This document was prepared under a grant from the Office of Grants and Training, United States Department of Homeland Security. Points of view or opinions expressed in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the Office of Grants and Training or the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
Preface

This Emergency Operations Plan is an all-hazard plan that describes how Curry County will organize and respond to emergencies and disasters in the community. It is based on, and is compatible with, Federal, State of Oregon, and other applicable laws, regulations, plans, and policies, including the National Response Framework and the State of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan.

It is recognized that response to emergency or disaster conditions in order to maximize the safety of the public and to minimize property damage is a primary responsibility of government. It is the goal of Curry County that responses to such conditions are conducted in the most organized, efficient, and effective manner possible. To aid in accomplishing this goal, Curry County has formally adopted the principles of the National Incident Management System, the National Response Framework, and the Incident Command System.

Consisting of a Basic Plan, 15 Emergency Support Function Annexes that complement the Federal and State Emergency Support Functions, and Incident Annexes, this Emergency Operations Plan provides a framework for coordinated response and recovery activities during a large-scale emergency. The plan describes how various agencies and organizations in Curry County will coordinate resources and activities with other Federal, state, local, tribal, and private-sector partners.
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**Letter of Promulgation**

To all Recipients:

Promulgated herewith is the revised Emergency Operations Plan for Curry County. This plan supersedes any previous Emergency Operations Plans. It provides a framework in which Curry 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 Curry County Board of Commissioners. It will be revised and updated as required. All recipients are requested to advise the County Emergency Services Director of any changes that might result in its improvement or increase its usefulness. Plan changes will be transmitted to all addressees on the distribution list.

George Rhodes  
Chair

David Itzen  
Vice Chair

Bill Waddle  
Commissioner

May 16, 2011

DATE
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Plan Administration

The Curry County Emergency Operations Plan, including appendices and annexes, will be reviewed annually or as appropriate after an exercise or incident response. The plan will be formally re-promulgated by the County once every five years.

Record of Plan Changes

All updates and revisions to the plan will be tracked and recorded in the following table. This process will ensure that the most recent version of the plan is disseminated and implemented by emergency response personnel.

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Plan Distribution List

Copies of this plan have been provided to the following jurisdictions, agencies, and persons. Updates will be provided, when available. Recipients will be responsible for updating their respective Emergency Operations Plans when they receive changes. The Curry County Emergency Services Director is ultimately responsible for all plan updates.

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## Emergency Operations Plan Review Assignments

Unless otherwise stated, the following table identifies County agencies responsible for the review of specific plan sections and annexes. Changes will be forwarded to the Curry County Emergency Services Director 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.

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Basic Plan
1

Introduction

1.1 General
This Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) establishes guidance for Curry County’s (County’s) actions during response to, and short-term recovery from, major emergencies or disasters. It promulgates a framework within which the County will combine 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 departments and personnel when an incident occurs, and it establishes high-level guidance that supports 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 Services Director 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 its 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 (State) Emergency Management Plan (EMP) and the Federal National Response Framework (NRF). It also identifies all Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) 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 (MAAs), and request for resources and emergency spending powers.
1. Introduction

- Describe the 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.

- Coordinate and liaison with appropriate Federal, state, and other local government agencies, as well as applicable segments of private-sector entities and volunteer agencies.

- Prepare and disseminate emergency public information to alert, warn, and inform the public.

- Describe the County’s emergency response structure, including activation and operation of the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and implementation of ICS.

- Establish priorities and resolve any conflicting demands for support.

- 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 (IAs):

- 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 a 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 human-caused disasters and may impact unincorporated areas of the County, incorporated municipalities, or a combination thereof. 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 it 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 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, 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 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.

- **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:

- 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) occurs that involves the Umatilla Chemical Depot.

- 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.

The Governor may proclaim a State of Emergency when:

- Conditions of disaster or extreme emergency threaten the safety of persons and property within the State, caused by natural or human-caused incidents.

- The Governor is requested to do so by local authorities.

- The Governor finds that local authority is inadequate to cope with the emergency.
Whenever the Governor proclaims a State of Emergency:

- Mutual aid shall be rendered in accordance with approved emergency plans when the need arises in any county or city for outside assistance.
- The Governor shall, to the extent he or she deems necessary, have the right to exercise all police power vested in the state by the Constitution and the laws of the State of Oregon within the designated area.
- Jurisdictions may command the aid of citizens as deemed necessary to cope with an emergency.
- The Governor may suspend the provisions of orders, rules, or regulations of any state agency and any regulatory statute or statute prescribing the procedure for conducting State business.
- The Governor may promulgate, issue, and enforce orders and regulations deemed necessary.
- The Governor can request additional assistance by asking for a Presidential declaration.

1.3.2 Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government Plans

A major disaster or an enemy attack could result in great loss of life and property, including the death or injury of key government officials. At the same time, there could be partial or complete destruction of established seats of government, and the destruction of public and private records essential to continued operations of government and industry. In the aftermath of a major disaster, law and order must be preserved and essential government services must be maintained. Civil government best accomplishes this. To this end, it is particularly essential that local units of government continue to function.

The County has not formalized a Continuity of Operations (COOP) or a Continuity of Government (COG) plan to date. However, should the County develop or implement these plans in the future, they may be used in conjunction with the EOP during various emergency situations. COOP/COG plans detail the processes for accomplishing administrative, operational, and governmental 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 functioning and operations during an emergency.
1. Introduction

- 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.
- Achieving a timely and orderly recovery from emergencies and resumption of full services to the public.

1.3.3 Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan

Since 2000, the Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience (OPDR) at the University of Oregon has been working with OEM, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region 10, and local governments statewide to coordinate the OPDR’s activities in a manner consistent with FEMA’s Interim Final Rule 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 201, published in February 2002, which requires states and communities to develop natural hazard mitigation plans to apply for FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation project funding and other hazard mitigation grant programs. The Curry County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan was completed in 2004 and revised/re-adopted in 2010.

1.4 Authorities

The following section highlights significant County and State regulations and plans governing activities for responding to major emergencies and disasters.

Under the provisions of HSPD–5, the Secretary of Homeland Security is the principal Federal official for domestic incident management.

1.4.1 Legal Authorities

In the context of the County EOP, a disaster or major emergency is characterized as an incident requiring the coordinated response of all government levels to save lives and protect property within the jurisdiction. This plan is issued in accordance with, and under the provisions of, ORS Chapter 401, which establishes the authority for the County Board of Commissioners (BOC) to declare a state of emergency.

As approved by the BOC, the Curry County Sheriff/County Emergency Services Director has the authority and responsibility for the coordination of the Emergency Management Organization (EMO). The County Emergency Services Director has been granted the authority to implement the guidance