop in the future.
- A disaster can occur at any time and any place with little or no warning. In some cases, alerting the public and taking preemptive action may not be possible.
- The executive officer or governing body of the county and each city will commit available resources to protect the health and welfare of their citizens.
- Although it is likely that outside assistance will be available during most disasters, it is necessary for the county to be prepared to carry out short term disaster response and recovery operations on an independent basis.
- County officials, the County Administrator, and department directors and managers will assume their responsibilities in the implementation of this plan.
- Proper implementation of this plan will reduce disaster-related losses.
- All incidents will be managed using NIMS protocols and ICS management structure.

2. Situation and Planning Assumptions

| Hazard | Rating Criteria with Weight Factors | | | | Total Score |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| | History ¹ (WF=2) | Vulnerability ² (WF=5) | Max Threat ³ (WF=10) | Probability ⁴ (WF=7) | |
| <i>Score for each rating criteria = Rating Factor (High = 10 points; Moderate = 5 points; Low = 1 point) X Weight Factor (WF)</i> | | | | | |
| Severe Weather | 10 x 2 = 20 | 10 x 5 = 50 | 10 x 10 = 100 | 10 x 7 = 70 | 240 |
| Disease Pandemic | 7 x 2 = 14 | 10 x 5 = 50 | 10 x 10 = 100 | 8 x 7 = 56 | 220 |
| Earthquake | 4 x 2 = 8 | 10 x 5 = 50 | 10 x 10 = 100 | 6 x 7 = 42 | 200 |
| Utility Failure | 5 x 2 = 10 | 5 x 5 = 25 | 10 x 10 = 100 | 7 x 7 = 49 | 184 |
| Drought | 10 x 2 = 20 | 6 x 5 = 30 | 6 x 10 = 60 | 9 x 7 = 63 | 173 |
| Hazardous Materials | 10 x 2 = 20 | 4 x 5 = 20 | 5 x 10 = 50 | 10 x 7 = 70 | 160 |
| Flood | 10 x 2 = 20 | 2 x 5 = 10 | 5 x 10 = 50 | 10 x 7 = 70 | 150 |
| Wildland Fire | 10 x 2 = 20 | 2 x 5 = 10 | 5 x 10 = 50 | 10 x 7 = 70 | 150 |
| Terrorism | 7 x 2 = 14 | 3 x 5 = 15 | 7 x 10 = 70 | 7 x 7 = 49 | 148 |
| Epidemic | 8 x 2 = 16 | 2 x 5 = 10 | 5 x 10 = 50 | 8 x 7 = 56 | 132 |
| Landslide | 10 x 2 = 20 | 1 x 5 = 5 | 1 x 10 = 10 | 10 x 7 = 70 | 105 |
| Transportation Accident | 10 x 2 = 20 | 1 x 5 = 5 | 1 x 10 = 10 | 10 x 7 = 70 | 105 |
| Category A Biological Agents | 2 x 2 = 4 | 3 x 5 = 15 | 3 x 10 = 30 | 5 x 7 = 35 | 84 |
| Dam Failure | 1 x 2 = 2 | 4 x 5 = 20 | 4 x 10 = 40 | 2 x 7 = 14 | 76 |
| Volcano | 1 x 2 = 2 | 1 x 5 = 5 | 5 x 10 = 50 | 1 x 7 = 7 | 64 |
| Radiological | 1 x 2 = 2 | 1 x 5 = 5 | 1 x 10 = 10 | 8 x 7 = 56 | 63 |
| Notes: | | | | | |
| 1. History addresses the record of previous major emergencies or disasters. Weight Factor is 2. Rating factors: high = 4 or more events in last 100 years; moderate = 3 events in last 100 years; low = 1 or 0 events in last 100 years. | | | | | |
| 2. Vulnerability addresses the percentage of population or property likely to be affected by a major emergency or disaster. Weight Factor is 5. Rating factors: high = more than 10% affected; moderate = 1%-10% affected; low = less than 1% affected. | | | | | |
| 3. Maximum Threat addresses the percentage of population or property that could be affected in a worst case incident. Weight Factor is 10. Rating factors: high = more than 25% could be affected; moderate = 5%-25% could be affected; low = less than 5% could be affected. | | | | | |
| 4. Probability addresses the likelihood of a future major emergency or disaster within a specified period of time. Weight Factor is 7. Rating factors: high = one incident within a 10-year period; moderate = one incident within a 50-year period; low = one incident within a 100-year period. | | | | | |

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Roles and Responsibilities

3.1 General

Local and County agencies and response partners may have various roles and responsibilities throughout an emergency's duration. Therefore, it is particularly important that the local command structure established to support response and recovery efforts maintain a significant amount of flexibility to expand and contract as the situation changes. Typical duties and roles may also vary depending on the severity of impacts, size of the incident(s), and availability of local resources. Thus, it is imperative to develop and maintain depth within the command structure and response community.

At the direction of the County Administrator, department directors and managers conduct emergency management activities in addition to their normal duties. These activities include providing appropriate staff support to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), participating in emergency management planning and training, and establishing emergency management procedures for their departments.

3.2 Emergency Management Organization

The Jackson County Emergency Management Program is responsible for emergency management planning and operations for that area of the county outside the limits of the incorporated municipalities of the county. The Mayor or other designated official, pursuant to city charter or ordinance, of each incorporated municipality in Jackson County is responsible for emergency management planning and operations for that jurisdiction. Those responsibilities may be shared with County Emergency Management under agreement.

Most of the departments within the County have emergency functions in addition to their normal duties. Each department is responsible for developing and maintaining its own emergency management procedures. Specific responsibilities are outlined below as well as in individual functional and incident annexes.

The Emergency Management Organization (EMO) for the County is divided into two general groups – the Executive Group and Emergency Response Agencies organized by function.

3.2.1 Executive Group

The Executive Group is referred to in this plan as a single body but in fact may have several components with representation from each local political jurisdiction

3. Roles and Responsibilities

within the emergency management program. Each group is responsible for the activities conducted within their respective jurisdiction. The members of the Executive Group include both elected and appointed executives with certain legal responsibilities. Key general responsibilities for those officials include:

- Establishing strong working relationships with local jurisdictional leaders and core private-sector organizations, voluntary agencies, and community partners;
- Leading and encouraging local leaders to focus on preparedness by participating in planning, training, and exercises;
- Supporting participation in local mitigation efforts within the jurisdiction and, as appropriate, with the private sector;
- Understanding and implementing laws and regulations that support emergency management and response;
- Ensuring that local emergency plans take into account the needs of:
 - The jurisdiction, including persons, property, and structures,
 - Individuals with special needs, including those with service animals,
 - Individuals with household pets, and
- Encouraging residents to participate in volunteer organizations and training courses.

3.2.1.1 Board of Commissioners

- Declares and terminates a state of emergency.
- Orders and enforces emergency measures.
- Authorizes activation of the EOC.
- Establishes policy.
- Confers with local/state/federal officials, as required.

3.2.1.2 County Administrator

- Declares and terminates a state of emergency when the BOC is unavailable or unable to do so.
- Provides briefings about the emergency to the BOC.
- Orders, implements and enforces emergency measures when the BOC is unavailable or unable to do so.

3. Roles and Responsibilities

- Activates the EOC, as required.
- During a state of emergency, enters into mutual aid agreements, as needed.
- Enters into mutual aid agreements on behalf of the County.
- Organizes, administers and operates the Emergency Management Program.
- Appoints a coordinator to oversee the Emergency Management Program and be responsible for its day-to-day operations.
- Performs the duty of Incident Commander in the County EOC.

3.2.1.3 Emergency Management Program Coordinator

- Coordinates all phases of emergency management.
- Assists other jurisdictions and organizations with emergency management planning.
- Conducts disaster exercises and emergency management training.
- Educates the public, business community and government agencies about disaster preparedness, response and recovery.
- Establishes and maintains an effective public warning system.
- Maintains current EOC call lists and duty assignments.
- Coordinates EOP revisions and distribution.
- Maintains liaison activities with organized emergency volunteer groups and private agencies.
- Prepares and maintains a resource inventory.
- Documents the disaster.

3.2.1.4 Emergency Management Advisory Council (EMAC)

- Members represent county departments, city, state and federal agencies, and voluntary organizations, all of whom are involved in emergency response.
- Reviews and updates the County EOP.
- Develops response plans.
- Participates in and/or designs, as required, disaster exercises.

3. Roles and Responsibilities

- Monitors conditions that may lead to an emergency.
- Recommends EOC equipment.
- Creates and reviews emergency management regional policies.
- Presents information about the emergency management system to the public and other agencies.
- Reviews past events and exercises and determines how to improve EOC activities.
- Acts as a first response team to the EOC.

3.2.2 Emergency Services by Function

Certain important functions must be accomplished during an emergency. This section identifies those major functions, their related tasks and responsible parties. The roles of agencies involved in emergency services generally parallel their normal day-to-day functions. To the extent possible, the same personnel and material resources are employed in both cases. Day-to-day functions that do not contribute directly to the emergency operation may be suspended for the duration of the disaster. Resources for these functions may be redirected to support the emergency operation by the agency concerned.

3.2.2.1 Transportation

Airport/Roads & Parks Department/Planning

- Provides access to airport runways for provisioning of emergency supplies.
- Provides hangar for storage and sorting of supplies, as requested.
- Plan for and identify high-hazard areas and numbers of potential evacuees, including the number of people requiring transportation to reception areas (including special needs populations);
- Identify emergency traffic routes;
- Determine optimal traffic flow and movement priority from residences to highways;
- Confirm and manage locations of staging areas and pick-up points for evacuees requiring public transportation;
- Coordinate transportation services, equipment, and personnel using emergency routes;

3. Roles and Responsibilities

- Provide guidance on commuting arrangements for essential workers during the evacuation period;
- Propose locations of roadblocks and patrols for evacuation movement;
- Provide patrols and safety measures in the evacuated area and for reassignment of personnel during the evacuation period; and
- Support the preparation and maintenance of ESF 1 - Transportation, supporting Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and annexes.

3.2.2.2 Communications

Alert and Warning

EMPC/National Weather Services

- Prescribes emergency alert system and public service announcements.
- Alerts and warns the public.
- Implements the public warning system.
- Activates EOC staff.
- Notifies appropriate emergency response agencies and public officials.
- Supports the preparation and maintenance of ESF 2 – Communications, as appropriate.

Emergency Communications

ECSO Director

- Acts as a liaison for coordinating information and resources between the Citizen Hotline Arena and EOC Command.
- Acts as a liaison for coordinating information and resources between 9-1-1/dispatch operations and the Citizen Hotline Arena.
- Coordinates ECSO personnel who have been assigned duties or are acting as resource specialists in EOC Command or the Citizen Hotline Arena.
- Supports the preparation and maintenance of ESF 2 – Communications, as appropriate.

3.2.2.3 Public Works and Engineering

Roads and Parks Department

- Inspects and restores roads and bridges.

3. Roles and Responsibilities

- Assists transportation routing, sign placement and barricading road and bridge hazards.
- Removes debris.
- Provides traffic control.
- Coordinates with the Sheriff's Department on all matters concerning evacuation and establishing a security perimeter.
- Keeps up-to-date all information on conditions.
- Coordinates resources with cooperating jurisdictions, state agencies, and volunteers.
- Supports the preparation and maintenance of ESF 1 – Transportation and ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering, as appropriate.

3.2.2.4 Firefighting

County Fire Defense Board Chief

- Conducts fire and rescue operations.
- Performs fire hazards inspections.
- Supports the preparation and maintenance of ESF 4 – Firefighting and ESF 9 – Search and Rescue, as appropriate.

3.2.2.5 Emergency Management

County Administrator/EMPC

- Direct and control local operating forces;
- Maintain contact with neighboring jurisdictions, and the State ECC as appropriate;
- Maintain the EOC in an operating mode at all times or be able to convert EOC space into an operating condition;
- Assign representatives (by title) to report to the EOC and develop procedures for crisis training; and
- Develop and identify duties of staff, use of displays and message forms, and procedures for EOC activation.

3.2.2.6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance and Housing

American Red Cross

- Directs emergency housing and feeding programs.

3. Roles and Responsibilities

- Conducts shelter registration program.
- Coordinates assisting volunteer agencies and organizations.
- Trains volunteers about mass care and shelter operations.
- Provides food to disaster workers and emergency responders.
- Coordinates welfare inquiries for shelter residents.
- Supports the preparation and maintenance of ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance and Housing, as appropriate.

3.2.2.7 Logistics Management and Resource Support

EMPC/Finance Department

The following tasks are necessary to identify and acquire resources before and during an emergency:

- Establish procedures for employing temporary personnel for disaster operations;
- Establish and maintain a staffing reserve;
- Coordinate deployment of reserve personnel to County departments requiring augmentation;
- Establish emergency purchasing procedures and/or a disaster contingency fund;
- Maintain records of emergency related expenditures for purchases and personnel; and
- Supports the preparation and maintenance of ESF 7 – Resource Support, supporting SOPs and annexes.

3.2.2.8 Public Health

Public Health

Health and Human Services Department

- Evaluates and informs the public about health hazards.
- Coordinates with the State Public Health Division on all matters requiring massive public immunizations.
- Takes actions to prevent communicable diseases.
- Facilitates assistance to special needs populations.

3. Roles and Responsibilities

- Shelters companion animals.
- Provides assistance to the Medical Examiner.
- Evaluates water systems for use during emergencies.

Medical Services

Supervising Physician/Area Hospitals

- Provides medical rescue and ambulance transport services.
- During a Mass Casualty Incident, coordinates services with all area hospitals, rescue units and ambulances in southern Oregon.
- Establishes temporary morgue facilities in the event of numerous fatalities.
- Supports the preparation and maintenance of ESF 8 – Public Health

3.2.2.9 Search and Rescue

Sheriff's Office

- Coordinate available resources to search for and rescue persons lost in the out of doors;
- Cooperate with and extend assistance to surrounding jurisdictions on request and as resources allow;
- Establish and monitor training standards for certification of Search and Rescue (SAR) personnel; and
- Supports the preparation and maintenance of ESF 9 – Search and Rescue, supporting SOPs and annexes.

3.2.2.10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

Region 8 HAZMAT Team

- Maintains a well-trained and equipped, multi-jurisdictional HAZMAT team and response vehicle.
- Responds to any spill, release, or abandonment of any oil, gasoline, or other petroleum product, any hazardous substance, or radioactive material.
- Serves as a technical resource to the Incident Commander.
- Initiates actions to protect responders and the public.
- Contains the hazardous materials

3. Roles and Responsibilities

- Supports the preparation and maintenance of ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials, as appropriate.

3.2.2.11 Agriculture and Natural Resources**Animal and Livestock Refuge****Fairgrounds**

- Provides space for livestock and other domestic animals, as required.
- Serves as the primary shelter for drivers with large vehicles during an I-5 closure.
- Provides evacuees with space for Recreational Vehicle Parking.
- Supports the preparation and maintenance of ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources and SA 1 – Evacuation, as appropriate.

Environmental Health**Environmental Health Services, Health and Human Services Department**

- Inspects public shelters.
- Monitors air and water quality.
- Provides shelter for companion animals.
- Distributes or coordinates distribution of potable water.
- Inspects food facilities.
- Provides recommended updates to ESF 8 – Public Health, as appropriate.

3.2.2.12 Energy and Utilities*EMPC/Public Utilities*

- Works with local energy facilities in restoration of damaged energy utility infrastructure and accompanying systems;
- Coordinates temporary emergency power generation capabilities to support critical facilities until permanent restoration is accomplished. Critical facilities may include primary and alternate EOCs, hospitals/critical care facilities, designated shelters, government offices/facilities, water/sewage systems, and other essential community services; and
- Supports the preparation and maintenance of ESF 12 - Energy, supporting SOPs and annexes.

3. Roles and Responsibilities

3.2.2.13 Public Safety and Security**Sheriff's Office**

- Maintains law and order.
- Secures restricted areas.
- Protects vital facilities.
- Provides traffic and crowd control.
- Directs evacuation operations.
- Deploys the Mobile EOC.
- Provides search and rescue.
- Assists with public warning.
- Supports the preparation and maintenance of ESF 2 – Communications, ESF 9 – Search and Rescue, ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security and SA 1 - Evacuation, as appropriate.

3.2.2.14 Long-Term Community Recovery**EMPC/County Administrator/BOC**

- Provides for the removal, temporary storage and disposal of disaster-related debris, including hazardous and other contaminated materials.
- Provides for social and psychological counseling for disaster victims, emergency service workers, and disaster recovery workers.
- Provides for relocation of displaced citizens and ensures that emergency, temporary and long-term housing is available throughout the recovery period.
- Provides policies and procedures for and information concerning federal, state, local, private and non-profit disaster assistance programs.
- Provides policies and procedures to facilitate the re-establishment of normal commercial business activities following a disaster.
- Facilitates and coordinates efforts to fully restore utility services (phone, power, water, cable and sanitation) following a disaster.

3. Roles and Responsibilities

- Supports the preparation and maintenance of ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance and Housing, ESF 12 – Energy and ESF 14 – Long-Term Community Recovery, as appropriate.

3.2.2.15 External Affairs**Public Information Officer**

- Coordinates information with affected jurisdictions and agencies.
- Disseminates emergency public information.
- Provides information and educational materials to the public that will help them during disasters.
- Establishes alternate methods of distributing emergency information to the public.
- Develops and maintains an emergency public information plan with the media.
- Supports the preparation and maintenance of ESF 15 – External Affairs, as appropriate.

3.2.2.16 Evacuation**Sheriff's Office**

- Directs evacuation operations.
- Provides information to the public about the need to evacuate and instructs them on procedures that they should follow.
- Manages road closure, traffic control, and transportation activities.
- Coordinates emergency shelter needs with the American Red Cross.
- Provides recommended updates to ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance and Housing and SA C – Evacuation, as appropriate.

3.2.2.17 Damage Assessment**County Auditor/Finance Director**

- Coordinates the damage assessment process conducted by several county departments, cities, the American Red Cross, and special districts.
- Tracks and reports estimated damages during the event.
- Collects and compiles individual business, public infrastructure, and agricultural damage information.

3. Roles and Responsibilities

- Provides damage assessment and financial information to OEM and other agencies responsible for recovery assistance.
- Provides damage assessment and financial information necessary to support a state or federal disaster declaration.
- Provides recommended updates to SA 2 – Damage Assessment and SA 2 – Financial, as appropriate.

3.2.2.18 Financial Tracking

Finance Director/Finance Department

- Assists with evaluating the need for and supporting augmented financial tracking in support of incident documentation.
- Activates emergency purchasing procedures and/or disaster contingency fund.
- Maintains records of emergency-related expenditures for purchases and personnel.
- Provides recommended updates to SA 3 – Financial, as appropriate.

3.2.2.19 Legal Services

County Counsel

- Provides legal counsel to the EMO.
- Assists in the development of emergency policies, guidelines, and procedures.
- Provides legal advice to the County.
- Resolves legal issues.
- Reviews County contracts.

3.2.2.20 Volunteer and Donations Management

Rogue Valley Community Organizations Active in Disaster (RVCOAD)

- Provides information to citizens about where they can volunteer or make donations during an emergency.
- Acts as liaison with human services and community service organizations.
- Staffs the county's phone bank for coordinating volunteerism and donated goods.

3. Roles and Responsibilities

- Following an emergency, conducts outreach to affected citizens to determine their circumstances and needs.
- Acts as the County's Unmet Needs Committee.

3.2.2.21 Information Services

Information Services Department

- Makes maps and aerial photographs available, as required.
- Assists overall process with automated information services and expertise.
- Provides computer support to the EOC.
- Updates the county website with emergency information and supports information online.

3.3 Local and Regional Response Partners

The County's emergency organization is supported by a number of outside organizations, including the incorporated cities, service organizations, and the private sector. A list of supporting local and regional agencies can be found in the individual ESF Annexes to this EOP as well as Appendix E - Agency/Organization-to-ESF Cross-Reference Matrix.

3.3.1 Private Sector

Private sector organizations play a key role before, during, and after an incident. First, they must provide for the welfare and protection of their employees in the workplace. In addition, the County Emergency Management Program must work seamlessly with businesses that provide water, power, communication networks, transportation, medical care, security, and numerous other services upon which both response and recovery are particularly dependent. Essential private sector responsibilities include:

- Planning for the protection of employees, infrastructure, and facilities;
- Planning for the protection of information and the continuity of business operations;
- Planning for responding to, and recovering from, incidents that impact their own infrastructure and facilities;
- Collaborating with emergency management personnel before an incident occurs to ascertain what assistance may be necessary and how they can help;
- Developing and exercising emergency plans before an incident occurs;

3. Roles and Responsibilities

- Where appropriate, establishing mutual aid and assistance agreements to provide specific response capabilities; and
- Providing assistance (including volunteers) to support local emergency management and public awareness during response and throughout the recovery process.

3.3.2 Nongovernmental Organizations

Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) play enormously important roles before, during, and after an incident. In the County, NGOs such as the American Red Cross provide sheltering, emergency food supplies, counseling services, and other vital support services to support response and promote the recovery of disaster victims. NGOs collaborate with responders, governments at all levels, and other agencies and organizations.

The roles of NGOs in an emergency may include:

- Training and managing volunteer resources;
- Identifying shelter locations and need supplies;
- Providing critical emergency services to those in need, such as cleaning supplies, clothing, food and shelter, and assistance with post-emergency cleanup; and
- Identifying those whose needs have not been met and helping coordinate the provision of assistance.

3.3.3 Individuals and Households

Although not formally a part of the County's emergency operations, individuals and households play an important role in the overall emergency management strategy. Community members can contribute by:

- Reducing hazards in their homes;
- Preparing an emergency supply kit and household emergency plan;
- Monitoring emergency communications carefully;
- Volunteering with an established organization; and
- Enrolling in emergency response training courses.

3.4 State Response Partners

Under the provisions of ORS 401, the Governor has broad responsibilities for the direction and control of all emergency activities in a State-Declared Emergency. The administrator of OEM is delegated authority to coordinate all activities and

3. Roles and Responsibilities

organizations for emergency management within the State and to coordinate in emergency matters with other states and the Federal government.

Under the direction and control of department heads, agencies of State government represent the State emergency operations organization. Responsibility for conducting emergency support functions is assigned by the Governor to the department best suited to carry out each function applicable to the emergency situation. Some State agencies may call upon their Federal counterparts to provide additional support and resources following established procedures and policies for each agency.

3.5 Federal Response Partners

Federal response partners are typically requested by OEM in the event that State resources become limited or specialized services are needed. In most instances, Federal resources become available following a formal declaration of emergency by the Governor. Thus, procedures and policies for allocating and coordinating resources at the Federal level follow the Oregon EMP and, if necessary, the NRF.

3.6 Response Matrix

Table 3-1 provides a matrix, by ESF, of the local, State, and Federal primary organizations that the City may rely on in the event of an emergency.

3. Roles and Responsibilities

Table 3-1 Jackson County State and Federal Response Partners by ESF

| ESF | Scope (Federal) | Primary Local Agencies | Primary State of Oregon Agency | Primary Federal Agency |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| <p>ESF 1 Transportation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Aviation/airspace management and control ■ Transportation safety ■ Restoration and recovery of transportation infrastructure ■ Movement restrictions ■ Damage and impact assessment | <p>Roads & Parks Department Rogue Valley Transportation District</p> | <p>Dept. of Transportation</p> | <p>Dept. of Transportation</p> |
| <p>ESF 2 Communications</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coordination with telecommunications and information technology industries ■ Restoration and repair of telecommunications infrastructure ■ Protection, restoration, and sustainment of national cyber and information technology resources ■ Oversight of communications within the Federal incident management and response structure | <p>Sheriff’s Office Emergency Management Emergency Communications of Southern Oregon</p> | <p>Office of Emergency Management</p> | <p>Dept. of Homeland Security (National Communications System)</p> |
| <p>ESF 3 Public Works & Engineering</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Infrastructure protection and emergency repair ■ Infrastructure restoration ■ Engineering services and construction management ■ Emergency contracting support for life-saving and life-sustaining services | <p>Roads & Parks Department Emergency Management</p> | <p>Dept. of Transportation</p> | <p>Dept. of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)</p> |
| <p>ESF 4 Firefighting</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coordination of Federal firefighting activities ■ Support to wildland, rural, and urban firefighting operations | <p>Local Fire Agencies Fire Defense Board</p> | <p>Dept. of Forestry, State Fire Marshal</p> | <p>Dept. of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)</p> |
| <p>ESF 5 Emergency Management</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Coordination of incident management and response efforts ■ Issuance of mission assignments ■ Resource and human capital ■ Incident action planning ■ Financial management | <p>Emergency Management Emergency Management Advisory Committee</p> | <p>Office of Emergency Management</p> | <p>Dept. of Homeland Security (FEMA)</p> |
| <p>ESF 6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance and Housing</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mass care ■ Emergency assistance ■ Disaster Housing ■ Human services | <p>American Red Cross</p> | <p>Dept. of Human Services</p> | <p>Dept. of Homeland Security (FEMA)</p> |

3. Roles and Responsibilities

Table 3-1 Jackson County State and Federal Response Partners by ESF

| ESF | Scope (Federal) | Primary Local Agencies | Primary State of Oregon Agency | Primary Federal Agency |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| ESF 7 Logistics Management & Resource Support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Comprehensive, national incident logistics planning, management, and sustainment capability ■ Resource support (facility space, office equipment and supplies, contracting services, etc.) | County Administration Roads & Parks Emergency Management | Dept. of Administrative Services | General Services Administration & Dept. of Homeland Security (FEMA) |
| ESF 8 Public Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Public health ■ Mass fatality management | Health and Human Services Department | Dept. of Human Services – Public Health Division | Dept. of Health and Human Services |
| ESF 9 Search & Rescue | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Life-saving assistance ■ Search and rescue operations | Sheriff's Office | Office of Emergency Management, State Fire Marshal | Dept. of Homeland Security (FEMA) |
| ESF 10 Oil & Hazardous Materials | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Oil and hazardous materials (chemical, biological, radiological, etc.) response ■ Environment short- and long-term cleanup | Region 8 HAZMAT Team Emergency Management | Dept. of Environmental Quality, State Fire Marshal | Environmental Protection Agency |
| ESF 11 Agriculture & Natural Resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Nutrition assistance ■ Animal and plant disease and pest response ■ Food safety and security ■ Natural and cultural resources and historic properties protection ■ Safety and well-being of household pets | Fairgrounds Extension Office Health and Human Services | Dept. of Agriculture | Dept. of Agriculture |
| ESF 12 Energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Energy infrastructure assessment, repair, and restoration ■ Energy industry utilities coordination ■ Energy forecast | Roads & Parks Public Utilities | Dept. of Administrative Services, Dept. of Energy, Public Utility Commission | Dept. of Energy |
| ESF 13 Public Safety & Security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Facility and resource security ■ Security planning and technical resource assistance ■ Public safety and security support ■ Support to access, traffic, and crowd control | Sheriff's Office | Dept. of Justice, Oregon State Police | Dept. of Justice |

3. Roles and Responsibilities

Table 3-1 Jackson County State and Federal Response Partners by ESF

| ESF | Scope (Federal) | Primary Local Agencies | Primary State of Oregon Agency | Primary Federal Agency |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| <p>ESF 14 Long-Term Community Recovery</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Social and economic community impact assessment ■ Long-term community recovery assistance to States, tribes, local governments, and the private sector ■ Analysis and review of mitigation program implementation | <p>Planning Department County Administration Emergency Management Advisory Committee</p> | <p>Economic and Community Development, Office of Emergency Management</p> | <p>Dept. of Homeland Security (FEMA)</p> |
| <p>ESF 15 External Affairs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Emergency public information and protective action guidance ■ Media and community relations ■ Congressional and international affairs ■ Tribal and insular affairs | <p>County PIO</p> | <p>Office of Emergency Management</p> | <p>Dept. of Homeland Security</p> |

4

Concept of Operations

4.1 General

Local government has primary responsibility for first response to an emergency and for managing emergency operations in its jurisdiction. A city must exhaust its resources before requesting assistance from the county or mutual aid sources.

Once county resources have been expended, the Jackson County BOC may make an emergency declaration in accordance with County Ordinance Chapter 244.15 and request assistance from the State. If granted, the Governor of Oregon will declare a state of emergency within the county and provide the assistance requested.

Cities must coordinate their requests for state or federal assistance through the county. All requests for state or federal support, including support by the Oregon National Guard or other military services, will be made by the County Administrator or by another official, duly authorized by the County Administrator. These requests will be made to the Oregon Emergency Management office in Salem.

If the state's resources are exceeded, the state may make a disaster declaration in accordance with ORS 401.055, and request assistance from the President of the United States or from a variety of federal agencies.

4.2 Phases of Emergency Management

This plan follows an all-hazards approach, and acknowledges that most responsibilities and functions performed during an emergency are not hazard specific. This plan accounts for activities before, during and after emergency operations. The phases of emergency management are described below:

4. Concept of Operations

Mitigation and Prevention activities seek to eliminate or reduce a disaster's likelihood and/or consequences. They involve actions to protect lives and property from threats as well as long-term activities that lessen the undesirable effects of unavoidable hazards.

Preparedness activities serve to develop and/or enhance the response capabilities that will be needed should an emergency arise. Planning, training, and exercises are the major activities that support preparedness.

Recovery is both a short-term and long-term process. Short-term operations seek to restore vital services to the community and provide for the basic needs of the public. Long-term recovery focuses on restoring the community to its normal, or improved, state of affairs.

Response is the provision of emergency services during a crisis. These activities help to reduce casualties and damage and speed recovery. Activities include warning, protective actions, rescue, and other such operations. Response is the focus of this EOP.

4.3 Emergency Levels

There are three levels of emergency situations. In general, the County's response depends on the severity of the event and the potential threat to lives and property.

4.2.1 Routine Emergency

A routine emergency is a type that occurs frequently. It is small and localized in nature, and does not have a significant impact on the health and well being of citizens outside of the confined area of the emergency. The incident may involve several responding agencies.

Routine emergencies do not typically involve County Emergency Management. Most often, they are managed at the scene using the Incident Command System.

Examples of routine emergencies include motor vehicle accidents, small hazardous materials (hazmat) spills, and residential fires.

4.2.2 Major Emergency

Major emergencies are unusual incidents that directly affect a small portion of a community or the county. Conditions exceed normal resource utilization and require well-coordinated public information. The potential for the incident to escalate is minimal.

4. Concept of Operations

The Emergency Operations Center may be activated on a limited basis to assist with logistics and public information needs. The County Administrator, BOC, and cooperating agencies, such as the American Red Cross are notified.

A major emergency may involve evacuating a neighborhood, commercial area or small numbers of people from several separate locations. Examples of major emergencies include hazardous materials spills in populated areas, apartment fires and localized flooding in several areas of the county.

4.2.3 Disaster

During a disaster, a consolidated, centralized response is needed to ensure public safety. County resources are insufficient to meet incident demands, so outside assistance is sought and integrated into the overall response. Coordination of public information is essential. A disaster often affects an entire community or region of the county. Critical infrastructure or services are disrupted or fail. Ongoing public information is essential.

The potential for the situation to escalate may be unknown. A lengthy recovery period is likely. Affected jurisdictions and responding agencies will work together under a unified command concept to determine incident objectives, prioritize resources and coordinate public information.

Examples of disasters include severe winter storms, regional floods, and commercial airline accidents. The most severe disasters are termed catastrophic; they include dam failures, earthquakes and pandemics.

4.4 Response Priorities

1. **Self-Preservation:** Protection of County employees (including dependents) from the effects of a disaster would be the first priority. The expectation would be that the employee's family would be sufficiently prepared to be self-reliant after the initial incident for the employee to provide timely lifesaving services and other critical operations as effectively and with as little interruption as possible. Self-preservation includes actions taken immediately before, during and after an event.
2. **Lifesaving/Protection of Property:** This is a focus on efforts to save lives of persons other than County employees and their dependents. It may include prevention or mitigation of major property damage if results of such damage would likely present an immediate danger to human life.
3. **Unit Reconstitution:** Unit reconstitution is the recall of critical employees (if the incident occurs during non-working hours, off-duty), and the collection, inventory, temporary repair and allocation of County assets to provide maximum prompt, sustained operations in response to a disaster. This would include activation of the County EOC for the purpose of coordinating emergency response activities.

4. Concept of Operations

4. **Emergency Food and Temporary Housing Plan:** Provision of food and temporary housing for disaster victims would become an immediate priority and would be coordinated through the County EMO with support from the American Red Cross.
5. **Restoration of Infrastructure:** Restoration of the County's critical infrastructure (utilities, roads, buildings, etc.) would be a prime concern that would require the coordination of local, County, State, and Federal agencies with the private sector.
6. **Statutory Response:** This includes provision of a partial or full range of County services beyond that of lifesaving and security, law enforcement, during a disaster. Included under statutory response (ORS 401.305) is County support to other units of local government in their assigned missions, i.e., coordinating additional resources, declaring a state of emergency, and requesting County, State, and Federal assistance.
7. **Recovery:** Restoration of lost or impaired capabilities caused by the effects of the disaster or other emergency; return to normal operating conditions and providing non-emergency services to the public are key recovery goals.

4.5 Incident Management

4.3.1 Activation

When an emergency situation arises and it is determined that the normal organization and functions of County government are insufficient to effectively meet response requirements, the EMPC, or designee, will activate and implement all or part of this EOP. In addition, the EMPC may partially or fully activate and staff the County EOC based on an emergency's type, size, severity, and anticipated duration.

4.3.2 Initial Actions

Upon activation of all or part of this EOP, the EMPC or designee will implement the following actions immediately:

- Alert threatened populations and initiate evacuation as necessary in accordance with Annex ESF 2 – Communications;
- Initiate emergency sheltering procedures with the American Red Cross and other community partners if evacuation procedures are activated. Refer to Annex ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Services, Housing and Human Services, for more detailed information and specific procedures associated with sheltering, mass care, and related human services;

4. Concept of Operations

- Instruct appropriate County emergency services to activate necessary resources;
- Assign radio frequencies and communications equipment, implement a communications plan, and confirm interoperability among EOC staff and response agencies. Refer to Annex ESF 2 – Communications for more detailed information and specific procedures;
- When local resources will not meet the need of local and County emergency operations, request the BOC to prepare and submit a formal declaration of emergency to OEM. The official declaration may be preceded by a verbal statement. Refer to Annex ESF 7 - Logistics Management and Resource Support for more detailed information and specific procedures;
- Prepare to staff the County EOC on 12-hour shifts.

4.3.3 Communications, Notification and Warning

Traditional communication lines, such as landline telephones, cellular phones, faxes, pagers, internet/e-mail, and radio, will be used by the County response personnel throughout the duration of response activities. Specific information regarding the County's communications is provided in ESF 2 – Communications.

A public warning and broadcast system is established for the County to provide emergency information and instructions during a pending or actual emergency incident or disaster. The EMPC shall provide the public with educational/instructional materials and presentations on subjects regarding safety practices and survival tactics for the first 72 hours of a disaster. ESF 2 provides detailed information on how these systems are accessed, managed, and operated throughout an emergency's duration. Emergency notification procedures are established among the response community, and call-down lists are updated and maintained through each individual agency. External partners can be activated and coordinated through the County EOC.

4.3.4 Direction and Control

Direction and control of County emergency operations will be via the Incident Command System and the Multi-Agency Coordination System as described in Section 5, Command and Control.

The County EMO has the responsibility for maintaining the readiness of the EOC and identifying and training support staff. County departments will be requested to designate personnel who can be made available to be trained by County Emergency Management and to work in the EOC during a major disaster. Other departments may be requested to provide assistance in a major emergency.

4.4 Inter-jurisdictional Coordination

4.4.1 Municipalities

The Chief Executive(s) of the incorporated cities within the County are responsible for the direction and control of their local resources during emergencies, including requesting additional resources not covered under mutual aid for emergency operations. Such requests will be directed to the County EMO. Should the County be unable to support the request, a County Declaration of Emergency will be forwarded to the State.

Under the provisions of ORS 401.305, each City may establish an emergency management agency and appoint an emergency program manager. Cities that do so shall notify the County of the individual responsible for emergency management activities in their respective jurisdictions. Any city not choosing to establish an emergency management agency may develop a cooperative intergovernmental agreement with the County, specifying the emergency management activities to be accomplished at each level. If a City takes no action to increase its emergency management capability, it will be covered under County planning, and County response resources will be deployed under the direction of the County should emergency conditions arise that threaten that city's residents.

4.4.2 Special Service Districts

These districts provide services such as fire protection and water delivery systems that are not available from City or County government. Each is governed by an elected Board of Directors and has policies separate from City and County government. They often overlap City and County boundary lines and thus may serve as primary responders to emergencies within their service districts.

4.4.3 Private Sector

Disaster response by local government agencies may be augmented by business, industry, and volunteer organizations. The EMPC will coordinate response efforts with the private sector, to include providing assistance as appropriate. Schools, hospitals, assisted living facilities, and other institutional facilities are required by Federal, State, or local regulations to have disaster plans.

The EMPC will work with voluntary organizations to provide certain services in emergency situations, typically through previously established agreements. In the preparedness context, essential training programs will be coordinated by the sponsoring agencies of such organizations as American Red Cross, Salvation Army, faith-based groups, amateur radio clubs, and Community Emergency Response Teams.

Finally, the EMPC shall provide the public with educational and instructional materials and presentations on subjects regarding safety practices and survival tactics for the first 72 hours of a disaster.

4. Concept of Operations

4.4.4 State Government

The State emergency organization, as defined in the State of Oregon EMP, can be activated through the Oregon Military Department, Emergency Management Division. This division provides a duty officer at all times. The State provides direct State agency support to the local level and serves as a channel for obtaining resources from within and outside the State structure, including the assistance provided by Federal agencies. Local resources (personnel, equipment, funds, etc.) should be exhausted or projected to be exhausted before a county requests State assistance.

4.4.5 Federal Government

The County shall make requests for Federal disaster assistance to the State OEM Division. Federal resources may be requested and provided prior to the formal declaration of a disaster in emergency response situations. A Presidential Disaster Declaration makes available extensive disaster response and recovery assistance, including financial support to governments, businesses, and individual citizens.

4.5 Transition to Recovery

4.5.1 Demobilization

As the emergency situation progresses and the immediate response subsides, a transition period will occur during which emergency responders will hand responsibility for active coordination of the response to agencies or organizations involved with near- and long-term recovery operations.

4.5.2 Recovery

Recovery comprises steps the County will take after an emergency to restore government function and community services to levels existing prior to the emergency. Recovery is both a short- and long-term process. Short-term operations seek to restore vital services to the community and provide for the basic needs of the public, such as bringing necessary lifeline systems (e.g., power, communication, water and sewage, disposal of solid and hazardous wastes, or removal of debris) to an acceptable standard while providing for basic human needs (e.g., food, clothing, and shelter). Once stability is achieved, the County can concentrate on long-term recovery efforts, which focus on restoring the community to a normal or improved state of affairs. The recovery period is also an opportune time to institute mitigation measures, particularly those related to the recent emergency. This is also the phase for reassessing applications, processes, and functions of all annexes of this disaster plan for deficiencies. Restoration to upgrade damaged areas is possible if it can be shown that extra repairs will mitigate or lessen the chances of, or damages caused by, similar disaster in the future.

Annex ESF-14, Long-Term Community Recovery, summarizes specific procedures and plans to support recovery, mitigation, and economic stabilization for the County following a disaster.

4. Concept of Operations

5

Command and Control

5.1 General

The Jackson County BOC is ultimately responsible for emergency management operations within the county's jurisdiction.

The County Administrator, as Emergency Director, is responsible for the organization, administration and operation of the Emergency Management Program, subject to the direction and control of the County governing body and County Ordinance Chapter 244. The County Administrator is responsible for assuring that coordinated and effective emergency response systems are developed and maintained. The County Administrator appoints an EMPC to be responsible for the program's day-to-day operations.

During an emergency, the County Administrator or designee performs the duty of Emergency Manager/Incident Commander.

5.2 Emergency Authority

5.2.1 Extraordinary Measures

In accordance with Jackson County Administrative Code Section 244.16, the BOC or those persons so authorized in Section 244.15, may take extraordinary measures during a declared state of emergency, in the interest of effective emergency management. These powers include, but are not limited to, establishing:

- Wage, price and rent controls and other economic stabilization measures,
- Curfews, blockades and limitations on utility usage,
- Rules governing ingress and egress for the affected area,
- Other security measures.

5.2.2 Use of Public and/or Private Resources during an Emergency

When deemed necessary by the BOC or other authorized persons, Jackson County may utilize private personnel and privately owned equipment to support county resources during a declared state of emergency. Jackson County may assume no

5. Command and Control

financial or civil liability for the use of such resources. Accurate records of such use will be maintained to ensure proper reimbursement to the property owner for those resources.

5.2.3 Mutual Aid Agreements

On behalf of the county and during a declared state of emergency, the BOC or County Administrator has the authority to enter into mutual aid agreements between the county and cities within the county, or between the county and neighboring counties.

These agreements may provide for the support of the activities of these other jurisdictions during a state of emergency. However, they may not provide for the assumption of control over non-county personnel, equipment or resources.

5.3 Command Structures

5.3.1 Incident Command System

The Incident Command System (ICS) allows emergency organizations to function in a multi-agency environment. The ICS applies to emergency situations in which the county independently responds to an event. The ICS provides a generic structure with five functional areas. Those functions are Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance. See below for a more detailed discussion of the Incident Command System.

5.3.2 Unified Command

The unified command is the method by which local, state and federal agencies work with the incident commander to:

- Determine roles and responsibilities for a given incident;
- Determine their overall objectives for management of an incident;
- Select a strategy to achieve agreed upon objectives;
- Deploy resources to achieve agreed upon objectives.

5.3.3 Multi-Jurisdictional Scenarios

The Unified Command Concept is applied during major emergencies or disasters affecting two or more jurisdictions. Such scenarios vary, but there are three basic types, described below.

- **A City and the County.** In a scenario involving both a city and the county, a unified command system may be implemented either from one EOC facility or from two. If two EOCs are maintained, each jurisdiction stations a liaison in the EOC of the other to ensure inter-agency communication and coordination. In this situation, the city maintains responsibility for its citizens. The county is responsible for

5. Command and Control

requests for assistance to and communications with state, federal and other agencies with which the city has no pre-existing agreements.

- **Multiple Cities and the County.** If several cities and the county are responding to the same widespread disaster, a cooperative/unified command applies. As in the previous scenario, each city maintains responsibility for response in its own area. However, when the cities request outside assistance and resources from outside agencies with whom they have no pre-existing agreements/contracts, Jackson County Emergency Management coordinates the efforts of outside agencies, as well as the distribution of incoming resources on behalf of the cities. Jackson County Emergency Management becomes the conduit for requests from the cities and resources from outside.
- **A City, the County, and a Federal Agency.** Certain disasters, such as acts of terrorism, call for the direct involvement of federal agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Local emergency services from the affected community provide immediate response to the event. The county provides backup response, as well as assistance with media, logistics and other coordination. The federal agency has legal authority to act as lead agency under such a scenario and relies on the cooperation of local EMOs.

5.4 Emergency Operations Center

5.4.1 General

The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) provides a central location for the management of a countywide disaster or emergency. The EOC setting allows for face-to-face communication among the members of the EOC team and others asked to participate in the decision making process. It also provides a setting in which all decision-makers receive the most current status on the emergency situation.

5.4.2 EOC Facilities

The **primary EOC** is located at:

Jackson County Emergency Communications Center
400 Pech Road
Medford, OR 97502

It is equipped such that County officials can receive relevant information on the emergency and provide coordination, direction, and control of emergency operations. The EOC has auxiliary power and is easily secured against intrusion.

Coordination and control of county emergency operations will take place from the EOC as long as environmental and incident conditions allow.

5. Command and Control

Should it be necessary to relocate, the **secondary EOC** is located in the office of:

Community Justice Building
West Main Facility, Second Floor
1101 W. Main
Medford, OR 97504

If environmental conditions do not allow direction and control functions to be conducted from either of the above County facilities, alternate locations will be identified, selected, and announced.

5.4.3 EOC Activation

There are three levels of EOC activation, responding to the levels of emergencies described below. They are Standby, Partial Activation and Full Activation. EOC procedures and checklists are included in the Appendices to this plan and in ESF 5 – Emergency Management.

5.4.3.1 Standby

- This is the lowest level of activation. The EMPC will advise EOC members of a situation that could develop into an emergency requiring EOC partial or full activation. They monitor the situation and are ready to report to and staff the EOC, if needed.
- Examples of situations that trigger standby are: issuance of a flood watch; severe winter storm watch; level orange risk of terrorism; and a wildland fire with no risk to structures.

5.4.3.2 Partial Activation

- Partial activation occurs when the emergency situation is one that reoccurs on a relatively regular basis and requires response by multiple agencies.
- Examples of emergencies that trigger partial activation are: closures of Interstate 5 during snowstorms; apartment fires; minor flooding; severe storm warnings; and the evacuation of multiple residences.

5.4.3.3 Full Activation

- Full activation occurs when the emergency requires the participation of multiple and outside agencies, performing the full range of emergency service functions.
- Full activation is triggered by disasters, such as fire in the urban interface, an earthquake, a major flood, or a commercial aircraft accident.

5.5 Incident Command System

In Oregon, implementation of NIMS and ICS is mandatory during an emergency incident. The NIMS is a comprehensive, national approach to incident management applicable to all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines. ICS, a standardized, flexible, scalable all-hazard incident management system, is designed to be active from the time an incident occurs until the requirement for management and operations no longer exists.

The ICS structure can be expanded or contracted, depending on the incident's changing conditions. ICS positions can be staffed and operated by qualified personnel from any emergency service agency and may involve personnel from a variety of disciplines. As such, the system can be utilized for any type or size of emergency, ranging from a minor incident involving a single unit to a major emergency involving several agencies and spanning numerous jurisdictions. The ICS allows agencies to communicate using common terminology and operating procedures and allow for effective coordination and allocation of resources throughout an incident's duration.

The ICS organization is built around an Incident Commander (IC) and the command and general staff positions. The four primary general staff positions are: Operations, Logistics, Planning, and Finance, which apply in a routine emergency, organizing for a major event, or managing a major response to a disaster. In small incidents, these general staff positions may be managed by the IC. Larger incidents usually require being set up as separate sections within the ICS organization, with each section overseen by a general staff member (commonly referred to as a "Section Chief") who reports directly to the IC. The County EOC has established a command structure, supporting activation and operational procedures, and position checklists compliant with NIMS/ICS. This information is available through the EMPC and is located at the EOC in hardcopy format. A typical ICS organizational chart for County is presented in Figure 5-1.

In certain instances, more than one ICS position may be managed by a single staff person due to limited personnel and resources available in the County. Thus, it is imperative that all primary and alternate EOC staff are trained on ICS functions other than those in the area of their expertise. Regularly exercising ICS, including sub-functions and liaison roles with volunteers and other support staff, will improve overall EOC operation efficiency and add depth to existing County emergency management and response organizations.

Additional information regarding the County's EMO command structure is provided in Annex ESF-5, Emergency Management.

Plain language will be used during any multi-jurisdictional emergency response occurring in the County and is essential to public safety, especially the safety of first responders and those affected by the incident. The use of common terminology enables area commanders, State and local EOC personnel, Federal operational coordinators, and responders to communicate clearly with each other

5. Command and Control

and effectively coordinate response activities, regardless of the size, scope, or complexity of the incident. The ability of responders from different jurisdictions and different disciplines to work together depends greatly on their abilities to communicate with each other.

Current training and operational requirements set forth under NIMS has been adopted and implemented by County. Training requirements apply to all first responders and disaster workers, including first-line supervisors, middle managers, and command and general staff. See Chapter 6 for a list of identified positions and training requirements.

5.5.1 Command Staff

5.5.1.1 Incident Commander

The Incident Commander is responsible for the operations of the EOC when it is activated and has overall responsibility for accomplishing the EOC mission. In general, the EOC Controller is responsible for:

- Approving and supporting implementation of an Incident Action Plan (IAP);
- Coordination of activities supporting the incident or event;
- Approving release of information through the PIO; and
- Performing the duties of the following command staff if no one is assigned to the position:
 - Safety Officer,
 - PIO, and
 - Liaison Officer.

5.5.1.2 Safety Officer

The Safety Officer is generally responsible for:

- Identifying initial hazards, determining personal protective equipment requirements, and defining decontamination areas;
- Implementing site control measures;
- Monitoring and assessing the health and safety of response personnel and support staff (including EOC staff);
- Preparing and implementing a site Health and Safety Plan and updating the IC on safety issues or concerns as necessary; and
- Exercising emergency authority to prevent or stop unsafe acts.

5.5.1.3 Public Information Officer

A lead PIO will most likely coordinate and manage a larger public information network representing local, County, regional, and State agencies, tribal entities, political officials, and other emergency management stakeholders. The PIO's duties include:

- Developing and coordinating release of information to incident personnel, media, and the general public;
- Coordinating information sharing among the public information network through the use of a Joint Information System and, if applicable, establishing and staffing a Joint Information Center;
- Implementing information clearance processes with the IC; and
- Conducting and/or managing media briefings and implementing media-monitoring activities.

5.5.1.4 Liaison Officer

Specific liaison roles may be incorporated into the command structure established at the City and/or County EOC, depending on the type of emergency incident that has occurred. Liaisons represent entities and organizations such as hospitals, school districts, tribes, public works/utility companies, and volunteer services (American Red Cross). Responsibilities typically included in a liaison role include:

- Serving as the contact point for local government officials, agency or tribal representatives, and stakeholders;
- Coordinating information and incident updates among interagency contacts, including the public information network; and
- Providing resource status updates and limitations among personnel, capabilities, equipment, and facilities to the IC, government officials, and stakeholders.

The annexes attached to this plan contain general guidelines for the City governmental entities, organizations, and County officials/departments to carry out responsibilities assigned at the City EOC or other designated facility where response efforts will be coordinated.

5.5.2 General Staff

5.5.2.1 Operations Chief

The Operations Chief position is typically filled by the lead agency managing response activities for a specific type of incident. The Operations section is organized into functional units representing agencies involved in tactical

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operations. Thus, typical agencies included in the Operations Section are: fire (emergencies dealing with fire, earthquake with rescue, or hazardous materials), law enforcement (incident(s) involving civil disorder/disturbance, significant security/public safety concerns, transportation-related accidents, and/or criminal investigations), public health officials (contamination issues, disease outbreaks, and/or emergency incidents posing threats to human, animal, and environmental health), and public works (incidents resulting in major utility disruptions, damage to critical infrastructure, and building collapse). Private entities, companies, and non-governmental organizations may also support the Operations section. The Operations Chief is responsible for:

- Providing organizational support and directing implementation of unit operational plans and field response activities;
- Developing and coordinating tactical operations to carry out the IAP;
- Managing and coordinating various liaisons representing community response partners and stakeholders;
- Directing IAP tactical implementation; and
- Requesting resources needed to support the IAP.

5.5.2.2 Planning Chief

The Planning section is responsible for forecasting future needs and events of the response effort while ensuring implementation of appropriate procedures and processes are accomplished. This section is typically supported by four primary units: Resources, Situation, Documentation, and Demobilization. The Planning Chief is responsible for:

- Collecting, evaluating, and distributing information on the incident, and providing a status summary;
- Preparing and disseminating the IAP;
- Conducting planning meetings and developing alternatives for tactical operations; and
- Maintaining resource status.

5.5.2.3 Logistics Chief

The Logistics section is typically supported by units including: Supply, Food, Communications, Medical, Facilities, and Ground Support. Depending on the incident's type and size, these units can be divided into two branches: Service and Support. The Logistics Chief is responsible for:

- Providing and managing resources to meet the needs of incident personnel;

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- Managing various coordinators of particular resources, such as transportation-related equipment, EOC staff support services, supplies, facilities, and personnel;
- Estimating future support and resource requirements; and
- Assisting with development and preparation of the IAP.

5.5.2.4 Finance/Administration

The Finance/Administration section is specific to the incident type and severity of resulting impacts. In some instances, agencies may not require assistance, or only a specific function of the section may be needed which can be staffed by a technical specialist in the Planning section. Potential units assigned to this section include: Compensation/Claims, Procurement, Cost, and Time. The Finance and Administration Chief is responsible for:

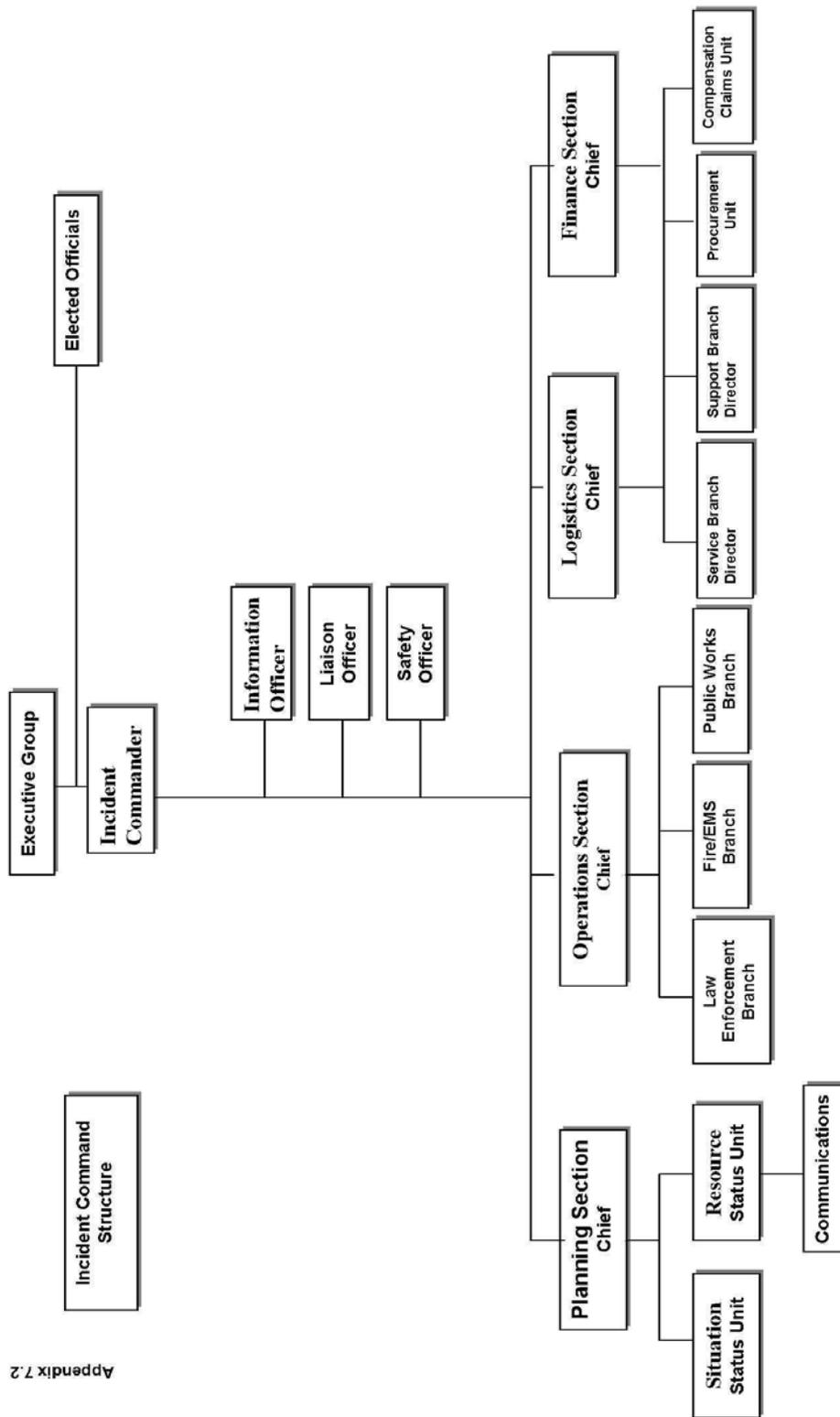
- Monitoring costs related to the incident;
- Maintaining accounting, procurement, and personnel time records; and
- Conducting cost analyses.

5.5.3 Unified Command

In some incidents, several organizations may share response authority. ICS has the advantage of combining different local, county, regional, state, and Federal agencies into the same organizational system, maximizing coordination of response activities, and avoiding duplication of efforts. A structure called Unified Command (UC) allows the IC position to be shared among several agencies and organizations that maintain jurisdiction. UC members retain their original authority but work to resolve issues in a cooperative fashion to enable a more efficient response and recovery.

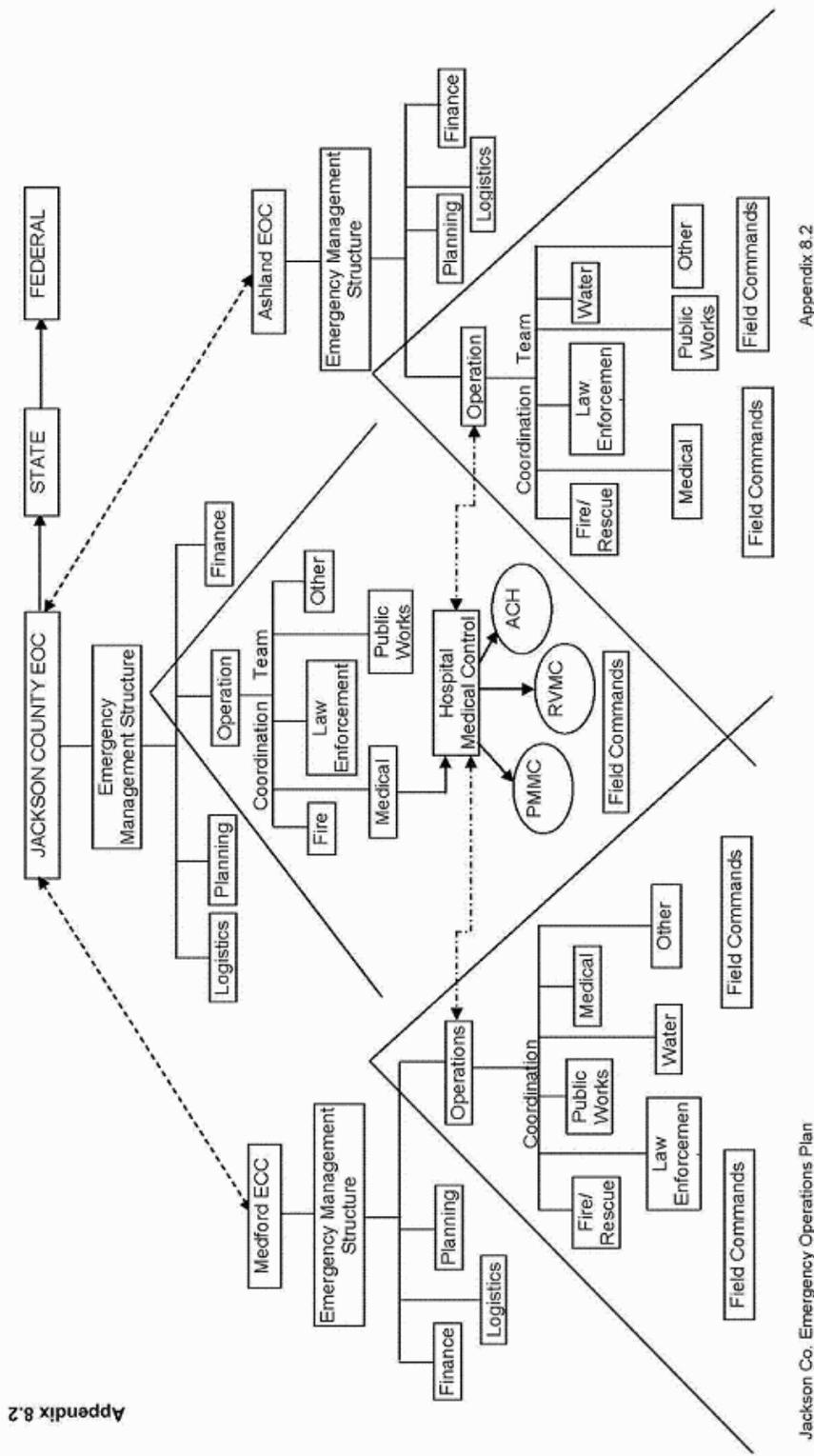
In a large incident involving multiple jurisdictions and/or regional, state, and Federal response partners, a UC may replace a single organization IC. Each of the four primary ICS sections may be further subdivided, as needed. In smaller situations, where additional persons are not required, the IC will directly manage all aspects of the incident organization. Figure 5-2 is an example of a UC organizational chart for Jackson County. It provides operational flexibility to expand or contract staffing depending on the incident's nature and size.

Figure 5-1 Jackson County Sample ICS Structure



Appendix 7.2

Figure 5-2 Jackson County Sample Unified Command Structure



6

Plan Development, Maintenance and Implementation

6.1 Plan Review and Maintenance

6.1.1 Plan Development

Members of the Emergency Management Advisory Council (EMAC) developed this Emergency Operations Plan under the direction of the County Administrator. EMAC includes representatives from local, state and federal agencies and voluntary organizations that perform emergency service functions.

6.1.2 Role of the EMP Coordinator

The Emergency Management Program Coordinator (EMP Coordinator) provides emergency service agencies with information concerning their role in emergency management and ensures proper distribution of the plan and any revisions. The EMPC coordinates the development and maintenance of the Emergency Operations Plan among all emergency service agencies.

6.1.3 Plan Review

At a minimum, this EOP will be formally reviewed and re-promulgated every five years to comply with State requirements. This review will be coordinated by the County EMPC and will include participation by members from each of the departments assigned as lead agencies in this EOP and its supporting annexes. This review will:

- Verify contact information;
- Review the status of resources noted in the plan; and
- Evaluate the procedures outlined in this plan to ensure their continued viability.

In addition, lead agencies will review the annexes and appendices assigned to their respective departments. A more frequent schedule for plan review and revision may be necessary.

6. Plan Development, Maintenance and Implementation

Recommended changes should be forwarded to:

Mike Curry, Emergency Management
Jackson County Courthouse
10 South Oakdale, Room 214
Medford, Oregon 97501

6.1.4 Previous Plan Editions

This Plan supersedes and rescinds all previous editions of the Jackson County Emergency Operations Plan.

6.1.5 Separability

If any portion of this plan is held invalid by judicial or administrative ruling, such ruling shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of the plan.

6.2 Training Program

The County EMPC specifically coordinates training for County personnel and encourages them to participate in trainings hosted by other jurisdictions throughout the region.

Current training and operational requirements set forth under NIMS have been adopted and implemented by the County. The EMPC maintains records and lists of training received by County personnel. Training requirements apply to all first responders and disaster workers, including first-line supervisors, middle management, and command and general staff. NIMS identifies these positions as follows:

- Emergency Medical Service (EMS) personnel;
- Firefighters;
- Law enforcement personnel;
- Public works/utility personnel;
- Skilled support personnel;
- Other emergency management response personnel; and
- Support/volunteer personnel at all levels.

Table 6-1 provides the minimum training requirements for the County's emergency personnel.

6. Plan Development, Maintenance and Implementation

Table 6-1 Minimum Training Requirements

| Emergency Personnel | Training Required |
|---|---|
| Emergency Managers and Incident Commanders | ICS-100, -200, -300, -400 IS-700, -701, -703, -704, -800 |
| Other Command Staff, Section Chiefs, and Deputy Section Chiefs | ICS-100, -200, -300 IS-700, -701, -703, -704 (-702 for PIOs) |
| All other EOC personnel and first responders | ICS-100, -200 IS-700, -701, -703, -704 |
| All other emergency response personnel, including volunteers | ICS-100 IS-700 |
| Independent study courses can be found at http://training.fema.gov/IS/crslist.asp . | |

6.3 Exercise Program

The County will conduct exercises throughout the year to continually test and evaluate this EOP. Whenever feasible, the County will coordinate with neighboring jurisdictions and State and Federal government, to participate in joint exercises. These exercises will consist of a variety of tabletop exercises, drills, functional exercises, and full-scale exercises.

As appropriate, the County will use Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) procedures and tools to develop, conduct, and evaluate these exercises. Information on the HSEEP program can be found at <http://hseep.dhs.gov>.

The EMPC will work with other County departments to identify and implement corrective actions and mitigation measures, based on exercises conducted through Emergency Management.

6.4 Event Critique and After Action Reporting

In order to document and track lessons learned from exercises, the EMPC will conduct a review, or “hot wash,” with exercise participants after each exercise. The EMPC will also coordinate an After Action Report (AAR), which will describe the objectives of the exercise and document the results of the evaluation.

Similarly, reviews and AARs will be facilitated after an actual disaster that will document activities of the incident to improve the readiness of the County.

6.5 Community Outreach and Preparedness Education

Educational tools are used to teach the public about threats and disasters and what to do when an emergency occurs. The County maintains an active community preparedness program and recognizes that citizen preparedness and education are vital components of the County’s overall readiness.

6. Plan Development, Maintenance and Implementation

Information about the County's public education programs, hazard and mitigation information, and other emergency management and emergency services can be found on the County's website:

<http://www.co.jackson.or.us/SectionIndex.asp?SectionID=28>

A

Jackson County Code, Chapter 244

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CHAPTER 244
Organization for Emergency Management

- 244.01 Repealed.
- 244.02 Repealed.
- 244.03 Repealed.
- 244.04 Repealed.
- 244.05 Repealed.
- 244.06 Repealed.
- 244.07 Repealed.
- 244.08 Repealed.
- 244.09 Repealed.
- 244.10 Repealed.
- 244.11 Repealed.
- 244.12 Repealed.
- 244.13 Statement of purpose and authority.
- 244.14 Definitions.
- 244.15 Declaration of state of emergency.
- 244.16 Authority, control, and management of resources during state of emergency.
- 244.17 Scope and effect of rules and orders during a state of emergency.
- 244.18 Responsibility for Emergency Management within Jackson County.
- 244.19 Jackson County Emergency Operations Plan.
- 244.20 Emergency Operations Center.
- 244.21 Termination of state of emergency.
- 244.22 Penalties.
- 244.23 Separability.

CROSS REFERENCES

- State emergency operations center - see ORS 401.270
 - Local government emergency services - see ORS 401.305 et seq.
 - Reciprocal emergency aid and resources, State, counties and cities - see ORS 401.480
 - Nuclear accidents and catastrophes - see ORS 469.535
 - Emergency medical services plans - see ORS 682.205
 - Ambulance Service Advisory Committee - see ADM. Ch. 253
 - Mass gatherings - see GEN. OFF. Ch. 620
 - Emergency medical care for prisoners - see S.U. & P.S. 1072.01
 - Ambulance service areas - see S.U. & P.S. Ch. 1075
-

Appendix A. Jackson County Code, Chapter 244

| | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|--------|
| 105 | Organization for Emergency Management | 244.13 |
|-----|---------------------------------------|--------|

- 244.01** (Ord. 84-13. Passed 5-30-84; REPEALED by E. Ord. 86-28. Passed 11-17-86; P. Ord. 86-3. Passed 11-17-86.)
- 244.02** (Ord. 84-13. Passed 5-30-84; REPEALED by E. Ord. 86-28. Passed 11-17-86; P. Ord. 86-3. Passed 11-17-86.)
- 244.03** (Ord. 84-13. Passed 5-30-84; REPEALED by E. Ord. 86-28. Passed 11-17-86; P. Ord. 86-3. Passed 11-17-86.)
- 244.04** (Ord. 84-13. Passed 5-30-84; REPEALED by E. Ord. 86-28. Passed 11-17-86; P. Ord. 86-3. Passed 11-17-86.)
- 244.05** (E. Ord. 86-28. Passed 11-17-86; P. Ord. 86-3. Passed 11-17-86; REPEALED by E. Ord. 92-12. Passed 7-1-92; P. Ord. 92-11. Passed 7-15-92.)
- 244.06** (E. Ord. 86-28. Passed 11-17-86; P. Ord. 86-3. Passed 11-17-86; REPEALED by E. Ord. 92-12. Passed 7-1-92; P. Ord. 92-11. Passed 7-15-92.)
- 244.07** (E. Ord. 86-28. Passed 11-17-86; P. Ord. 86-3. Passed 11-17-86; REPEALED by E. Ord. 92-12. Passed 7-1-92; P. Ord. 92-11. Passed 7-15-92.)
- 244.08** (E. Ord. 86-28. Passed 11-17-86; P. Ord. 86-3. Passed 11-17-86; REPEALED by E. Ord. 92-12. Passed 7-1-92; P. Ord. 92-11. Passed 7-15-92.)
- 244.09** (E. Ord. 86-28. Passed 11-17-86; P. Ord. 86-3. Passed 11-17-86; REPEALED by E. Ord. 92-12. Passed 7-1-92; P. Ord. 92-11. Passed 7-15-92.)
- 244.10** (E. Ord. 86-28. Passed 11-17-86; P. Ord. 86-3. Passed 11-17-86; REPEALED by E. Ord. 92-12. Passed 7-1-92; P. Ord. 92-11. Passed 7-15-92.)
- 244.11** (E. Ord. 86-28. Passed 11-17-86; P. Ord. 86-3. Passed 11-17-86; REPEALED by E. Ord. 92-12. Passed 7-1-92; P. Ord. 92-11. Passed 7-15-92.)
- 244.12** (E. Ord. 86-28. Passed 11-17-86; P. Ord. 86-3. Passed 11-17-86; REPEALED by E. Ord. 92-12. Passed 7-1-92; P. Ord. 92-11. Passed 7-15-92.)
- 244.13 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY.**

It is the policy of the State of Oregon that preparations for emergencies and governmental responsibility for responding to emergencies be placed at the local government level. Pursuant to State statute, the executive officer or governing body of each county or city is responsible for the emergency services system within the respective jurisdiction. It is the purpose of this

244.14

ADMINISTRATION CODE

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ordinance to comply with these State requirements and to set out procedures for emergency response so that the County is better able to protect the health and welfare of its citizens.

(E. Ord. 94-1. Passed 1-12-94; P. Ord. 94-2. Passed 1-26-94.)

244.14 Definitions.

As used in Sections 244.13 to 244.22:

- (a) "Board" means the Jackson County Board of Commissioners.
- (b) "Disaster" means an actual or potential emergency that exceeds the capacity of either local government or the emergency services system to effectively respond and that requires immediate action in order to protect life and property.
- (c) "Disaster response" means a response by organizational units of local government exceeding mutual aid directed toward any emergency in an attempt to mitigate the effects of the emergency upon the public welfare. The effects of the emergency, either actual or potential, must be of such magnitude that available resources must be directed to the response effort.
- (d) "Emergency" means any manmade or natural event or circumstances causing or threatening loss of life, injury to person or property, human suffering, or financial loss and includes, but is not limited to, fire, explosion, flood, severe weather, drought, earthquake, volcanic activity, spills or releases of oil or hazardous material as defined in ORS 466.605, contamination, utility or transportation emergencies, disease, blight, infestation, civil disturbance, riot, sabotage, and war.
- (e) "Emergency response" means prompt action directed at safeguarding the public's welfare through procedures designed to minimize danger to life, health, property loss, or related impacts. The level of response is a function of the severity of the emergency, the impact or potential impact upon persons or property, and the ability of government to respond given limitations of budget, personnel, and equipment.
- (f) "Emergency Service Agency" means an organization within a local government that performs essential services for the public's benefit prior to, during, or following an emergency. Emergency service agencies include:
 - (1) Primary response organizations which are organizations within local governments that provide law enforcement, fire suppression, responses to spills or releases of oil or hazardous material as defined in ORS 466.605, medical treatment, and medical transportation; and
 - (2) Secondary response organizations which are organizations within local governments that provide for public works, road engineering and repair, and public health.

(g) "Incident Command System (ICS)" means an all risk system enabling emergency organizations to function in a multi-agency environment through the use of standardized organization, terminology, procedures, and communications. It provides a generic organizational structure with the five functional areas of command, operations, planning, logistics and finance.

(h) "Mutual aid" is a concept that allows resource sharing between two or more response organizations that are separately funded and whose jurisdictional areas do not overlap. Use of the resources is based upon written operational agreements (Mutual Aid Agreements) between two or more response organizations through which resources are shared and the functions of command and control have been agreed upon beforehand.

(i) "State of emergency" is an operational condition of government declared pursuant to Section 244.15 wherein the usual and customary procedures of government may be suspended to enable immediate resource deployment to safeguard life and property in accordance with the Jackson County Emergency Operations Plan.

(j) "Unified Command Concept" means the method by which local, State, and Federal agencies will work with the incident commander to:

- (1) Determine their roles and responsibilities for a given incident.
- (2) Determine their overall objectives for management of an incident.
- (3) Select a strategy to achieve agreed upon objectives.
- (4) Deploy resources to achieve agreed upon objectives.

(E. Ord. 94-1. Passed 1-12-94; P. Ord. 94-2. Passed 1-26-94.)

244.15 DECLARATION OF STATE OF EMERGENCY.

(a) The authority to declare a state of emergency rests with the Board of County Commissioners. If the chairman of the Board finds that circumstances prohibit timely action of the Board, the chairman of the Board is empowered to declare a state of emergency. In the event the chairman of the Board is unavailable or unable to perform his/her duties under this section, the duties shall be performed by the following individuals in the order listed: the vice-chair of the Board, the third member of the Board, or the County Administrator or the County Administrator's designee as set out in writing and filed with the Jackson County Emergency Operations Plan.

(b) A declaration of a state of emergency made other than by majority vote of the Board shall be deemed to be affirmed by the Board unless the Board, by majority vote, sets aside the declaration within forty-eight hours after the declaration was made.

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(c) When, in the judgment of the person or persons authorized under subsection (a) hereof, a state of emergency exists, or when a state of emergency has been declared by the President of the United States or the Governor of Oregon, the person or persons thus authorized may declare and publicize the existence of such state of emergency by any means that are deemed appropriate and will achieve notice throughout the County.

(d) Any declaration of a state of emergency must specify the geographical area covered by the declaration and shall state the factors that necessitate such action.

(E. Ord. 94-1. Passed 1-12-94; P. Ord. 94-2. Passed 1-26-94.)

244.16 AUTHORITY, CONTROL, AND MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES DURING STATE OF EMERGENCY.

When a state of emergency has been declared, the Board or those persons then in the position of authority under Section 244.15(a) are empowered, to the extent otherwise authorized by statute, to order and enforce emergency measures, including, but not limited to, the power to:

- (a) Redirect County funds for emergency use;
- (b) Suspend standard County procurement procedures;
- (c) Extend governmental authority to nonpublic resources (i.e. personnel and equipment) required to support regular County resources. When property is taken under such power, the owner of the property is entitled to reasonable compensation.
- (d) Enter into mutual aid agreements and agreements with other public and private agencies for use of resources, including police and law enforcement;
- (e) Establish a curfew for the emergency area;
- (f) Evacuate persons from the emergency area;
- (g) Limit the number of persons who may congregate in public within the emergency area;
- (h) Restrict and regulate vehicular and pedestrian traffic to, from, and within the emergency area;
- (i) Curtail or suspend commercial activity within the emergency area;
- (j) Direct all rescue and salvage work, and do all things deemed advisable and necessary to alleviate the immediate condition;

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(k) Designate persons to coordinate the work of public and private relief agencies operating in such area and exclude from such area any person or agency refusing to cooperate with and work under such coordinator or to cooperate with other agencies engaged in emergency work;

(l) Control, restrict, and regulate the distribution and use of food, feed, fuel, clothing, other commodities, materials, goods, and services by rationing, freezing, use of quotas, prohibitions on shipments, price fixing, allocation, or other means;

(m) Direct activities in connection with the use, conservation, and salvage of essential materials, services, and facilities. These materials, services, and facilities may include production, transportation, power and/or communication facilities, the training and supply of labor, health and medical care, housing, rehabilitation, education, child care, recreation, and consumer protection; and

(n) Take any other action that may be necessary for the management of resources following an emergency.

(E. Ord. 94-1. Passed 1-12-94; P. Ord. 94-2. Passed 1-26-94.)

244.17 SCOPE AND EFFECT OF RULES AND ORDERS DURING A STATE OF EMERGENCY.

(a) The authority to issue or promulgate rules and orders under this chapter may be exercised with respect to the entire area over which the Board has jurisdiction or to any specified part thereof.

(b) All rules and orders issued under authority conferred by this chapter shall have the full force and effect of law during a declared state of emergency. All previously existing ordinances, rules, and orders inconsistent with this chapter shall be inoperative during the period of time and to the extent such inconsistencies exist.

(c) The County Administrator, on behalf of the County, shall have the authority to enter into mutual aid agreements between the County and cities within the County or neighboring counties. These agreements may provide for the support of the activities of these other jurisdictions during a state of emergency but may not provide for the assumption of control over non-Jackson County personnel, equipment, or resources.

(E. Ord. 94-1. Passed 1-12-94; P. Ord. 94-2. Passed 1-26-94.)

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244.18 RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT WITHIN JACKSON COUNTY.

There is hereby formed in Jackson County an Emergency Management Program. The County Administrator has responsibility for the organization, administration, and operation of the Jackson County Emergency Management Program, subject to the direction and control of the County governing body (ORS 401.305), and this chapter.

The County Administrator shall appoint a Manager to administer the Emergency Management Program. The appointed manager shall be responsible for day-to-day operations defined in ORS 401.025(6).

(E. Ord. 94-1. Passed 1-12-94; P. Ord. 94-2. Passed 1-26-94.)

244.19 JACKSON COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN.

The Emergency Management Program shall be responsible for the preparation of an emergency operations plan, hereinafter referred to as "plan." This plan shall be a written document detailing mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery processes for use in dealing with actual or potential disasters, and shall provide a framework within which emergency response agencies may function to safeguard life and property. The plan is intended to be used only as a guide and does not carry the force of law. All County departments are authorized to take immediate action outside of the plan when human life is threatened. Nothing within this section requires the County to provide services to a city exceeding provisions of the Emergency Operations Plan.

(E. Ord. 94-1. Passed 1-12-94; P. Ord. 94-2. Passed 1-26-94.)

244.20 EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER.

(a) To facilitate emergency response, an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be established as needed. The EOC will be staffed and equipped to enable radio communications with field units and on-site command posts, and with the State of Oregon Emergency Operations Center, the State of Oregon Emergency Management (OEM), and Emergency Management Program.

(b) The EOC shall be established in one of the following locations:

- (1) The Southern Oregon Regional Communications (SORC) board room on the fourth floor of the Jackson County Courthouse;
- (2) The State Police Office located at 2700 North Pacific Highway, Medford.

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Chapter 401 — Emergency Management and Services

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DEFINITIONS

401.025 Definitions. As used in this chapter:

(1) “Emergency” means a human created or natural event or circumstance that causes or threatens widespread loss of life, injury to person or property, human suffering or financial loss, including but not limited to:

(a) Fire, explosion, flood, severe weather, landslides or mud slides, drought, earthquake, volcanic activity, tsunamis or other oceanic phenomena, spills or releases of oil or hazardous material as defined in ORS 466.605, contamination, utility or transportation emergencies, disease, blight, infestation, civil disturbance, riot, sabotage, acts of terrorism and war; and

(b) A rapid influx of individuals from outside this state, a rapid migration of individuals from one part of this state to another or a rapid displacement of individuals if the influx, migration or displacement results from the type of event or circumstance described in paragraph (a) of this subsection.

(2) “Emergency service agency” means an organization within a local government that performs essential services for the public’s benefit before, during or after an emergency, such as law enforcement, fire control, health, medical and sanitation services, public works and engineering, public information and communications.

(3) “Emergency services” means activities engaged in by state and local government agencies to prepare for an emergency and to prevent, minimize, respond to or recover

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from an emergency, including but not limited to coordination, preparedness planning, training, interagency liaison, fire fighting, oil or hazardous material spill or release cleanup as defined in ORS 466.605, law enforcement, medical, health and sanitation services, engineering and public works, search and rescue activities, warning and public information, damage assessment, administration and fiscal management, and those measures defined as “civil defense” in 50 U.S.C. app. 2252.

(4) “Local government” has the meaning given that term in ORS 174.116.

(5) “Major disaster” means any event defined as a “major disaster” under 42 U.S.C. 5122(2). [1983 c.586 §2; 1985 c.733 §21; 1987 c.373 §84; 1989 c.361 §8; 1991 c.418 §1; 1991 c.956 §10; 1993 c.187 §1; 1999 c.935 §29; 2005 c.825 §9; 2007 c.97 §10; 2007 c.223 §5; 2007 c.740 §20; 2009 c.718 §17]

401.030 [Amended by 1967 c.595 §1; 1969 c.80 §8; 1975 c.379 §9; 1975 c.624 §1; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

RESPONSIBILITY FOR EMERGENCY SERVICES

401.032 Statement of policy and purpose. (1) The general purpose of this chapter is to reduce the vulnerability of the State of Oregon to loss of life, injury to persons or property and human suffering and financial loss resulting from emergencies, and to provide for recovery and relief assistance for the victims of emergencies.

(2) It is declared to be the policy and intent of the Legislative Assembly that preparations for emergencies and governmental responsibility for responding to emergencies be placed at the local level. The state shall prepare for emergencies, but shall not assume authority or responsibility for responding to an emergency unless the appropriate response is beyond the capability of the city and county in which the emergency occurs, the city or county fails to act, or the emergency involves two or more counties. [Formerly 401.015]

401.035 Responsibility for emergency services systems. (1) The emergency services system is composed of all agencies and organizations involved in the coordinated delivery of emergency services. The Governor is responsible for the emergency services system within the State of Oregon. The executive officer or governing body of each county or city of this state is responsible for the emergency services system within that jurisdiction.

(2) In carrying out their responsibilities for emergency services systems, the Governor and the executive officers or governing bodies of the counties or cities may delegate any administrative or operative authority vested in them by this chapter and provide for the subdelegation of that authority. [1983 c.586 §3; 2009 c.718 §24]

401.039 [2007 c.740 §19; 2009 c.718 §29; renumbered 401.198 in 2009]

401.040 [Amended by 1963 c.528 §1; 1967 c.419 §33; 1969 c.80 §9; 1975 c.379 §10; 1975 c.624 §2; 1981 c.615 §4; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.041 [2002 s.s.1 c.7 §1; renumbered 402.100 in 2009]

401.043 [2002 s.s.1 c.7 §2; renumbered 402.105 in 2009]

401.045 [1983 c.586 §18; 1993 c.187 §2; repealed by 2002 s.s.1 c.7 §3]

401.050 [Amended by 1963 c.528 §2; 1967 c.419 §34; 1967 c.595 §2; 1969 c.80 §10; 1969 c.314 §32; 1981 c.615 §5; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT BY THE STATE

(Office of Emergency Management)

401.052 Responsibilities of Office of Emergency Management. (1) The Office of Emergency Management is established in the Oregon Military Department.

(2) The office shall be responsible for:

(a) Coordinating and facilitating private sector and governmental efforts to prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from emergencies; and

(b) Coordinating exercises and training, planning, preparedness, response, mitigation and recovery activities with state and local emergency services agencies and organizations.

(3) The office shall prepare a statewide emergency management plan and update the plan from time to time as necessary. [Formerly 401.257]

401.054 Agency liaison with Office of Emergency Management. (1) The following state agencies shall designate a person within each agency to act as a liaison with the Office of Emergency Management:

(a) The Department of Transportation;

(b) The State Department of Agriculture;

(c) The Department of Environmental Quality;

(d) The Department of Human Services;

(e) The State Department of Energy;

(f) The Oregon Department of Administrative Services;

(g) The Department of State Police;

(h) The State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries;

(i) The Oregon Health Authority; and

(j) The Oregon Military Department.

(2) Each person designated as a liaison under subsection (1) of this section shall assist in the coordination of the functions of the person's agency that relate to emergency preparedness and response with similar functions of the Office of Emergency Management. [Formerly 401.259]

401.055 [1983 c.586 §4; 1991 c.605 §1; 1993 c.187 §3; 2007 c.408 §1; 2007 c.740 §21; renumbered 401.165 in 2009]

401.060 [Amended by 1963 c.528 §4; 1967 c.595 §3; 1969 c.80 §11; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.062 Office of Emergency Management; appointment of director. (1) The Office of Emergency Management is under the supervision and control of a director, who is responsible for the performance of the duties, functions and powers of the office.

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(2) The Adjutant General, with the approval of the Governor, shall appoint the Director of the Office of Emergency Management, who holds office at the pleasure of the Adjutant General.

(3) The director shall be paid a salary as provided by law or, if not so provided, as prescribed by the Adjutant General, with the approval of the Governor.

(4) For purposes of administration, subject to the approval of the Adjutant General, the director may organize and reorganize the office as the director considers necessary to properly conduct the work of the office.

(5) The director may divide the functions of the office into administrative divisions. Subject to the approval of the Adjutant General, the director may appoint an individual to administer each division. The administrator of each division serves at the pleasure of the director and is not subject to the provisions of ORS chapter 240. Each individual appointed under this subsection must be well qualified by technical training and experience in the functions to be performed by the individual. [Formerly 401.261]

401.064 [1975 c.379 §3; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.065 [1983 c.586 §5; 2009 c.718 §39; renumbered 401.168 in 2009]

401.066 [1975 c.379 §2; 1977 c.248 §3; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.068 [1975 c.379 §4; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.070 [Repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.072 Appointment of deputy director. (1) The Director of the Office of Emergency Management may, by written order filed with the Secretary of State, appoint a deputy director. The deputy director serves at the pleasure of the director, has authority to act for the director in the absence of the director and is subject to the control of the director at all times.

(2) Subject to any applicable provisions of ORS chapter 240, the director shall appoint all subordinate officers and employees of the Office of Emergency Management, prescribe their duties and fix their compensation. [Formerly 401.263]

401.074 [1983 c.586 §6; 2009 c.718 §40; renumbered 401.185 in 2009]

401.075 [1977 c.248 §2; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.076 Rules. In accordance with applicable provisions of ORS chapter 183, the Director of the Office of Emergency Management may adopt rules necessary for the administration of the laws that the Office of Emergency Management is charged with administering. [Formerly 401.265]

401.080 [Amended by 1953 c.6 §4; 1967 c.595 §4; 1975 c.379 §11; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.082 Advisory and technical committees. (1) To aid and advise the Director of the Office of Emergency Management in the performance of the functions of the Office of Emergency Management, the director may establish such advisory and technical

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committees as the director considers necessary. The committees may be continuing or temporary. The director shall determine the representation, membership, terms and organization of the committees and shall appoint their members. The director is an ex officio member of each committee.

(2) Members of the committees are not entitled to compensation, but in the discretion of the director may be reimbursed from funds available to the office for actual and necessary travel and other expenses incurred by them in the performance of their official duties in the manner and amount provided in ORS 292.495. [Formerly 401.267]

401.085 [1983 c.586 §7; 2009 c.718 §41; renumbered 401.188 in 2009]

401.088 Interagency agreements. The Director of the Office of Emergency Management may enter into interagency agreements with other state agencies that the director determines are necessary to carry out the duties of the Office of Emergency Management. [Formerly 401.269]

401.090 [Repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.092 Duties of director; rules. The Director of the Office of Emergency Management shall be responsible for coordinating and facilitating exercises and training, emergency planning, preparedness, response, mitigation and recovery activities with the state and local emergency services agencies and organizations, and shall, with the approval of the Adjutant General or as directed by the Governor:

- (1) Make rules that are necessary and proper for the administration and implementation of this chapter;
- (2) Coordinate the activities of all public and private organizations specifically related to providing emergency services within this state;
- (3) Maintain a cooperative liaison with emergency management agencies and organizations of local governments, other states and the federal government;
- (4) Have such additional authority, duties and responsibilities authorized by this chapter or as may be directed by the Governor;
- (5) Administer grants relating to emergency program management under ORS 401.305, seismic rehabilitation, emergency services for the state and the statewide 2-1-1 system as provided in ORS 403.430;
- (6) Provide for and staff a State Emergency Operations Center to aid the Governor and the Office of Emergency Management in the performance of duties under this chapter;
- (7) Serve as the Governor's authorized representative for coordination of certain response activities and managing the recovery process;
- (8) Establish training and professional standards for local emergency program management personnel;
- (9) Establish task forces and advisory groups to assist the office in achieving mandated responsibilities;
- (10) Enforce compliance requirements of federal and state agencies for receiving funds and conducting designated emergency functions;
- (11) Oversee the design, implementation and support of a statewide 2-1-1 system as provided under ORS 403.415; and
- (12) Coordinate the activities of state and local governments to enable state and local governments to work together during domestic incidents as provided in the National

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Incident Management System established by the Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 of February 28, 2003. [Formerly 401.270]

401.094 System for notification of emergencies; emergency management coordinators; rules. (1)(a) The Department of State Police shall maintain a system for the notification and interagency coordination of state resources in response to emergencies involving multijurisdictional cooperation between the various levels of government and private business entities.

(b) The department shall provide the Office of Emergency Management with a service level agreement that describes the continued daily operations and maintenance of the system, the services and supplies needed to maintain the system 24 hours a day, every day of the year, and the policies and procedures that support the overall notification system.

(2) The notification system shall be managed by the Office of Emergency Management as a continuously available communications network and a component of the state's emergency operations center.

(3) The notification system shall be the primary point of contact by which any public agency provides the state notification of an emergency or disaster, or requests access to state and federal resources.

(4) Each department of state government, and those agencies of state government identified in the statewide emergency management plan prepared under ORS 401.052 as having emergency service or administrative responsibilities, shall appoint an emergency management coordinator as their representative to work with the Office of Emergency Management on the development and implementation of emergency plans and procedures.

(5) The Office of Emergency Management shall adopt rules relating to the planning, administration and operation of the notification system maintained under this section. [Formerly 401.275]

401.095 [1983 c.586 §8; renumbered 401.192 in 2009]

401.096 Federal grants for emergency management and services; authority of office. (1) The Office of Emergency Management is designated as the sole agency of the State of Oregon for the purpose of negotiating agreements with the United States Department of Homeland Security or other appropriate federal agency, on behalf of the state, for the acquisition of federal funds for the purpose of providing emergency program management and emergency services. All city or county emergency management programs, emergency service agencies and state agencies applying for such funds shall coordinate with the office on development of proposals and shall submit applications to the department to be reviewed or processed, or both.

(2) The office is authorized to accept and receive on behalf of the state, counties and cities federal funds for the purposes of emergency program management and emergency services. [Formerly 401.280]

401.100 [Repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.105 [1983 c.586 §9; renumbered 401.204 in 2009]

401.106 [2007 c.223 §1; renumbered 401.962 in 2009]

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401.107 [2007 c.223 §§3,4; renumbered 401.965 in 2009]

401.108 [2007 c.223 §7(3); renumbered 401.970 in 2009]

401.109 Oregon Homeland Security Council. (1) The Oregon Homeland Security Council is created within the Office of Emergency Management. The council shall:

(a) Receive briefings on security matters for which the office is responsible at least annually from state agencies and organizations as determined by the council; and

(b) Advise state agencies with responsibility for security matters on the future direction of the office's planning, preparedness, response and recovery activities.

(2) The membership of the council shall consist of:

(a) Four members from the Legislative Assembly appointed as follows:

(A) Two members from the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate; and

(B) Two members from the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(b) The Governor;

(c) The Adjutant General;

(d) The Superintendent of State Police;

(e) The Director of the Office of Emergency Management; and

(f) Additional members appointed by the Governor who the Governor determines necessary to fulfill the functions of the council, including state agency heads, elected state officials, local government officials, a member of the governing body of an Indian tribe and representatives from the private sector.

(3) Each member appointed to the council under subsection (2)(a) and (f) of this section serves at the pleasure of the appointing authority. The membership of a public official ceases upon termination of the office held by the official at the time of appointment to the council.

(4) The Governor shall be chairperson of the council.

(5) Members of the council are not entitled to compensation but, at the discretion of the director, may be reimbursed, in the manner and amount provided in ORS 292.495, from funds available to the office for actual and necessary travel and other expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as members of the council. [Formerly 401.881]

Note: 401.109 was enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but was not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 401 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

401.110 [Amended by 1975 c.379 §12; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.115 [Formerly 401.530; renumbered 401.175 in 2009]

401.120 [Repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.125 [Formerly 401.630; renumbered 401.232 in 2009]

401.130 [Repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.135 [Formerly 401.640; 1997 c.14 §1; renumbered 401.234 in 2009]

401.140 [Repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.145 [Formerly 401.650; renumbered 401.178 in 2009]

401.150 [Repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.155 [Formerly 401.660; 2009 c.718 §43; renumbered 401.236 in 2009]

401.160 [Amended by 1953 c.6 §4; 1955 c.451 §1; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

(Declaration of State of Emergency)

401.165 Declaration of state of emergency; procedures. (1) The Governor may declare a state of emergency by proclamation at the request of a county governing body or after determining that an emergency has occurred or is imminent.

(2) All requests by a county governing body that the Governor declare an emergency shall be sent to the Office of Emergency Management. Cities must submit requests through the governing body of the county in which the majority of the city's property is located. Requests from counties shall be in writing and include the following:

(a) A certification signed by the county governing body that all local resources have been expended; and

(b) A preliminary assessment of property damage or loss, injuries and deaths.

(3)(a) If, in the judgment of the Adjutant General, the Governor cannot be reached by available communications facilities in time to respond appropriately to an emergency, the Adjutant General shall notify the Secretary of State or, if the Secretary of State is not available, the State Treasurer that the Governor is not available.

(b) After notice from the Adjutant General that the Governor is not available, the elected state official so notified may declare a state of emergency pursuant to the provisions of subsections (1) and (2) of this section.

(c) If the Adjutant General is unavailable to carry out the duties described in this subsection, such duties shall be performed by the Director of the Office of Emergency Management.

(4) Any state of emergency declared by the Secretary of State or State Treasurer pursuant to this section has the same force and effect as if issued by the Governor, except that it must be affirmed by the Governor as soon as the Governor is reached. However, if the Governor does not set aside the proclamation within 24 hours of being reached, the proclamation shall be considered affirmed by the Governor.

(5) Any proclamation of a state of emergency must specify the geographical area covered by the proclamation. Such area shall be no larger than necessary to effectively respond to the emergency.

(6) The governing body of each county shall establish a procedure for receiving, processing and transmitting to the Office of Emergency Management, in a timely manner, a request submitted by a city that the Governor declare an emergency. [Formerly 401.055]

401.168 Governor's powers during state of emergency; suspension of agency rules. (1) During a state of emergency, the Governor has complete authority over all

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executive agencies of state government and the right to exercise, within the area designated in the proclamation, all police powers vested in the state by the Oregon Constitution in order to effectuate the purposes of this chapter.

(2) During a state of emergency, the Governor has authority to suspend provisions of any order or rule of any state agency, if the Governor determines and declares that strict compliance with the provisions of the order or rule would in any way prevent, hinder or delay mitigation of the effects of the emergency.

(3) During a state of emergency, the Governor has authority to direct any agencies in the state government to utilize and employ state personnel, equipment and facilities for the performance of any activities designed to prevent or alleviate actual or threatened damage due to the emergency, and may direct the agencies to provide supplemental services and equipment to local governments to restore any services in order to provide for the health and safety of the citizens of the affected area. [Formerly 401.065]

401.170 [Amended by 1963 c.179 §1; 1971 c.766 §1; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.175 Additional powers during emergency. During the existence of an emergency, the Governor may:

(1) Assume complete control of all emergency operations in the area specified in a proclamation of a state of emergency issued under ORS 401.165, direct all rescue and salvage work and do all things deemed advisable and necessary to alleviate the immediate conditions.

(2) Assume control of all police and law enforcement activities in such area, including the activities of all local police and peace officers.

(3) Close all roads and highways in such area to traffic or by order of the Governor limit the travel on such roads to such extent as the Governor deems necessary and expedient.

(4) Designate persons to coordinate the work of public and private relief agencies operating in such area and exclude from such area any person or agency refusing to cooperate with and work under such coordinator or to cooperate with other agencies engaged in emergency work.

(5) Require the aid and assistance of any state or other public or quasi-public agencies in the performance of duties and work attendant upon the emergency conditions in such area. [Formerly 401.115]

401.178 Removal of disaster debris or wreckage; unconditional authorization of community; liability for injury or damage. (1) Whenever the Governor has declared a disaster emergency to exist under the laws of this state, or the President of the United States, at the request of the Governor, has declared a major disaster or emergency to exist in this state, the Governor is authorized:

(a) Through the use of state departments or agencies, or the use of any of the state's instrumentalities, to clear or remove from publicly or privately owned land or water, debris and wreckage which may threaten public health or safety, or public or private property.

(b) To accept funds from the federal government and utilize such funds to make grants to any political subdivision for the purpose of removing debris or wreckage from publicly or privately owned land or water.

(2) Authority under subsection (1) of this section shall not be exercised unless the affected political subdivision, corporation, organization, or individual shall first present

an unconditional authorization for removal of such debris or wreckage from public and private property and, in the case of removal of debris or wreckage from private property, shall first agree to indemnify the state government against any claim arising from such removal.

(3) Whenever the Governor provides for clearance of debris or wreckage pursuant to subsections (1) and (2) of this section, employees of the designated state agencies or individuals appointed by the Governor are authorized to enter upon private lands or waters and perform any tasks necessary to the removal or clearance operation.

(4) Except in cases of willful misconduct, gross negligence or bad faith, any state employee or individual appointed by the Governor authorized to perform duties necessary to the removal of debris or wreckage shall not be liable for death of or injury to persons or damage to property. [Formerly 401.145]

401.180 [Repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.185 Providing temporary housing during emergency. Whenever the Governor has declared a state of emergency or the President of the United States has declared an emergency or a major disaster to exist in this state, the Governor, with the concurrence of the Joint Committee on Ways and Means or the Emergency Board, if the Legislative Assembly is not in session, is authorized:

(1) To enter into purchase, lease or other arrangements with any agency of the United States for temporary housing units to be occupied by disaster victims and to make the units available to local governments of the state.

(2) To assist any local government of this state which requires temporary housing for disaster victims following the declaration of a state of emergency to acquire and prepare a site to receive and utilize temporary housing units by:

(a) Advancing or lending funds available to the Governor from any appropriation made by the Legislative Assembly or from any other source; and

(b) Passing through funds made available by any public or private agency. [Formerly 401.074]

401.186 Waiver of waiting period for unemployment benefits. If the Governor by proclamation has declared a state of emergency under ORS 401.165, the Governor may waive the one-week waiting period required by ORS 657.155 for persons making a claim for unemployment benefits who reside within the geographical area subject to the proclamation and specified by the Governor. [2008 c.23 §2]

Note: Section 4, chapter 23, Oregon Laws 2008, provides:

Sec. 4. Sections 1 and 2 [401.186] of this 2008 Act and the amendments to ORS 657.155 by section 3 of this 2008 Act become operative when federal law permits without penalty a waiver under section 2 of this 2008 Act of the one-week waiting period required by ORS 657.155. [2008 c.23 §4]

401.188 Management of resources during emergency; rules. Whenever the Governor has declared a state of emergency, the Governor may issue, amend and enforce rules and orders to:

(1) Control, restrict and regulate by rationing, freezing, use of quotas, prohibitions on shipments, price fixing, allocation or other means, the use, sale or distribution of food, feed, fuel, clothing and other commodities, materials, goods and services;

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(2) Prescribe and direct activities in connection with use, conservation, salvage and prevention of waste of materials, services and facilities, including, but not limited to, production, transportation, power and communication facilities training, and supply of labor, utilization of industrial plants, health and medical care, nutrition, housing, rehabilitation, education, welfare, child care, recreation, consumer protection and other essential civil needs; and

(3) Take any other action that may be necessary for the management of resources following an emergency. [Formerly 401.085]

401.190 [Amended by 1963 c.528 §5; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.192 Effect of rules and orders during emergency; scope; effect; termination.

(1) All rules and orders issued under authority conferred by ORS 401.165 to 401.236 shall have the full force and effect of law both during and after the declaration of a state of emergency. All existing laws, ordinances, rules and orders inconsistent with ORS 401.165 to 401.236 shall be inoperative during the period of time and to the extent such inconsistencies exist.

(2) The authority exercised under ORS 401.165 to 401.236 may be exercised with respect to the entire territory over which the Governor has jurisdiction, or to any specified part thereof.

(3) When real or personal property is taken under power granted by ORS 401.188, the owner of the property shall be entitled to reasonable compensation from the state.

(4) The powers granted to the Governor by ORS 401.165 to 401.236 shall continue until termination of the state of emergency. The powers granted to the Governor by ORS 401.185 may continue beyond the termination of the state of emergency and shall be terminated by proclamation of the Governor or by joint resolution of the Legislative Assembly. [Formerly 401.095]

401.195 [1981 c.763 §2; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.198 Seizure of firearms during emergency. (1) As used in this section, “unit of government” means any department or agency of the federal government and any public body as defined by ORS 174.109.

(2) Notwithstanding ORS 401.165 to 401.236, a unit of government may not seize a firearm from an individual who lawfully possesses the firearm during a state of emergency declared under ORS 401.165.

(3) If a unit of government seizes a firearm from an individual during a state of emergency in violation of this section, the individual may recover from the unit of government that seized the firearm all costs incurred in the recovery of the firearm, including attorney fees, court costs and any other costs incurred in the recovery of the firearm. [Formerly 401.039]

401.200 [1981 c.763 §3; 1983 c.586 §27; renumbered 401.355]

401.204 Termination of state of emergency. (1) The Governor shall terminate the state of emergency by proclamation when the emergency no longer exists, or when the threat of an emergency has passed.

(2) The state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor may be terminated at any time by joint resolution of the Legislative Assembly. [Formerly 401.105]

401.205 [1981 c.763 §4; 1983 c.586 §28; renumbered 401.365]

401.210 [Formerly 401.820; 1983 c.586 §29; renumbered 401.375]

401.215 [Formerly 401.830; 1983 c.586 §30; renumbered 401.385]

401.220 [1981 c.763 §5; 1983 c.586 §31; renumbered 401.395]

401.225 [1981 c.763 §6; 1983 c.586 §32; renumbered 401.405]

401.230 [1981 c.763 §7; 1983 c.586 §33; renumbered 401.415]

(Declaration of Major Disaster)

401.232 Federal financial assistance to political subdivision. Whenever, at the request of the Governor, the President of the United States has declared a major disaster to exist in this state, the Governor is authorized:

(1) Upon determination that a political subdivision of the state will suffer a substantial loss of tax and other revenues from a major disaster and has demonstrated a need for financial assistance to perform its governmental functions, to apply to the federal government, on behalf of the political subdivision, for a loan; and to receive and disburse the proceeds of any approved loan to any applicant political subdivision.

(2) To determine the amount needed to restore or resume its governmental functions, and to certify the same to the federal government, provided, however, that no application amount shall exceed 25 percent of the annual operating budget of the applicant political subdivision for the fiscal year in which the major disaster occurs.

(3) To recommend to the federal government, based upon the review of the Governor, the cancellation of all or any part of repayment when, in the first three full fiscal year period following the major disaster, the revenues of the political subdivision are insufficient to meet its operating expenses, including additional disaster-related expenses of a municipal operation character. [Formerly 401.125]

401.234 Federal financial assistance to individuals or families. Whenever the President of the United States, at the request of the Governor, with the concurrence of the Emergency Board or Joint Ways and Means Committee of the Legislative Assembly, has declared a major disaster to exist in this state, the Governor is authorized:

(1) Upon determination that financial assistance is essential to meet disaster-related necessary expenses or serious needs of individuals or families adversely affected by a major disaster that cannot be otherwise adequately met from other means of assistance, to accept a grant by the federal government to fund such financial assistance, subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed upon the grant.

(2) To enter into an agreement with the federal government, or any officer or agency thereof, pledging the state to participate in the funding of the assistance authorized in subsection (1) of this section in an amount not to exceed 25 percent thereof.

(3) To make financial grants to help meet disaster-related necessary expenses or serious needs of individuals or families adversely affected by a major disaster which cannot otherwise adequately be met from other means of assistance. [Formerly 401.135]

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401.235 [1981 c.763 §8; 1983 c.586 §34; renumbered 401.425]

401.236 Rules. The Governor is authorized to make rules and regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of ORS 401.165 to 401.236. [Formerly 401.155]

401.240 [1981 c.763 §9; 1983 c.586 §35; renumbered 401.435]

401.245 [1981 c.763 §10; 1983 c.586 §36; renumbered 401.445]

401.250 [1981 c.763 §11; 1983 c.586 §37; renumbered 401.455]

401.255 [1981 c.763 §12; 1983 c.586 §38; renumbered 401.465]

401.257 [2007 c.740 §2; 2009 c.718 §35; renumbered 401.052 in 2009]

401.259 [2007 c.740 §8; 2009 c.595 §224; renumbered 401.054 in 2009]

401.260 [1983 c.586 §10; 1993 c.187 §4; repealed by 2007 c.740 §42]

401.261 [2007 c.740 §3; renumbered 401.062 in 2009]

401.263 [2007 c.740 §4; renumbered 401.072 in 2009]

401.265 [2007 c.740 §5; renumbered 401.076 in 2009]

401.267 [2007 c.740 §6; renumbered 401.082 in 2009]

401.269 [2007 c.740 §7; renumbered 401.088 in 2009]

401.270 [1983 c.586 §11; 1993 c.187 §5; 2003 c.556 §2; 2005 c.526 §10; 2005 c.813 §3; 2005 c.825 §10; 2007 c.740 §22; 2009 c.718 §42; renumbered 401.092 in 2009]

401.271 [2007 c.98 §1; renumbered 401.975 in 2009]

401.272 [2007 c.98 §3; 2009 c.718 §30; renumbered 401.977 in 2009]

401.273 [2007 c.98 §4; renumbered 404.350 in 2009]

401.274 [2007 c.98 §5; 2009 c.718 §31; renumbered 401.978 in 2009]

401.275 [1993 c.187 §8; 2007 c.740 §23; 2009 c.718 §36; renumbered 401.094 in 2009]

401.280 [1983 c.586 §22; 1993 c.187 §6; 2007 c.740 §24; 2008 c.18 §8; renumbered 401.096 in 2009]

401.282 [2005 c.526 §1; renumbered 403.400 in 2009]

401.284 [2005 c.526 §3; renumbered 403.405 in 2009]

401.286 [2005 c.526 §4; renumbered 403.410 in 2009]

401.288 [2005 c.526 §5; renumbered 403.415 in 2009]

401.290 [2005 c.526 §6; renumbered 403.420 in 2009]

401.292 [2005 c.526 §7; renumbered 403.425 in 2009]

401.294 [2005 c.526 §8; renumbered 403.430 in 2009]

401.296 [2005 c.526 §9; renumbered 403.435 in 2009]

401.300 [2005 c.813 §2; 2007 c.740 §25; 2009 c.595 §225; renumbered 401.910 in 2009]

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT BY CITIES AND COUNTIES

(Emergency Management Agency)

401.305 Emergency management agency of city or county; emergency program manager; coordination of emergency management functions. (1) Each county of this state shall, and each city may, establish an emergency management agency which shall be directly responsible to the executive officer or governing body of the county or city.

(2) The executive officer or governing body of each county and any city which participates shall appoint an emergency program manager who shall have responsibility for the organization, administration and operation of such agency, subject to the direction and control of the county or city.

(3) The local governing bodies of counties and cities that have both city and county emergency management programs shall jointly establish policies which provide direction and identify and define the purpose and roles of the individual emergency management programs, specify the responsibilities of the emergency program managers and staff and establish lines of communication, succession and authority of elected officials for an effective and efficient response to emergency conditions.

(4) Each emergency management agency shall perform emergency program management functions within the territorial limits of the county or city and may perform such functions outside the territorial limits as required under any mutual aid or cooperative assistance agreement or as authorized by the county or city.

(5) The emergency management functions shall include, as a minimum:

(a) Coordination of the planning activities necessary to prepare and maintain a current emergency operations plan, management and maintenance of emergency operating facilities from which elected and appointed officials can direct emergency and disaster response activities;

(b) Establishment of an incident command structure for management of a coordinated response by all local emergency service agencies; and

(c) Coordination with the Office of Emergency Management to integrate effective practices in emergency preparedness and response as provided in the National Incident Management System established by the Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 of February 28, 2003. [1983 c.586 §12; 1993 c.187 §9; 2005 c.825 §11]

401.307 Emergency management agency appropriation; tax levy. (1) Each county and city may make appropriations, in the manner provided by law for making appropriations for the expenses of the county or city, for the payment of expenses of its emergency management agency and may levy taxes upon the taxable property within the county or city.

(2) An appropriation made under subsection (1) of this section shall be budgeted so that it is possible to identify it as a distinguishable expense category. [Formerly 401.325]

(Declaration of State of Emergency)

401.309 Declaration of state of emergency by city or county; procedures; mandatory evacuations. (1) The governing body of a city or county in this state may declare, by ordinance or resolution, that a state of emergency exists within the city or county. The ordinance or resolution must limit the duration of the state of emergency to the period of time during which the conditions giving rise to the declaration exist or are likely to remain in existence.

(2) A city or county in this state may, by ordinance or resolution, establish procedures to prepare for and carry out any activity to prevent, minimize, respond to or recover from an emergency. The ordinance or resolution shall describe the conditions required for the declaration of a state of emergency within the jurisdiction.

(3) An ordinance or resolution adopted under subsection (2) of this section may designate the emergency management agency, if any, or any other agency or official of the city or county as the agency or official charged with carrying out emergency duties or functions under the ordinance.

(4) A city or county may authorize an agency or official to order mandatory evacuations of residents and other individuals after a state of emergency is declared under this section. An evacuation under an ordinance or resolution authorized under subsection (2) of this section shall be ordered only when necessary for public safety or when necessary for the efficient conduct of activities that minimize or mitigate the effects of the emergency.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect or diminish the powers of the Governor during a state of emergency declared under ORS 401.165. The provisions of ORS 401.165 to 401.236 supersede the provisions of an ordinance or resolution authorized by this section when the Governor declares a state of emergency within any area in which such an ordinance or resolution applies. [1997 c.361 §2; 2009 c.718 §32]

401.310 [Amended by 1953 c.394 §10; 1969 c.80 §12; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.315 City or county authorized to incur obligations for emergency services; county determination of emergency. In carrying out the provisions of this chapter, counties or cities may enter into contracts and incur obligations necessary to mitigate, prepare for, respond to or recover from an emergency or major disaster. A county shall assess whether an emergency exists. [1983 c.586 §13; 1991 c.418 §2; 2009 c.718 §44]

401.320 [Amended by 1953 c.394 §10; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.325 [1983 c.586 §14; renumbered 401.307 in 2009]

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401.330 [Amended by 1953 c.394 §10; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.335 Temporary housing for disaster victims; political subdivision's authority. Any political subdivision of this state is expressly authorized to acquire, temporarily or permanently, by purchase, lease, or otherwise, sites required for installation of temporary housing units for disaster victims, and to enter into arrangements necessary to prepare or equip such sites to utilize the housing units. [Formerly 401.620]

401.337 [1991 c.956 §2; 1993 c.187 §10; 1995 c.511 §1; 1997 c.520 §§1,1a; 2007 c.740 §26; renumbered 401.915 in 2009]

401.340 [Amended by 1953 c.394 §10; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.343 [1991 c.956 §4; 1997 c.520 §2; 2005 c.813 §4; renumbered 401.918 in 2009]

401.345 [1991 c.956 §§5,6,7; 1995 c.511 §2; 1997 c.520 §3; renumbered 401.920 in 2009]

401.347 [1991 c.956 §8; 2007 c.740 §27; 2009 c.595 §226; renumbered 401.922 in 2009]

401.350 [Amended by 1953 c.394 §10; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.353 [1991 c.956 §9; renumbered 401.925 in 2009]

401.355 [Formerly 401.200; repealed by 2009 c.718 §6]

EMERGENCY SERVICE VOLUNTEERS

401.358 Definitions. As used in ORS 401.358 to 401.368:

(1) "Emergency service activities" means:

(a) The provision of emergency services; and

(b) Engaging in training under the direction of a public body, whether by reason of the training being conducted or approved by a public body, for the purpose of preparing qualified emergency service volunteers to perform emergency services.

(2) "Qualified emergency service volunteer" means a person who is:

(a) Registered with the Office of Emergency Management or other public body to perform emergency service activities;

(b) Acknowledged in writing as a qualified emergency service volunteer, at the time the person offers to volunteer during an emergency, by the Office of Emergency Management or by another public body; or

(c) A member of the Oregon State Defense Force. [2009 c.718 §2]

401.360 [Amended by 1953 c.394 §10; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.362 Application. ORS 401.358 to 401.368 apply only to a qualified emergency service volunteer who is performing emergency service activities under the direction of a

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public body without compensation from the public body other than reimbursement for food, lodging, costs of transportation and other expenses. [2009 c.718 §3]

401.364 Coverage under Oregon Tort Claims Act. (1) A qualified emergency service volunteer is an agent of a public body under ORS 30.260 to 30.300 for the purpose of acts and omissions of the volunteer that are within the course and scope of the volunteer's duties if the acts or omissions occur:

(a) While the volunteer is performing emergency service activities under the direction of the public body during a state of emergency declared under this chapter, or during a state of public health emergency proclaimed under ORS 433.441; or

(b) While the volunteer is engaged in training being conducted or approved by a public body for the purpose of preparing the volunteer to perform emergency services.

(2) A public body shall defend, save harmless and indemnify a qualified emergency service volunteer as required by ORS 30.285 for any tort claim arising out of an act or omission described in subsection (1) of this section. [2009 c.718 §4]

401.365 [Formerly 401.205; repealed by 2009 c.718 §6]

401.368 Workers' compensation benefits. (1) The Office of Emergency Management shall provide workers' compensation coverage for qualified emergency service volunteers who are injured in the course and scope of performing emergency service activities under the direction of a public body if the injury occurs:

(a) While the volunteer is performing emergency service activities under the direction of the public body during a state of emergency declared under this chapter, or during a state of public health emergency proclaimed under ORS 433.441; or

(b) While the volunteer is engaged in training being conducted or approved by a public body for the purpose of preparing the volunteer to perform emergency services.

(2) Workers' compensation coverage shall be provided under this section in the manner provided by ORS 656.039. [2009 c.718 §5]

401.370 [Amended by 1953 c.394 §10; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.375 [Formerly 401.210; repealed by 2009 c.718 §6]

401.378 Leaves of absence for certified disaster relief volunteers; requirements; maximum period; effect on status of employees. (1) State agencies and political subdivisions described in ORS 243.325 (2) to (6) may grant leaves of absence to any public employee who is a certified disaster services volunteer of the American Red Cross to participate in disaster relief services in the State of Oregon. Cumulative leave granted shall not exceed 15 work days in any 12-month period. Such leave granted shall not result in a loss of compensation, seniority, vacation time, sick leave or accrued overtime for which the employee is otherwise eligible. Compensation to an employee granted leave under this section shall be at the employee's regular rate of pay for those regular work hours during which the employee is absent from work.

(2) As used in this section, "disaster" means those disasters designated at level II and above by the American Red Cross. [Formerly 401.485]

401.380 [1953 c.394 §8; 1959 c.403 §1; 1983 c.586 §39; renumbered 401.535]

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401.385 [Formerly 401.215; 1989 c.361 §9; 1993 c.187 §11; repealed by 2009 c.718 §6]

401.395 [Formerly 401.220; 1993 c.187 §12; 2007 c.70 §157; repealed by 2009 c.718 §6]

401.405 [Formerly 401.225; repealed by 2009 c.718 §6]

401.410 [1967 c.480 §1; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.415 [Formerly 401.230; repealed by 2009 c.718 §6]

401.420 [1967 c.480 §2; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.425 [Formerly 401.235; 1993 c.187 §13; 2007 c.740 §28; repealed by 2009 c.718 §6]

401.430 [1967 c.480 §3; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.435 [Formerly 401.240; 1993 c.187 §14; repealed by 2009 c.718 §6]

401.440 [1967 c.480 §4; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.445 [Formerly 401.245; 1993 c.187 §15; 2007 c.740 §29; repealed by 2009 c.718 §6]

401.450 [1967 c.480 §5; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.455 [Formerly 401.250; repealed by 2009 c.718 §6]

401.460 [1967 c.480 §6; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.465 [Formerly 401.255; 1993 c.187 §16; repealed by 2009 c.718 §6]

401.470 [1967 c.480 §7; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.480 [1983 c.586 §15; renumbered 402.010 in 2009]

401.485 [1995 c.70 §1; renumbered 401.378 in 2009]

401.490 [1983 c.586 §16; 2009 c.718 §45; renumbered 402.015 in 2009]

401.500 [1983 c.586 §17; renumbered 402.020 in 2009]

FUNDING OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

401.505 Acceptance of aid for emergency services. Whenever any organization, agency, person, firm, corporation or officer thereof offers to the state or to any county or city, services, equipment, supplies, material or funds by way of gift, grant or loan for

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purposes of emergency program management or emergency services, the state, acting through the Governor, or the county or city, acting through its executive officer or governing body, may accept the offer. Upon acceptance, the Governor or executive officer or governing body of a county or city, as the case may be, may authorize any officer thereof to receive the services, equipment, supplies, materials or funds on behalf of the state, county or city, subject to the terms of the offer and any rules of the agency making the offer. [1983 c.586 §19]

401.510 [Repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.515 [1983 c.586 §20; 2005 c.825 §12; repealed by 2009 c.718 §6]

401.520 [Repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.525 Use of moneys and property for emergency services authorized. (1) The expenditure of necessary money and use of state property by any agency in performing duties in an emergency is authorized. Moneys so expended shall be deemed an administrative expense of the agency.

(2) If the Governor finds that funds regularly appropriated to state and local governments are not sufficient to cope with a particular emergency, the Governor may, with the concurrence of the Joint Committee on Ways and Means or the Emergency Board, when the Legislative Assembly is not in session, transfer and expend moneys appropriated for other purposes. [1983 c.586 §21]

401.530 [Amended by 1983 c.586 §39a; renumbered 401.115]

401.532 Oregon Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund; rules. (1) The Oregon Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund is established in the State Treasury, separate and distinct from the General Fund. Moneys received from federal grants for pre-disaster mitigation efforts shall be deposited into the Oregon Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund. Moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the Oregon Military Department to be used to:

(a) Help state agencies and local government units with Federal Emergency Management Agency approved mitigation plans in this state prior to the occurrence of natural disasters; and

(b) Ensure, to the extent possible, that state and local agencies and officials are prepared to respond to threats of human-caused disaster, including but not limited to acts of terrorism.

(2) The Oregon Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund may receive gifts, grants, bequests, endowments and donations from public and private sources for purposes related to the fund.

(3) The Oregon Military Department shall adopt rules for the disbursement of moneys from the Oregon Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund. [2008 c.18 §4]

Note: 401.532 was enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but was not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 401 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

401.534 Oregon Disaster Response Fund; rules. (1) The Oregon Disaster Response Fund is established in the State Treasury, separate and distinct from the General Fund.

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Moneys received from federal grants for disaster response efforts shall be deposited into the Oregon Disaster Response Fund. Moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the Oregon Military Department to be used to:

(a) Help state agencies and local government units with immediate disaster response and recovery efforts related to federally declared disasters in this state; and

(b) Implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a federally declared disaster in this state during the period of immediate recovery from the disaster.

(2) The Oregon Disaster Response Fund may receive gifts, grants, bequests, endowments and donations from public and private sources for purposes related to the fund.

(3) The Office of Emergency Management of the Oregon Military Department shall adopt rules for the disbursement of moneys from the Oregon Disaster Response Fund.

(4) If there are expenditures from the Oregon Disaster Response Fund, the Adjutant General of the Oregon Military Department shall report to the Emergency Board, or to the Legislative Assembly if it is in session, on:

(a) The nature and severity of the disaster;

(b) The actual and projected deposits into the fund;

(c) The sources of actual and projected expenditures from the fund;

(d) The nature of in-kind donations received; and

(e) The rationale for expenditures and allocation of payments to state agencies and local government units.

(5) Following the final expenditure for a particular disaster, the Adjutant General of the Oregon Military Department shall issue a final report to the Emergency Board, or to the Legislative Assembly if it is in session. The report must include an aggregate description of the factors described in subsection (4) of this section. [2008 c.18 §5]

Note: 401.534 was enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but was not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 401 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

401.535 [Formerly 401.380; 1993 c.187 §17; 2005 c.755 §30; 2007 c.740 §30; repealed by 2008 c.18 §7]

401.536 Oregon Local Disaster Assistance Loan Account; Local Disaster Assistance Review Board. (1) The Oregon Local Disaster Assistance Loan Account is established as an account in the Oregon Disaster Response Fund. The account consists of moneys appropriated by the Legislative Assembly and any other moneys deposited into the account pursuant to law.

(2) Moneys in the account are continuously appropriated to the Oregon Military Department for:

(a) Providing loans to local governments, as defined in ORS 174.116, and school districts to match, either in full or in part, moneys from federal programs for federally declared disaster relief that require a match; and

(b) Subject to subsection (4) of this section, paying the department's expenses for administering the account.

(3) The department shall deposit into the account any amounts repaid on loans made under this section.

(4) The department may not charge the account more than five percent of the maximum amount in the account during a biennium for administrative expenses.

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(5) An applicant may apply to the department for a loan from the account. The department shall consider the application, make a recommendation and submit the application and recommendation to the Local Disaster Assistance Review Board established under subsection (6) of this section.

(6) The department shall establish a Local Disaster Assistance Review Board to:

- (a) Review the recommendations of the department regarding loans from the account;
- (b) Approve, by a majority vote of members, the amount of any loan; and
- (c) Approve, by a majority vote of members, the terms and conditions of any loan.

(7) The review board shall include:

- (a) Three members of county governing bodies, with at least one member representing a county from east of the crest of the Cascade Mountains, with membership determined by the Association of Oregon Counties;
- (b) Three members of city governing bodies, with at least one member representing a city from east of the crest of the Cascade Mountains, with membership determined by the League of Oregon Cities;
- (c) A representative of the office of the State Treasurer;
- (d) A representative of the Oregon Military Department;
- (e) A representative of school districts, with membership determined by the Oregon School Boards Association;
- (f) A representative of special districts, with membership determined by the Special Districts Association of Oregon;
- (g) A representative of the Oregon Department of Administrative Services; and
- (h) Two additional members determined jointly by the department, the Association of Oregon Counties and the League of Oregon Cities.

(8) The Office of Emergency Management of the Oregon Military Department shall adopt rules establishing:

- (a) A loan application process and application forms;
- (b) Reasonable financial terms and conditions for loans, including interest and the repayment of the loans;
- (c) Eligibility requirements for loan applicants;
- (d) The maximum amount an applicant for a loan may receive;
- (e) The methodology the department will use for charging the account for administrative expenses; and
- (f) Procedures for submission of loan recommendations to the review board.

(9) The Oregon Military Department shall provide staff support for the review board.
[2008 c.18 §6]

Note: 401.536 was enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but was not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 401 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

401.537 [1991 c.310 §4; renumbered 455.448 in 1995]

401.538 [2001 c.366 §1; renumbered 401.900 in 2009]

401.539 [1991 c.310 §5; renumbered 455.449 in 1995]

401.540 [Repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

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401.543 [2001 c.366 §2; renumbered 401.902 in 2009]

401.546 [2001 c.366 §3; renumbered 401.904 in 2009]

401.550 [1983 c.586 §23; 1993 c.18 §93; 2009 c.718 §25; renumbered 404.100 in 2009]

401.555 [Formerly 835.075; 2007 c.740 §31; renumbered 404.105 in 2009]

401.560 [1983 c.586 §25; 1993 c.187 §18; 2007 c.530 §1; 2009 c.718 §21; renumbered 404.110 in 2009]

401.570 [1983 c.586 §24; 1993 c.187 §19; 2009 c.718 §22; renumbered 404.115 in 2009]

401.573 [1985 c.470 §2; 1993 c.18 §94; 1993 c.187 §20; 2007 c.530 §2; renumbered 404.120 in 2009]

401.576 [1985 c.470 §3; 1993 c.187 §21; 2007 c.530 §3; renumbered 404.125 in 2009]

401.580 [1983 c.586 §26; 1993 c.187 §22; 2009 c.718 §46; renumbered 404.130 in 2009]

401.582 [2007 c.530 §4; renumbered 404.135 in 2009]

401.584 [2007 c.530 §5; renumbered 404.250 in 2009]

401.590 [1995 c.570 §1; 2009 c.718 §33; renumbered 404.270 in 2009]

401.600 [1975 c.624 §4; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.605 [1987 c.915 §1; 1993 c.18 §95; renumbered 404.300 in 2009]

401.610 [1975 c.624 §5; repealed by 1983 c.586 §49]

401.615 [1987 c.915 §2; renumbered 404.305 in 2009]

401.620 [1975 c.624 §6; renumbered 401.335]

401.625 [1987 c.915 §4; renumbered 404.310 in 2009]

401.627 [1987 c.915 §3; 2007 c.530 §8; renumbered 404.315 in 2009]

401.630 [1975 c.624 §7; renumbered 401.125]

401.635 [1987 c.915 §5; 1993 c.18 §96; repealed by 2007 c.530 §7]

401.638 [2005 c.651 §1; renumbered 401.930 in 2009]

401.639 [2005 c.651 §2; renumbered 401.932 in 2009]

401.640 [1975 c.624 §11; renumbered 401.135]

401.641 [2005 c.651 §3; 2009 c.718 §47; renumbered 401.935 in 2009]

401.643 [2005 c.651 §4; renumbered 401.938 in 2009]

401.645 [2005 c.651 §5; renumbered 401.940 in 2009]

401.650 [1975 c.624 §§8,9,10; renumbered 401.145]

EMERGENCY HEALTH CARE SERVICES

401.651 Definitions. As used in ORS 401.651 to 401.670:

(1) “Health care facility” means a health care facility as defined in ORS 442.015 that has been licensed under ORS chapter 441.

(2) “Health care provider” means an individual licensed, certified or otherwise authorized or permitted by the laws of this state or another state to administer health care services in the ordinary course of business or practice of a profession. [2003 c.298 §2; 2009 c.382 §1]

401.654 Registry of emergency health care providers. (1) The Oregon Health Authority may establish a registry of emergency health care providers who are available to provide health care services during an emergency or crisis. The authority may require training related to the provision of health care services in an emergency or crisis as a condition of registration.

(2) The authority shall issue identification cards to health care providers included in the registry established under this section that:

(a) Identify the health care provider;

(b) Indicate that the health care provider is registered as an Oregon emergency health care provider;

(c) Identify the license or certification held by the health care provider; and

(d) Identify the health care provider’s usual area of practice if that information is available and the authority determines that it is appropriate to provide that information.

(3) The authority by rule shall establish a form for identification cards issued under subsection (2) of this section.

(4) The authority shall support and provide assistance to the Office of Emergency Management in emergencies or crises involving the public health or requiring emergency medical response.

(5) The authority may enter into agreements with other states to facilitate the registry of out-of-state health care providers in the registry established under this section. [2003 c.298 §3; 2009 c.595 §227; 2009 c.828 §1]

401.655 Practice by out-of-state health care provider during emergency. During a state of emergency declared under ORS 401.165 or a state of public health emergency proclaimed under ORS 433.441, a health care provider who is licensed, certified or otherwise authorized or permitted by the laws of another state to administer health care

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services and who is registered under ORS 401.654 may administer health care services in this state as if the health care provider were licensed in this state. [2009 c.382 §4]

401.656 Provision of health care services by members of Oregon National Guard during emergency. When the Governor declares a state of emergency under ORS 401.165 or a public health emergency under ORS 433.441, the Governor, as part of the declaration of emergency, may authorize members of the Oregon National Guard on active state duty or Title 32 orders to provide health care services in Oregon without being subject to the Oregon licensing requirements for health care providers, provided that each member is qualified by virtue of the member's military duty position, training and qualifications to perform the same or similar functions as an Oregon licensed health care provider for the Armed Forces of the United States under either state or federal status. [2009 c.346 §1]

Note: 401.656 was enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but was not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 401 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

401.657 Emergency health care facility; emergency operations plan; credentialing plan; rules. (1) The Oregon Health Authority may designate all or part of a health care facility or other location as an emergency health care center. If the Governor declares a state of emergency under ORS 401.165, or proclaims a state of public health emergency under ORS 433.441, emergency health care centers may be used for:

- (a) Evaluation and referral of individuals affected by the emergency;
- (b) Provision of health care services; and
- (c) Preparation of patients for transportation.

(2) The Oregon Health Authority may enter into cooperative agreements with local public health authorities that allow local public health authorities to designate emergency health care centers under this section.

(3) An emergency health care center designated under this section must have an emergency operations plan and a credentialing plan that governs the use of emergency health care providers registered under ORS 401.654 and other health care providers who volunteer to perform health care services at the center under ORS 401.651 to 401.670. The emergency operations plan and credentialing plan must comply with rules governing those plans adopted by the Oregon Health Authority. [2003 c.298 §4; 2007 c.445 §39; 2009 c.595 §228; 2009 c.718 §7]

401.660 [1975 c.624 §12; 1983 c.586 §40; renumbered 401.155]

401.661 Provision of health care services after declaration of emergency. If the Governor declares a state of emergency under ORS 401.165 or proclaims a state of public health emergency under ORS 433.441:

(1) The Oregon Health Authority, in conjunction with the Department of Human Services for facilities licensed by the department, may direct emergency health care providers registered under ORS 401.654 who are willing to provide health care services to proceed to any place in this state where health care services are required by reason of the emergency or crisis; and

(2) Any emergency health care provider registered under ORS 401.654 or other health care provider may volunteer to perform health care services described in ORS

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401.657 at any emergency health care center or health care facility in the manner provided by ORS 401.664. [2003 c.298 §5; 2007 c.445 §40; 2009 c.595 §229; 2009 c.718 §8]

401.664 Emergency operations plan; credentialing plans. (1) Emergency health care providers registered under ORS 401.654 and other health care providers who volunteer to perform health care services under ORS 401.651 to 401.670 must provide those services in accordance with the emergency operations plan and credentialing plan adopted by the emergency health care center or by the health care facility at which the services are rendered.

(2) An emergency health care center or health care facility may determine the services to be provided by any emergency health care provider registered under ORS 401.654 or other health care provider who volunteers to perform health care services under ORS 401.651 to 401.670. [2003 c.298 §6]

401.667 Coverage under Oregon Tort Claims Act. (1) If the Governor declares a state of emergency under ORS 401.165, or proclaims a state of public health emergency under ORS 433.441, emergency health care providers registered under ORS 401.654 and other health care providers who volunteer to perform health care services under ORS 401.651 to 401.670 are agents of the state under ORS 30.260 to 30.300 for the purposes of any claims arising out of services that are provided under ORS 401.651 to 401.670 pursuant to directions from a public body and that are within the course and scope of the health care provider's duties, without regard to whether the health care provider is compensated for the services.

(2) If the Governor declares a state of emergency under ORS 401.165, or proclaims a state of public health emergency under ORS 433.441, health care facilities designated under ORS 401.657 and other persons operating emergency health care centers designated under ORS 401.657 are agents of the state under ORS 30.260 to 30.300 for the purposes of any claims arising out of services that are provided through those centers or facilities under ORS 401.651 to 401.670 pursuant to directions from a public body and that are within the course and scope of the duties of the health care facility or other person, without regard to whether the health care facility or other person is compensated for the services.

(3) An emergency health care provider registered under ORS 401.654 participating in training authorized by the Oregon Health Authority under ORS 401.651 to 401.670 is an agent of the state under ORS 30.260 to 30.300 for the purposes of any claims arising out of that training.

(4) The provisions of subsection (2) of this section apply only to emergency health care centers or health care facilities that have adopted emergency operations plans and credentialing plans that govern the use of emergency health care providers registered under ORS 401.654 and other health care providers who volunteer to perform health care services under ORS 401.651 to 401.670. An emergency operations plan and a credentialing plan must comply with rules governing those plans adopted by the authority. [2003 c.298 §7; 2009 c.595 §230; 2009 c.718 §9]

401.670 Rules. The Oregon Health Authority shall adopt all rules necessary for the implementation of ORS 401.651 to 401.670. [2003 c.298 §8; 2009 c.595 §231]

401.706 [2003 c.556 §1; 2009 c.203 §1; renumbered 403.100 in 2009]

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401.710 [1981 c.533 §1; 1987 c.447 §125; 1987 c.525 §5; 1987 c.671 §15; 1989 c.793 §2; 1991 c.743 §1; 1993 c.187 §23; 1995 c.276 §1; 1999 c.1093 §13; 2007 c.70 §158; 2007 c.740 §32; 2009 c.203 §2; renumbered 403.105 in 2009]

401.715 [1989 c.793 §5; 1991 c.743 §2; 2009 c.203 §3; renumbered 403.110 in 2009]

401.720 [1981 c.533 §2; 1989 c.793 §8; 1991 c.743 §3; 1999 c.241 §1; 2009 c.203 §4; renumbered 403.115 in 2009]

401.730 [1981 c.533 §3; 1989 c.793 §9; 1991 c.743 §4; 2009 c.203 §5; renumbered 403.120 in 2009]

401.733 [1991 c.743 §24; 1993 c.808 §5; repealed by 1995 c.79 §205]

401.735 [1989 c.793 §9a; 1991 c.742 §12; repealed by 2009 c.203 §37]

401.740 [1981 c.533 §4; repealed by 1989 c.793 §17]

401.750 [1981 c.533 §5; 1987 c.447 §127; repealed by 1989 c.793 §17]

401.755 [1989 c.793 §4; 1991 c.743 §8; 2009 c.203 §7; renumbered 403.130 in 2009]

401.760 [1981 c.533 §6; 1989 c.793 §10; repealed by 1991 c.743 §22]

401.765 [1991 c.751 §2; 1999 c.1093 §14; 2003 c.382 §1; 2009 c.203 §8; renumbered 403.135 in 2009]

401.770 [1981 c.533 §7; 1985 c.633 §6; 1989 c.793 §11; 2009 c.203 §9; renumbered 403.140 in 2009]

401.773 [1989 c.793 §6; 1995 c.276 §11; 2007 c.70 §159; 2009 c.203 §10; renumbered 403.145 in 2009]

401.775 [1989 c.793 §7; 1991 c.743 §10; 2009 c.203 §11; renumbered 403.150 in 2009]

401.780 [1981 c.533 §8; 1989 c.793 §12; 1991 c.743 §11; 2009 c.203 §12; renumbered 403.155 in 2009]

401.785 [1991 c.743 §9; 1995 c.781 §42; 2003 c.598 §43; 2007 c.740 §33; 2009 c.203 §13; renumbered 403.160 in 2009]

401.790 [1981 c.533 §9; 1987 c.447 §128; 1989 c.793 §13; 2009 c.203 §14; renumbered 403.165 in 2009]

401.792 [1981 c.533 §10; 1989 c.793 §1; 1991 c.743 §12; 1993 c.808 §1; 1995 c.276 §2; 2001 c.740 §2; 2002 s.s.1 c.5 §1; 2009 c.203 §15; renumbered 403.200 in 2009]

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401.794 [1981 c.533 §11; 1995 c.276 §3; renumbered 403.205 in 2009]

401.796 [1981 c.533 §12; 1991 c.743 §13; 1995 c.276 §4; renumbered 403.210 in 2009]

401.798 [1981 c.533 §13; 1991 c.743 §14; 1993 c.808 §2; 1995 c.276 §5; 2009 c.203 §16; renumbered 403.215 in 2009]

401.800 [1981 c.533 §14; 1982 s.s.1 c.16 §22; 1991 c.743 §15; 1993 c.808 §3; 1995 c.276 §6; 2009 c.203 §17; renumbered 403.220 in 2009]

401.802 [1981 c.533 §15; 1991 c.743 §16; 1995 c.276 §7; 2005 c.22 §268; 2009 c.203 §18; renumbered 403.225 in 2009]

401.804 [1981 c.533 §16; 1991 c.743 §17; 1995 c.276 §8; 1995 c.650 §53; 2009 c.203 §19; 2009 c.797 §7; renumbered 403.230 in 2009]

401.805 [1955 c.679 §1; 1967 c.595 §5; 1969 c.247 §3; 1975 c.379 §13; repealed by 1980 c.19 §6]

401.806 [1981 c.533 §17; 1991 c.743 §18; 1993 c.808 §4; 1995 c.276 §9; 2001 c.740 §2a; 2009 c.203 §20; 2009 c.885 §47; renumbered 403.235 in 2009]

401.807 [1987 c.671 §1; 1989 c.793 §21; renumbered 401.818 in 2003]

401.808 [1981 c.533 §18; 1987 c.218 §1; 1989 c.793 §14; 1991 c.743 §19; 1993 c.707 §11; 1995 c.276 §10; 2001 c.740 §2b; 2009 c.203 §21; 2009 c.758 §3; renumbered 403.240 in 2009]

401.810 [1955 c.679 §§2,3; repealed by 1980 c.19 §6]

401.812 [1987 c.671 §2; 1989 c.793 c.22; 1989 c.1063 §1; 1993 c.441 §1; renumbered 401.821 in 2003]

401.814 [1981 c.533 §20; 1989 c.793 §16; 1991 c.743 §21; 2001 c.740 §2c; 2009 c.203 §22; renumbered 403.245 in 2009]

401.815 [1955 c.679 §11; repealed by 1980 c.19 §6]

401.816 [2001 c.740 §6; renumbered 403.250 in 2009]

401.817 [1987 c.671 §5; renumbered 401.823 in 2003]

401.818 [Formerly 401.807; renumbered 403.300 in 2009]

401.820 [1955 c.679 §5; 1980 c.19 §3; renumbered 401.210]

401.821 [Formerly 401.812; 2009 c.203 §23; renumbered 403.305 in 2009]

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401.822 [1987 c.671 §3; 1989 c.1063 §2; renumbered 403.310 in 2009]

401.823 [Formerly 401.817; renumbered 403.315 in 2009]

401.825 [1955 c.679 §18; 1967 c.595 §6; repealed by 1980 c.19 §6]

401.827 [1987 c.671 §6; 2009 c.203 §24; renumbered 403.320 in 2009]

401.830 [1955 c.679 §20; 1967 c.595 §7; 1980 c.19 §4; renumbered 401.215]

401.832 [1987 c.671 §4; 1989 c.1063 §3; 2009 c.203 §25; renumbered 403.325 in 2009]

401.833 [1989 c.1063 §5; 2009 c.203 §26; renumbered 403.330 in 2009]

401.834 [1989 c.1063 §6; 2009 c.203 §27; renumbered 403.335 in 2009]

401.835 [1955 c.679 §4; 1957 c.353 §1; 1973 c.466 §1; repealed by 1980 c.19 §6]

401.836 [1989 c.1063 §7; 2009 c.203 §28; renumbered 403.340 in 2009]

401.837 [1987 c.671 §7; renumbered 401.857]

401.838 [1989 c.1063 §8; 2009 c.203 §29; renumbered 403.345 in 2009]

401.839 [1989 c.1063 §9; 1995 c.79 §206; 1995 c.534 §17; 2009 c.203 §30; renumbered 403.350 in 2009]

401.840 [1955 c.679 §9; repealed by 1980 c.19 §6]

401.841 [1989 c.1063 §10; 2009 c.203 §31; renumbered 403.355 in 2009]

401.842 [1987 c.671 §8; 1989 c.793 §23; 2001 c.104 §139; 2003 c.802 §111; 2009 c.203 §32; renumbered 403.360 in 2009]

401.844 [1995 c.333 §36; 2007 c.783 §180; 2009 c.203 §33; renumbered 403.365 in 2009]

401.845 [1955 c.679 §10; repealed by 1980 c.19 §6]

401.847 [1987 c.671 §9; 1991 c.459 §396; 1995 c.333 §33; 2009 c.203 §34; renumbered 403.370 in 2009]

401.850 [1955 c.679 §§6,7; 1965 c.285 §80; repealed by 1980 c.19 §6]

401.852 [1989 c.1063 §11; 2001 c.138 §26; renumbered 403.375 in 2009]

401.855 [1955 c.679 §17; repealed by 1980 c.19 §6]

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401.857 [Formerly 401.837; 2009 c.203 §36; renumbered 403.380 in 2009]

401.860 [1955 c.679 §8; repealed by 1980 c.19 §6]

401.861 [2005 c.819 §1; renumbered 401.950 in 2009]

401.863 [2005 c.819 §2; renumbered 401.952 in 2009]

401.864 [2005 c.819 §4; renumbered 401.955 in 2009]

401.865 [1955 c.679 §12; 1967 c.335 §48; 1967 c.637 §§9,9a; repealed by 1980 c.19 §6]

401.870 [1955 c.679 §15; repealed by 1980 c.19 §6]

401.871 [2005 c.825 §3; 2007 c.740 §34; 2009 c.454 §1; 2009 c.595 §232; renumbered 403.450 in 2009]

401.872 [2005 c.825 §4; 2007 c.740 §35; renumbered 403.455 in 2009]

401.874 [2005 c.825 §5; 2007 c.740 §36; renumbered 403.460 in 2009]

401.875 [1955 c.679 §21; repealed by 1980 c.19 §6]

401.880 [1955 c.679 §19; repealed by 1980 c.19 §6]

401.881 [2005 c.825 §8; renumbered 401.109 in 2009]

401.885 [1955 c.679 §16; repealed by 1980 c.19 §6]

401.890 [1955 c.679 §14; repealed by 1980 c.19 §6]

EARTHQUAKES

(Drills)

401.900 State and local agency earthquake drills. (1) Each state or local agency shall drill agency employees working in office buildings on emergency procedures so that the employees may respond to an earthquake emergency without confusion or panic. The agencies shall conduct the drills in accordance with Office of Emergency Management rules. The drills must include familiarization with routes and methods of exiting the building and methods of “duck, cover and hold” during an earthquake. An agency shall conduct the drills annually. The Office of Emergency Management may, by rule or on application, grant exemptions from the drill requirement for good cause.

(2) As used in this section, “state or local agency” means a state or local office, department, division, bureau, board or commission that is assigned, renting, leasing, owning or controlling office space for carrying out its duties. “State or local agency” includes the Legislative Assembly when in regular session. [Formerly 401.538]

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401.902 Private employer earthquake drills; exemptions. A person employing 250 or more full-time employees within this state shall drill employees working in office buildings on emergency procedures so that the employees may respond to an earthquake emergency without confusion or panic. The person shall conduct the drills in accordance with Office of Emergency Management rules. The drills must include familiarization with routes and methods of exiting the building and methods of “duck, cover and hold” during an earthquake. The employer shall conduct the drills annually during the month of April. The Office of Emergency Management may, by rule or on application, grant exemptions from the drill requirement for good cause. [Formerly 401.543]

401.904 Rules. The Office of Emergency Management, in consultation with the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, shall adopt rules governing the conduct of earthquake emergency drills required by ORS 401.900 and 401.902. In addition to the office submitting the rules for publication pursuant to ORS 183.360, the office and the department shall each post the rules on an electronic bulletin board, home page or similar site. [Formerly 401.546]

(Seismic Rehabilitation)

401.910 Grant program for seismic rehabilitation of certain facilities. (1) The Director of the Office of Emergency Management, pursuant to the authority to administer grant programs for seismic rehabilitation provided in ORS 401.092, shall develop a grant program for the disbursement of funds for the seismic rehabilitation of critical public buildings, including hospital buildings with acute inpatient care facilities, fire stations, police stations, sheriffs’ offices, other facilities used by state, county, district or municipal law enforcement agencies and buildings with a capacity of 250 or more persons that are routinely used for student activities by kindergarten through grade 12 public schools, community colleges, education service districts and institutions of higher education. The funds for the seismic rehabilitation of critical public buildings under the grant program are to be provided from the issuance of bonds pursuant to the authority provided in Articles XI-M and XI-N of the Oregon Constitution.

(2) The grant program shall include the appointment of a grant committee. The grant committee may be composed of any number of persons with qualifications that the director determines necessary. However, the director shall include persons with experience in administering state grant programs and representatives of entities with responsibility over critical public buildings. The director shall also include as permanent members representatives of:

- (a) The Department of Human Services;
- (b) The State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries;
- (c) The Seismic Safety Policy Advisory Commission;
- (d) The Oregon Department of Administrative Services;
- (e) The Department of Education;
- (f) The Oregon Health Authority;
- (g) The Oregon Fire Chiefs’ Association;
- (h) The Oregon Association Chiefs of Police; and
- (i) The Oregon Association of Hospitals and Health Systems.

(3) The director shall determine the form and method of applying for grants from the grant program, the eligibility requirements for grant applicants, and general terms and conditions of the grants. The director shall also provide that the grant committee review

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grant applications and make a determination of funding based on a scoring system that is directly related to the statewide needs assessment performed by the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries. Additionally, the grant process may:

(a) Require that the grant applicant provide matching funds for completion of any seismic rehabilitation project.

(b) Provide authority to the grant committee to waive requirements of the grant program based on special circumstances such as proximity to fault hazards, community value of the structure, emergency functions provided by the structure and storage of hazardous materials.

(c) Allow an applicant to appeal any determination of grant funding to the director for reevaluation.

(d) Provide that applicants release the state, the director and the grant committee from any claims of liability for providing funding for seismic rehabilitation.

(e) Provide separate rules for funding rehabilitation of structural and nonstructural building elements.

(4) Subject to the grant rules established by the director and subject to reevaluation by the director, the grant committee has the responsibility to review and make determinations on grant applications under the grant program established pursuant to this section. [Formerly 401.300]

(Seismic Safety Policy Advisory Commission)

401.915 Seismic Safety Policy Advisory Commission; members; term. (1) There is established a Seismic Safety Policy Advisory Commission consisting of the following members:

(a) The chief officer or the chief officer's designee of the following:

- (A) Department of Consumer and Business Services;
- (B) State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries;
- (C) Department of Land Conservation and Development;
- (D) Department of Transportation; and
- (E) Office of Emergency Management; and

(b) Thirteen members appointed by the Governor as follows:

- (A) One representative of local government;
- (B) Six members representing the public interest, including:
 - (i) One representative of a school district, community college or university;
 - (ii) Two members of the Legislative Assembly; and
 - (iii) Three members of the general public; and
- (C) Six members representing affected industries or stakeholders.

(2) The term of office of each member, except a member of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under subsection (1)(b) of this section is four years, but a member serves at the pleasure of the Governor. The term of office of a member of the Legislative Assembly expires at the end of the term for which the member is elected. Before the expiration of the term of a member, the Governor shall appoint a successor whose term begins on July 1 next following. A member is eligible for reappointment. If there is a vacancy for any cause, the Governor shall make an appointment to become immediately effective for the unexpired term. [Formerly 401.337]

401.918 Mission of commission. (1) The mission of the Seismic Safety Policy Advisory Commission shall be to reduce exposure to earthquake hazards in Oregon by:

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- (a) Developing and influencing policy at the federal, state and local levels;
- (b) Facilitating improved public understanding and encouraging identification of risk;
- (c) Supporting research and special studies;
- (d) Supporting appropriate mitigation;
- (e) Supporting response and recovery; and
- (f) Supporting and assisting in the coordination of a grant program for the disbursement of funds for seismic rehabilitation of schools and emergency facilities.

(2) The commission shall utilize and influence existing agencies and institutions in meeting its goals and is in no way intended to replace or compete with existing authorities relative to earthquakes. Emphasis shall be on coordination and linking of existing resources and authorities.

(3) To improve public understanding of earthquake hazards, reduce such hazards and mitigate the possible effects of potentially damaging earthquakes, the commission shall review and advise the Governor and the Legislative Assembly concerning all plans and proposals addressing seismic hazards in the areas of:

- (a) Any legislative proposals.
- (b) Plans and proposals of statewide impact.
- (c) Lists of recommendations for actions and potential rule changes specifically by state agency. [Formerly 401.343]

401.920 Officers; quorum; meetings; compensation and expenses. (1) The Seismic Safety Policy Advisory Commission shall select one of its members as chairperson and another as vice chairperson, for two-year terms and with duties and powers necessary for the performance of the functions of such offices as the commission determines.

(2) A majority of the members of the commission constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business.

(3) The commission shall meet at least once every two months at a place, day and hour determined by the commission. The commission also shall meet at other times and places specified by the call of the chairperson or of a majority of the members of the commission.

(4) Each member of the commission, except a member of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under ORS 401.915 (1)(b) shall receive compensation and expenses as provided in ORS 292.495. A legislative member shall receive compensation and expenses as provided in ORS 171.072. [Formerly 401.345]

401.922 Support services. The Office of Emergency Management shall provide technical, clerical and other necessary support services to the Seismic Safety Policy Advisory Commission. The Department of Consumer and Business Services, the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, the Department of Land Conservation and Development, the Department of Transportation, the Oregon Health Authority, the Water Resources Department and the Oregon University System shall provide assistance, as required, to the commission to enable it to meet its objectives. [Formerly 401.347]

401.925 Advisory and technical committees; expense reimbursement. (1) To aid and advise the Seismic Safety Policy Advisory Commission in the performance of its functions, the commission may establish such advisory and technical committees as it considers necessary. These committees may be continuing or temporary. The commission

shall determine the representation, membership, terms and organization of the committees and shall appoint their members.

(2) Members of the committees are not entitled to compensation, but in the discretion of the commission may be reimbursed from funds available to the commission for actual and necessary travel and other expenses incurred by them in the performance of their official duties, subject to ORS 292.495. [Formerly 401.353]

STRUCTURAL COLLAPSE

401.930 Assignment by Governor of local resources under direction of State Fire Marshal. (1) The Governor may assign and make available for use and duty in any county, city or district, under the direction and command of the State Fire Marshal or a designee of the State Fire Marshal, any personnel or equipment resources of a county, city or district for the purpose of responding to the structural collapse, or the threat of imminent structural collapse, of a fixture to real property. This section does not authorize the Governor to assign and make available the fire-fighting resources of a fire district that possesses only one self-propelled pumping unit.

(2) The Governor may assign and make available local resources under this section without declaring a state of emergency and without regard to the criteria established in ORS 401.032 for assuming authority or responsibility for responding to an event. The State Fire Marshal, or a designee of the State Fire Marshal, may direct and command the use of the local resources made available by the Governor under this section regardless of whether the county, city or district to which the resources are made available has declared a state of emergency under ORS 401.309.

(3) The State Fire Marshal shall prepare plans for effectively carrying out this section and shall provide advice and counsel to the Governor for the most practical utilization of local resources under this section. [Formerly 401.638]

401.932 Powers and duties of local personnel acting under direction of State Fire Marshal. If county, city or district personnel are assigned and used under ORS 401.930 to respond to a structural collapse or threat of imminent structural collapse in another county, city or district, the personnel have the same powers, duties, rights, privileges and immunities as they have when performing their duties in the county, city or district in which they are normally employed. [Formerly 401.639]

401.935 Liability for expenses incurred and for loss or damage to local equipment; filing claim. (1) If county, city or district equipment is assigned and used under ORS 401.930 to respond to a structural collapse or threat of imminent structural collapse in another county, city or district, the state:

(a) Is liable for any resulting loss of, or damage to, the equipment.

(b) Shall pay any expense incurred by the responding county, city or district for transportation, performance or maintenance of the equipment.

(2) A claim for loss, damage or expense under subsection (1) of this section must be filed within 60 days after the loss, damage or expense is incurred, or within any extension of time for filing the claim granted by the Department of State Police. The claim must include an itemized notice of the claim, signed under oath, and be served by mail or personally upon the department. [Formerly 401.641]

401.938 Liability for expenses incurred using local personnel. If county, city or district personnel are assigned and used under ORS 401.930 to respond to a structural collapse or threat of imminent structural collapse in another county, city or district and the response prevents the personnel from performing their duties in the county, city or district in which the personnel are normally employed, the state shall reimburse the county, city or district supplying the personnel for the compensation paid to the personnel during the response. The state shall also defray the actual travel and maintenance expenses for responding personnel incurred as a result of the response. [Formerly 401.643]

401.940 Immunity from liability for local personnel acting in line of duty; exception. Personnel assigned under ORS 401.930, the state or a county, city or district is not liable for any injury to person or property resulting from the performance of any duty under ORS 401.930 or an assignment, use or response under ORS 401.930. However, this section does not confer immunity from liability for injury to person or property resulting from intentional misconduct or gross negligence. The immunity from liability provided to responding personnel under this section is in addition to any immunity available to responding personnel under ORS 401.932. [Formerly 401.645]

TSUNAMI

401.950 Definitions. (1) As used in this section:

(a) “Transient lodging facility” means a hotel, motel, inn, condominium, any other dwelling unit or a public or private park that is made available for transient occupancy or vacation occupancy as those terms are defined in ORS 90.100.

(b) “Tsunami inundation zone” means an area of expected tsunami inundation, based on scientific evidence that may include geologic field data and tsunami modeling, determined by the governing board of the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, by rule, as required by ORS 455.446 (1)(b) and (c).

(2) The Office of Emergency Management, in consultation and cooperation with the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, shall:

(a) Develop and adopt by rule tsunami warning information and evacuation plans for distribution to transient lodging facilities located in a tsunami inundation zone; and

(b) Facilitate and encourage broad distribution of the tsunami warning information and evacuation plans to transient lodging facilities and other locations within tsunami inundation zones frequented by visitors to the area.

(3) The office is not required to carry out the duties assigned under subsection (2) of this section if sufficient moneys are not available under ORS 401.955. [Formerly 401.861]

Note: 401.950 to 401.955 were enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but were not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 401 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

401.952 Uniform tsunami warning signal; rules. (1) The Office of Emergency Management, in consultation with the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, shall establish by rule a uniform tsunami warning signal, including rules specifying the type, duration and volume of the warning signal and the location of warning signal delivery devices, for use on the Oregon coast.

(2) The office is not required to carry out the duties assigned under subsection (1) of this section if sufficient moneys are not available under ORS 401.955. [Formerly 401.863]

Note: See note under 401.950.

401.955 Contributions to finance tsunami warning system. The Office of Emergency Management or the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries may seek and accept gifts, grants and donations from any source to finance all or part of the duties assigned under ORS 401.950 and 401.952. [Formerly 401.864]

Note: See note under 401.950.

ABNORMAL DISRUPTION OF MARKET

401.960 Definitions. For the purposes of this section and ORS 401.962, 401.965 and 401.970:

- (1) “Abnormal disruption of the market” means any emergency that prevents ready availability of essential consumer goods or services.
- (2) “Essential consumer goods or services” means goods or services that:
 - (a) Are or may be bought or acquired primarily for personal, family or household purposes, including but not limited to residential construction materials or labor, shelter for payment such as a hotel room, food, water and petroleum products such as gasoline or diesel fuel; and
 - (b) Are necessary for the health, safety or welfare of consumers. [2009 c.718 §20]

401.962 Legislative findings. (1) The Legislative Assembly finds that during an abnormal disruption of the market, some merchants and wholesalers have taken unconscionable advantage of consumers by charging grossly excessive prices for essential consumer goods and services.

(2) To prevent merchants and wholesalers from taking unconscionable advantage of consumers during an abnormal disruption of the market, the Legislative Assembly declares that the public interest requires that charging unconscionably excessive prices be prohibited and made subject to regulation as an unlawful trade practice. [Formerly 401.106]

401.965 Abnormal disruption of market. (1) As used in subsections (1) to (4) of this section, the terms “merchant” and “wholesaler” do not include a public body as that term is defined in ORS 174.109, a public utility as defined in ORS 757.005 (1)(a)(A) or an electric utility as defined in ORS 757.600.

(2) A merchant or wholesaler may not sell or offer to sell essential consumer goods or services for an amount that represents an unconscionably excessive price during a declaration of an abnormal disruption of the market under subsections (5) to (7) of this section.

(3) It is a question of law whether a price is unconscionably excessive. Proof that a price is unconscionably excessive may be shown by evidence that:

(a) The amount charged for essential consumer goods or services exceeds by 15 percent or more the price at which the goods or services were sold or offered for sale by

Appendix B. Oregon Revised Statutes

the merchant or wholesaler in the usual course of business immediately prior to or during a declaration of an abnormal disruption of the market; or

(b) The amount charged for the essential consumer goods or services exceeds by 15 percent or more the price at which the same or similar consumer goods or services were readily obtainable by other consumers in or near the geographical area covered by the declaration of an abnormal disruption of the market.

(4) Evidence described in subsection (3) of this section constitutes prima facie proof of a violation of subsections (1) to (4) of this section. Evidence described in subsection (3) of this section is not prima facie evidence of a violation of subsections (1) to (4) of this section if the amount charged by the merchant or wholesaler is:

(a) Attributable to additional costs imposed by the merchant's or wholesaler's suppliers or necessarily incurred in procuring the essential consumer goods or services immediately prior to or during the declaration of an abnormal disruption of the market; or

(b) The result of increased internal costs or expenses related to the declaration of an abnormal disruption of the market or the result of increased costs unrelated to the declaration of an abnormal disruption of the market.

(5) If the Governor determines that an abnormal disruption of the market has occurred, the Governor may declare an abnormal disruption of the market by a proclamation, as part of a state of emergency declared under ORS 401.165, or both.

(6) The Governor's declaration of an abnormal disruption of the market under subsection (5) of this section shall specify:

(a) The geographical area covered by the declaration. The area may be no larger than necessary to effectively respond to the abnormal disruption of the market.

(b) The date and time at which the abnormal disruption of the market commenced. The date of commencement of the abnormal disruption of the market may precede the date on which the declaration is made.

(c) That the declaration will terminate automatically 30 days after the date on which the Governor makes the declaration unless the Governor extends the declaration in accordance with paragraph (d) of this subsection or unless the Governor or the Legislative Assembly terminates the declaration sooner.

(d) That the Governor may extend the declaration for additional 30-day periods by subsequent declarations that the abnormal disruption of the market continues to exist.

(7) The Governor's declaration of an abnormal disruption of the market is subject to termination:

(a) By the Governor when the Governor determines that an abnormal disruption of the market no longer exists.

(b) At any time by joint resolution of the Legislative Assembly.

(c) Automatically 30 days after the date on which the Governor makes the declaration unless the Governor or the Legislative Assembly terminates the declaration sooner. The Governor may extend the declaration for subsequent 30-day periods by declaring for each such extension that the abnormal disruption of the market continues to exist. An extension the Governor declares in accordance with this paragraph also terminates 30 days after the date on which the Governor declared the extension unless the Governor declares another extension or unless the Governor or the Legislative Assembly terminates the extension sooner. [Formerly 401.107]

401.970 Applicability of remedies. The remedies provided in ORS 401.965 (1) to (4) and in the amendments to ORS 646.607 by section 6, chapter 223, Oregon Laws

2007, are in addition to any other remedies that may exist under the law. [Formerly 401.108]

ANIMAL RESCUE

401.975 Legislative findings. The Legislative Assembly finds that:

(1) During an evacuation after a major disaster or an emergency, many pet owners are reluctant to leave their pets and are willing to risk their lives to protect their pets.

(2) Animals are important to their owners and the presence of an animal brings comfort to an owner and may enhance recovery for an owner distressed over injury or damage caused by a major disaster or an emergency.

(3) Significant loss of livestock as a result of a major disaster or an emergency would seriously threaten the economy of Oregon. Therefore, a livestock emergency operations plan will ensure that livestock are provided for during a major disaster or an emergency.

(4) It is essential that the Office of Emergency Management and the State Department of Agriculture work together to develop emergency operations plans for animals and livestock that provide for animals and livestock during a major disaster or an emergency. [Formerly 401.271]

401.977 Animal emergency operations plan. (1) As used in this section:

(a) “Companion animal” means a domestic animal commonly kept as a household pet.

(b) “Service animal” means an animal that assists or performs tasks for a person with a sensory, emotional, mental or physical disability.

(2) The Office of Emergency Management, in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture and local governments, shall prepare a written animal emergency operations plan that provides for the evacuation, transport and temporary sheltering of companion animals and service animals during a major disaster or an emergency.

(3) The office, in developing the plan, shall emphasize the protection of human life and shall consider:

(a) Allowing owners of service animals to be evacuated, transported and sheltered with their service animals;

(b) Establishing a sufficient number of evacuation shelters equipped to temporarily shelter companion animals and service animals in close proximity to a human sheltering facility;

(c) Allowing owners and their companion animals to be evacuated together whenever possible;

(d) Establishing an identification system to ensure that owners who are separated from their companion animals or service animals during an evacuation are provided with all information necessary to locate and reclaim their animals;

(e) Transporting companion animals or service animals, in cages or carriers that safely and securely confine the animals, in an impending major disaster or emergency;

(f) Recommending that animal shelters, humane societies, veterinary offices, boarding kennels, breeders, grooming facilities, animal testing facilities and any other entity that normally houses companion animals or service animals create evacuation plans for the animals housed at their facilities;

(g) Establishing recommended minimum holding periods for companion animals or service animals that are sheltered during a major disaster or an emergency; and

(h) Creating and promoting an educational campaign for owners of companion animals or service animals that will:

(A) Encourage owners to plan for and incorporate their animals in the owners' personal plans in the event of a major disaster or an emergency; and

(B) Inform owners of companion animals or service animals about the animal emergency operations plan prepared under this section. [Formerly 401.272]

401.978 Livestock emergency operations plan. (1) As used in this section, "livestock" means cattle, horses, sheep and any other animals designated by the State Department of Agriculture.

(2) The State Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Office of Emergency Management and local governments, shall prepare a written livestock emergency operations plan that provides for the evacuation, transport and temporary sheltering of livestock during a major disaster or an emergency.

(3) The department, in developing the plan, shall consider:

(a) Methods for providing adequate food and water for livestock during a major disaster or an emergency;

(b) Methods for providing livestock with adequate shelter or protection from harsh weather conditions during a major disaster or an emergency;

(c) Creating and promoting an educational campaign for owners of livestock that will:

(A) Encourage owners to plan for and incorporate their livestock in the owners' personal plans in the event of a major disaster or an emergency; and

(B) Inform owners of livestock about the livestock emergency operations plan prepared under this section; and

(d) Any other methods or arrangements that the department determines would protect livestock during a major disaster or an emergency. [Formerly 401.274]

PENALTIES

401.990 Penalties. Any person knowingly violating any provision of this chapter, or any of the rules, regulations or orders adopted and promulgated under this chapter, shall, upon conviction thereof, be guilty of a Class C misdemeanor. [1967 c.480 §8; 1977 c.248 §4; 1983 c.586 §41; 2009 c.718 §48]

C

Sample Disaster Declaration Forms

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DECLARATION OF STATE OF EMERGENCY

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON

In the Matter of Declaring)
A State of Emergency within)
Jackson County)

RESOLUTION

This matter came before the Board of Commissioners at an emergency meeting on _____, involving an emergency situation created by _____; and

WHEREAS, _____

_____ ; and
(Date/time of occurrence; cause of incident)

WHEREAS, _____

_____ ; and
(Specify location of incident and effects)

WHEREAS, _____

_____ ; and
(Specify location of incident and effects)

WHEREAS, the following conditions, _____ exist in the impact area.

WHEREAS, the county EOC has been implemented and emergency service responders are _____; and

BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Commissioners, under the emergency powers granted by ORS 401.305, declares that a State of Emergency exists within Jackson County due to the fact that local resources have been exhausted. Further, Jackson County's Emergency Services is hereby directed to take all necessary steps authorized by law to secure the persons and property of the citizens of Jackson County. State assistance is requested immediately and includes the following:

Appendix C. Declaration of State of Emergency

*

*

*

Dated at Salem, Oregon, this _____ day of _____

Jackson County Board of Commissioners

Commissioner _____
Commissioner _____
Commissioner

DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL
FOR THE COUNTY OF JACKSON, OREGON

To: _____,
Jackson County Office of Emergency Management

From: _____,
[CITY], Oregon

At _____ (time) on _____ (date),

a/an _____ (*description of emergency incident or event type*) occurred in the [CITY] threatening life and property.

The current situation and conditions are:

The geographic boundaries of the emergency are:

I DO HEREBY DECLARE THAT A STATE OF EMERGENCY NOW EXISTS IN THE [CITY] AND THAT THE CITY HAS EXPENDED OR WILL SHORTLY EXPEND ITS NECESSARY AND AVAILABLE RESOURCES. I RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THAT THE COUNTY PROVIDE ASSISTANCE, CONSIDER THE CITY AN "EMERGENCY AREA" AS PROVIDED FOR IN ORS 401, AND, AS APPROPRIATE, REQUEST SUPPORT FROM STATE AGENCIES AND/OR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Signed: _____

Title: _____ Date & Time: _____

This request may be passed to the County via radio, telephone, or FAX. The original signed document must be sent to the County Emergency Management Office, with a copy placed in the final incident package.

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D

Incident Command System Forms

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Index of Incident Command System (ICS) Forms

The following ICS forms are included in this appendix.

| ICS Form No. | Form Title |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| ICS Form 201 | Incident Briefing |
| ICS Form 202 | Incident Objectives |
| ICS Form 203 | Organization Assignment List |
| ICS Form 204 | Assignment List |
| ICS Form 205 | Incident Radio Communications Plan |
| ICS Form 206 | Medical Plan |
| ICS Form 207 | Organizational Chart |
| ICS Form 209 | Incident Status Summary |
| ICS Form 210 | Status Change Card |
| ICS Form 211 | Check-in List |
| ICS Form 213 | General Message |
| ICS Form 214 | Unit Log |
| ICS Form 215 | Operational Planning Worksheet |
| ICS Form 215a | Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis |
| ICS Form 216 | Radio Requirements Worksheet |
| ICS Form 217 | Radio Frequency Assignment Worksheet |
| ICS Form 218 | Support Vehicle Inventory |
| ICS Form 219-2 | Green (Crew) |
| ICS Form 219-4 | Blue (Helicopter) |
| ICS Form 219-6 | Orange (Aircraft) |
| ICS Form 219-7 | Yellow (Dozer) |
| ICS Form 220 | Air Operations Summary |
| ICS Form 221 | Demobilization Plan |
| ICS Form 226 | Individual Performance Rating |
| ICS Form 308-1 | Resource Order Form (front) |
| ICS Form 308-2 | Resource Order Form (back) |
| ICS Form 308-3 | Resource Order Form (example) |

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E

Emergency Operations Center Position Checklists

Appendix E. Emergency Operations Center Position Checklists

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Index of EOC Position Checklists

The following checklists are included in this appendix.

1. Communication Unit Leader Checklist
2. Compensation/Claims Unit Leader Checklist
3. Cost Unit Leader Checklist
4. Demobilization Unit Leader Checklist
5. Documentation Unit Leader Checklist
6. Facilities Unit Leader Checklist
7. Finance – Administration Section Chief Checklist
8. Food Unit Leader Checklist
9. Ground Support Unit Leader Checklist
10. Incident Commander Checklist
11. Liaison Officer Checklist
12. Logistics Section Chief Checklist
13. Medical Unit Leader Checklist
14. Operations Branch Director Checklist
15. Operations Section Chief Checklist
16. Planning Section Chief Checklist
17. Procurement Unit Leader Checklist
18. Public Information Officer Checklist
19. Resources Unit Leader Checklist
20. Safety Officer Checklist
21. Service Branch Director Checklist
22. Situation Unit Leader Checklist
23. Staging Area Manager Checklist
24. Supply Unit Leader Checklist
25. Support Branch Director Checklist
26. Time Unit Leader Checklist

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Mutual Aid Agreements

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Mutual Aid Agreements

The following is a quick reference list of mutual aid agreements entered into by the City. **Copies of these mutual aid agreements can be found in the City EOC.**

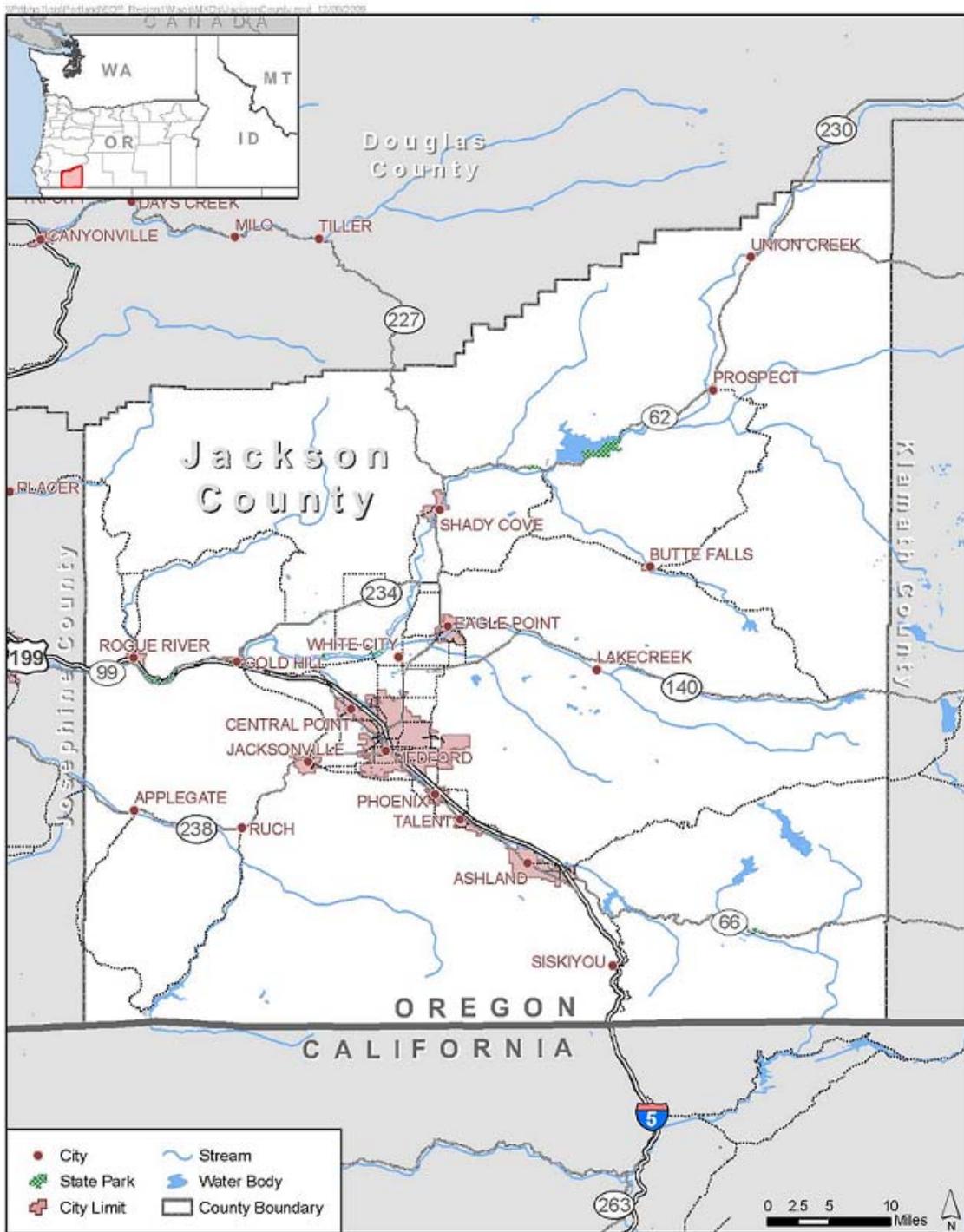
- Oregon Public Works Emergency Response Cooperative Assistance Agreement; Oregon Department of Transportation and Jackson County. Enables public works agencies to support each other during an emergency, Provides the mechanism for immediate response to the requesting agency when the responding agency determines it can provide the needed resources and expertise and Sets up the documentation needed to seek maximum reimbursement possible from appropriate federal agencies.

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Maps

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Jackson County
Emergency Operations Plan

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H

References

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Federal

- Public Law 93 234, as amended, Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973.
- Public law 93-288, The Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended by Public Law 100-707, The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988.
- The Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44, Part 206.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency, FEMA 64, Emergency Action Planning Guidelines for Dams, 1985.
- Federal Emergency Management Agency, Comprehensive Planning Guide 101, 2009.
- National Response Framework, 2008.
- National Incident Management System, 2008.

State

- Oregon Emergency Management. State of Oregon Emergency Declaration Guidelines for Local Elected and Appointed Officials. March 2005.
- Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS)
 - Chapter 401 – Emergency Management and Services
 - Chapter 402 – Emergency Mutual Assistance Agreements
 - Chapter 403 – Public Communications Systems
 - Chapter 404 – Search and Rescue
- Office of the State Fire Marshal. Oregon Fire Services Mobilization Plan. March 2004.

County

- Memoranda of Agreement / Understanding

Other

- All other Public Laws or Executive Orders enacted or to be enacted which pertain to emergencies/disasters.

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Acronyms and Glossary

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Acronyms

| | |
|--------|---|
| AOC | Agency Operations Center |
| CERCLA | Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act |
| CEMP | Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan |
| CERT | Citizen Emergency Response Team |
| CFR | Code of Federal Regulations |
| COG | Continuity of Government |
| COOP | Continuity of Operations Plan |
| DEQ | Oregon Department of Environmental Quality |
| DHS | Department of Homeland Security |
| ECC | Oregon Emergency Coordination Center |
| EMP | State of Oregon Emergency Management Plan |
| EMR | Emergency Management Region |
| EOC | Emergency Operations Center |
| EOP | Emergency Operations Plan |
| EM | Emergency Management |
| EMO | Emergency Management Organization |
| EMP | Emergency Management Plan |
| EPA | United States Environmental Protection Agency |
| ESF | Emergency Support Function |
| FEMA | Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| HazMat | Hazardous Materials |
| HIVA | Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment |
| HSPD | Homeland Security Presidential Directive |
| IA | Incident Annex |
| IAP | Incident Action Plan |
| IC | Incident Commander |
| ICP | Incident Command Post |
| ICS | Incident Command System |
| JIC | Joint Information Center |
| JIS | Joint Information System |

Appendix I. Acronyms and Glossary

| | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|
| LEDS | Law Enforcement Data System |
| MOC | Medical Operations Center |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| NCP | National Contingency Plan |
| NIMS | National Incident Management System |
| NRF | National Response Framework |
| NRS | National Response System |
| OAR | Oregon Administrative Rules |
| ODOT | Oregon Department of Transportation |
| OEM | Oregon Emergency Management |
| OERS | Oregon Emergency Response System |
| OR DHS | Oregon Department of Human Services |
| ORS | Oregon Revised Statutes |
| PIO | Public Information Officer |
| POD | Point of Dispensing |
| PPE | Personal Protective Equipment |
| SAR | Search and Rescue |
| SME | Subject Matter Expert |
| SOG | Standard Operating Guidance |
| SSFs | State Support Functions |
| UC | Unified Command |
| USAR | Urban Search and Rescue |
| USCG | United States Coast Guard |
| WMD | Weapons of Mass Destruction |

Glossary of Key Terms

Actual Event: A disaster (natural or man-made) that has warranted action to protect life, property, environment, public health or safety. Natural disasters include earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, etc.; man-made (either intentional or accidental) incidents can include chemical spills, terrorist attacks, explosives, biological attacks, etc.

After Action Report: The After Action Report documents the performance of exercise related tasks and makes recommendations for improvements. The

Appendix I. Acronyms and Glossary

Improvement Plan outlines the actions that the exercising jurisdiction(s) plans to take to address recommendations contained in the After Action Report.

Agency: A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In ICS, agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance).

Agency Representative: A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating State, local, or tribal government agency or private entity that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.

All Hazards: Any incident caused by terrorism, natural disasters, or any CBRNE accident. Such incidents require a multi-jurisdictional and multi-functional response and recovery effort.

Area Command (Unified Area Command): An organization established (1) to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each 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, allocate critical resources according to priorities, ensure that incidents are properly managed, and ensure that objectives are met and strategies followed. Area Command becomes Unified Area Command when incidents are multi-jurisdictional. Area Command may be established at an emergency operations center facility or at some location other than an incident command post.

Assessment: The evaluation and interpretation of measurements and other information to provide a basis for decision-making.

Assignments: Tasks given to resources to perform within a given operational period that are based on operational objectives defined in the IAP.

Assistant: Title for subordinates of principal Command Staff positions. The title indicates a level of technical capability, qualifications, and responsibility subordinate to the primary positions. Assistants may also be assigned to unit leaders.

Assisting Agency: An agency or organization providing personnel, services, or other resources to the agency with direct responsibility for incident management. See also Supporting Agency.

Audit: formal examination of an organization's or individual's accounts; a methodical examination and review.

Available Resources: Resources assigned to an incident, checked in, and available for a mission assignment, normally located in a Staging Area.

Appendix I. Acronyms and Glossary

Branch: The organizational level having functional or geographical responsibility for major aspects of incident operations. A branch is organizationally situated between the section and the division or group in the Operations Section, and between the section and units in the Logistics Section. Branches are identified by the use of Roman numerals or by functional area.

Chain-of-Command: A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.

Check-In: The process through which resources first report to an incident. Check-in locations include the incident command post, Resources Unit, incident base, camps, staging areas, or directly on the site.

Chief: The ICS title for individuals responsible for management of functional sections: Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence (if established as a separate section).

Command: The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority.

Command Staff: In an incident management organization, the Command Staff consists of the Incident Command 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.

Common Operating Picture: A broad view of the overall situation as reflected by situation reports, aerial photography, and other information or intelligence.

Communications Unit: An organizational unit in the Logistics Section responsible for providing communication services at an incident or an EOC. A Communications Unit may also be a facility (e.g., a trailer or mobile van) used to support an Incident Communications Center.

Cooperating Agency: An agency supplying assistance other than direct operational or support functions or resources to the incident management effort.

Coordinate: To advance systematically an analysis and exchange of information among principals who have or may have a need to know certain information to carry out specific incident management responsibilities.

Corrective Action: Improved procedures that are based on lessons learned from actual incidents or from training and exercises.

Corrective Action Plan: A process implemented after incidents or exercises to assess, investigate, and identify and implement appropriate solutions to prevent repeating problems encountered.

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

Appendix I. Acronyms and Glossary

would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters. (Department of Homeland Security, National Response Plan (December 2004), 64.)

Deputy: A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, can be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a deputy can act as relief for a superior and, therefore, must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies can be assigned to the Incident Commander, General Staff, and Branch Directors.

Dispatch: The ordered movement of a resource or resources to an assigned operational mission or an administrative move from one location to another.

Disciplines: A group of personnel with similar job roles and responsibilities. (e.g. law enforcement, firefighting, HazMat, EMS).

Division: The partition of an incident into geographical areas of operation. Divisions are established when the number of resources exceeds the manageable span of control of the Operations Chief. A division is located within the ICS organization between the branch and resources in the Operations Section.

Emergency: Absent a Presidential declared emergency, any incident(s), human-caused or natural, that requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, an emergency means any occasion or instance for which, in the 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 Management Assistance Compact: The Emergency Management Assistance Compact is an interstate mutual aid agreement that allows States to assist one another in responding to all kinds of natural and man-made disasters. It is administered by the National Emergency Management Association.

Emergency Operations Centers: The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management 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 some combination thereof.

Emergency Operations Plan: The "steady-state" plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to 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

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situational information to the public, it also frequently provides directive actions required to be taken by the general public.

Emergency Response Provider: Includes State, local, and tribal emergency public safety, law enforcement, emergency response, emergency medical (including hospital emergency facilities), and related personnel, agencies, and authorities. See Section 2 (6), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002). Also known as Emergency Responder.

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

Evaluation: The process of observing and recording exercise activities, comparing the performance of the participants against the objectives, and identifying strengths and weaknesses.

Event: A planned, non-emergency activity. ICS can be used as the management system for a wide range of events, e.g., parades, concerts, or sporting events.

Exercise: Exercises are a planned and coordinated activity allowing homeland security and emergency management personnel (from first responders to senior officials) to demonstrate training, exercise plans, and practice prevention, protection, response, and recovery capabilities in a realistic but risk-free environment. Exercises are a valuable tool for assessing and improving performance, while demonstrating community resolve to prepare for major incidents.

Federal: Of or pertaining to the Federal Government of the United States of America.

Federal Preparedness Funding: Funding designated for developing and/or enhancing State, Territorial, local, and tribal preparedness capabilities. This includes all funding streams that directly or indirectly support Homeland Security initiatives, e.g. Center for Disease Control and Health Resources and Services Administration preparedness funds.

Function: Function refers to the five major activities in ICS: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. The term function is also used when describing the activity involved, e.g., the planning function. A sixth function, Intelligence, may be established, if required, to meet incident management needs.

General Staff: A group of incident management personnel organized according to function and reporting to the Incident Commander. The General Staff normally consists of the Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief.

Group: Established to divide the incident management structure into functional areas of operation. Groups are composed of resources assembled to perform a

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special function not necessarily within a single geographic division. Groups, when activated, are located between branches and resources in the Operations Section.

Hazard: Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.

Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP): A capabilities- and performance-based exercise program that provides a standardized policy, methodology, and language for designing, developing, conducting, and evaluating all exercises. Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program also facilitates the creation of self-sustaining, capabilities-based exercise programs by providing tools and resources such as guidance, training, technology, and direct support. For additional information please visit the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program toolkit at <http://www.hseep.dhs.gov>.

Improvement Plan: The After Action Report documents the performance of exercise related tasks and makes recommendations for improvements. The Improvement Plan outlines the actions that the exercising jurisdiction(s) plans to take to address recommendations contained in the After Action Report.

Incident: An occurrence or event, natural- or human-caused, that requires an emergency response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, wildland 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 Post: The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed. The ICP may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities and is normally identified by a green rotating or flashing light.

Incident Command System: A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of

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emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

Incident Commander: The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Management Team: The IC and appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident.

Incident Objectives: Statements of guidance and direction necessary for selecting appropriate strategy(s) and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow strategic and tactical alternatives.

Incident-Specific Hazards: Anticipated events that may or may not occur that require coordinated response to protect life or property, e.g., pandemic flu, avian flu, etc.

Initial Action: The actions taken by those responders first to arrive at an incident site.

Initial Response: Resources initially committed to an incident.

Intelligence Officer: The intelligence officer is responsible for managing internal information, intelligence, and operational security requirements supporting incident management activities. These may include information security and operational security activities, as well as the complex task of ensuring that sensitive information of all types (e.g., classified information, law enforcement sensitive information, proprietary information, or export-controlled information) is handled in a way that not only safeguards the information, but also ensures that it gets to those who need access to it to perform their missions effectively and safely.

Interagency: An organization or committee comprised of multiple agencies.

Interoperability & Compatibility: A principle of the NIMS that holds that systems must be able to work together and should not interfere with one another if the multiple jurisdictions, organizations, and functions that come together under the NIMS are to be effective in domestic incident management. Interoperability and compatibility are achieved through the use of such tools as common communications and data standards, digital data formats, equipment standards, and design standards. (Department of Homeland Security, National Incident Management System (March 2004), 55.)

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Inventory: An itemized list of current assets such as a catalog of the property or estate, or a list of goods on hand.

Joint Information Center: A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media at the scene of the incident. Public information officials from all participating agencies should collocate at the Joint Information Center.

Joint Information System: Integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during 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 in the emergency response effort.

Jurisdiction: A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. 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).

Lessons Learned: Knowledge gained through operational experience (actual events or exercises) that improve performance of others in the same discipline. For additional information please visit <https://www.llis.dhs.gov/>

Liaison: A form of communication for establishing and maintaining mutual understanding and cooperation.

Liaison Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.

Local Government: A County, municipality, City, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or in Alaska a Native village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity. See Section 2 (10), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

Logistics: Providing resources and other services to support incident management.

Logistics Section: The section responsible for providing facilities, services, and material support for the incident.

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Major Disaster: As defined under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122), a major disaster is:

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

Management by Objective: A management approach that involves a four-step process for achieving the incident goal. The Management by Objectives approach includes the following: establishing overarching objectives; developing and issuing assignments, plans, procedures, and protocols; establishing specific, measurable objectives for various incident management functional activities and directing efforts to fulfill them, in support of defined strategic objectives; and documenting results to measure performance and facilitate corrective action.

Mitigation: The 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 informed by 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.

Mobilization: The process and procedures used by all organizations-State, local, and tribal-for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

Multiagency Coordination Entity: A multiagency coordination entity functions within a broader multiagency coordination system. It may establish the priorities among incidents and associated resource allocations, de-conflict agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities.

Multiagency Coordination Systems: Multiagency coordination systems provide the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. The components of multiagency coordination systems include facilities, equipment, emergency operation centers (EOCs), specific multiagency

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coordination entities, personnel, procedures, and communications. These systems assist agencies and organizations to fully integrate the subsystems of the NIMS.

Multi-jurisdictional Incident: An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In ICS, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command.

Mutual-Aid Agreement: Written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request, by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

National: Of a nationwide character, including the State, local, and tribal aspects of governance and policy.

National Disaster Medical System: A cooperative, asset-sharing partnership between the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Department of Defense. National Disaster Medical System provides resources for meeting the continuity of care and mental health services requirements of the ESF 8 in the National Response Framework.

National Incident Management System: A system mandated by HSPD-5 that provides a consistent nationwide approach for State, local, and tribal governments; the private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations 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 State, local, and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; multiagency 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 Response Plan: A plan mandated by HSPD-5 that integrates Federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into one all-discipline, all-hazards plan.

National Response Framework: A guide to how the Nation conducts all-hazards incident management. It is built upon flexible, scalable, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation. It is intended to capture specific authorities and best practices for managing incidents that range from the serious but purely local, to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters. The National Response Framework replaces the former National Response Plan.

Non-Governmental Organization: An entity with an association 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. Examples of Non-Governmental

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Organizations include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

No-Notice Events: An occurrence or event, natural or human-caused, that requires an emergency response to protect life or property (i.e. terrorist attacks and threats, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accident, aircraft accident, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, public health and medical emergencies etc.)

Operational Period: The time scheduled for executing a given set of operation actions, as specified in the Incident Action Plan. Operational periods can be of various lengths, although usually not over 24 hours.

Operations Section: The section responsible for all tactical incident operations. In ICS, it normally includes subordinate branches, divisions, and/or groups.

Personnel Accountability: The ability to account for the location and welfare of incident personnel. It is accomplished when supervisors ensure that ICS principles and processes are functional and that personnel are working within established incident management guidelines.

Plain Language: Common terms and definitions that can be understood by individuals from all responder disciplines. The intent of plain language is to ensure the clear and accurate communication of information during an incident. For additional information, refer to http://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nims/plain_lang.pdf.

Planning: A method to developing objectives to be accomplished and incorporated into an EOP.

Planning Meeting: A meeting held as needed prior to and throughout the duration of an incident to select specific strategies and tactics for incident control operations and for service and support planning. For larger incidents, the planning meeting is a major element in the development of the IAP.

Planning Section: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of operational information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of the IAP. This section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the incident.

Preparedness: 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. Preparedness involves efforts at all levels of government and between government and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources. Within the NIMS, preparedness is operationally focused on establishing guidelines, protocols, and standards for planning, training and exercises, personnel

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qualification and certification, equipment certification, and publication management.

Preparedness Organizations: The groups that provide interagency coordination for domestic incident management activities in a non-emergency context. Preparedness organizations can include all agencies with a role in incident management, for prevention, preparedness, response, or recovery activities. They represent a wide variety of committees, planning groups, and other organizations that meet and coordinate to ensure the proper level of planning, training, equipping, and other preparedness requirements within a jurisdiction or area.

Preplanned Event: A preplanned event is a non-emergency activity. ICS can be used as the management system for events such as parades, concerts, or sporting events, etc.

Prevention: Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions 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.

Private Sector: Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. It includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce and industry, and private voluntary organizations.

Processes: Systems of operations that incorporate standardized procedures, methodologies, and functions necessary to provide resources effectively and efficiently. These include resource typing, resource ordering and tracking, and coordination.

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.

Public Information Systems: The processes, procedures, and systems for communicating timely and accurate information to the public during crisis or emergency situations.

Publications Management: The publications management subsystem includes materials development, publication control, publication supply, and distribution. The development and distribution of NIMS materials is managed through this subsystem. Consistent documentation is critical to success, because it ensures that all responders are familiar with the documentation used in a particular incident regardless of the location or the responding agencies involved.

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Qualification and Certification: This subsystem provides recommended qualification and certification standards for emergency responder and incident management personnel. It also allows the development of minimum standards for resources expected to have an interstate application. Standards typically include training, currency, experience, and physical and medical fitness.

Reception Area: This refers to a location separate from staging areas, where resources report in for processing and out-processing. Reception Areas provide accountability, security, situational awareness briefings, safety awareness, distribution of IAPs, supplies and equipment, feeding, and bed down.

Recovery: The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private-sector, nongovernmental, and public-assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post-incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Recovery Plan: A plan developed by a State, local, or tribal jurisdiction with assistance from responding Federal agencies to restore the affected area.

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.

Resource Management: Efficient incident management requires a system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management under the NIMS includes mutual-aid agreements; the use of special State, local, and tribal teams; and resource mobilization protocols.

Resource Typing: Resource typing is the categorization of resources that are commonly exchanged through mutual aid during disasters. Resource typing definitions help define resource capabilities for ease of ordering and mobilization during a disaster. For additional information please visit <http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nims/rm/rt.shtm> .

Resource Typing Standard: Categorization and description of response resources that are commonly exchanged in disasters through mutual aid agreements. The FEMA/NIMS Integration Center Resource typing definitions provide emergency responders with the information and terminology they need to request and receive the appropriate resources during an emergency or disaster.

Resources Unit: Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for recording the status of resources committed to the incident. This unit also

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evaluates resources currently committed to the incident, the effects additional responding resources will have on the incident, and anticipated resource needs.

Response: 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 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 nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Safety Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety.

Scalability: The ability of incident managers to adapt to incidents by either expanding or reducing the resources necessary to adequately manage the incident, including the ability to incorporate multiple jurisdictions and multiple responder disciplines.

Section: The organizational level having responsibility for a major functional area of incident management, e.g., Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence (if established). The section is organizationally situated between the branch and the Incident Command.

Span of Control: The number of individuals a supervisor is responsible for, usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals. (Under the NIMS, an appropriate span of control is between 1:3 and 1:7.)

Staging Area: Location established where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment. The Operations Section manages Staging Areas.

Standard Operating Procedures: A complete reference document that details the procedures for performing a single function or a number of independent functions.

Standardization: A principle of the NIMS that provides a set of standardized organizational structures (such as the ICS, multi-agency coordination systems, and public information systems) as well as requirements for processes, procedures, and systems designed to improve interoperability among jurisdictions and disciplines in various area, including: training; resource management; personnel qualification and certification; equipment certification; communications and information management; technology support; and continuous system

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improvement. (Department of Homeland Security, National Incident Management System (March 2004), 2.)

State: When capitalized, refers to any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States. See Section 2 (14), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

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 application of measures of performance or effectiveness.

Strategy: The general direction selected to accomplish incident objectives set by the IC.

Strike Team: A set number of resources of the same kind and type that have an established minimum number of personnel.

Supporting Technologies: Any technology that may be used to support the NIMS is included in this subsystem. These technologies include orthophoto mapping, remote automatic weather stations, infrared technology, and communications, among various others.

Task Force: Any combination of resources assembled to support a specific mission or operational need. All resource elements within a Task Force must have common communications and a designated leader.

Technical Assistance: Support provided to State, local, and tribal jurisdictions when they have the resources but lack the complete knowledge and skills needed to perform a required activity (such as mobile-home park design and hazardous material assessments).

Terrorism: Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, terrorism is defined as activity that involves an act 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 in which it occurs and is intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population or influence a government or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. See Section 2 (15), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

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

Tools: Those instruments and capabilities that allow for the professional performance of tasks, such as information systems, agreements, doctrine, capabilities, and legislative authorities.

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Training: Specialized instruction and practice to improve performance and lead to enhanced emergency management capabilities.

Tribal: Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (85 stat. 688) [43 U.S.C.A. and 1601 et seq.], that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

Type: A classification of resources in the ICS that refers to capability. Type 1 is generally considered to be more capable than Types 2, 3, or 4, respectively, because of size; power; capacity; or, in the case of incident management teams, experience and qualifications.

Unified Area Command: A Unified Area Command is established when incidents under an Area Command are multi-jurisdictional.

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 UC, often the senior person from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the UC, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single IAP.

Unit: The organizational element having functional responsibility for a specific incident planning, logistics, or finance/administration activity.

Unity of Command: The concept by which each person within an organization reports to one and only one designated person. The purpose of unity of command is to ensure unity of effort under one responsible commander for every objective.

Volunteer: For purposes of the NIMS, a volunteer is any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency, which has authority to accept volunteer services, when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed. See, e.g., 16 U.S.C. 742f(c) and 29 CFR 553.101.

Source: <https://nimcast.fema.gov/nimscast/index.jsp>

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Emergency Support Functions

Support Annexes

Incident Annexes

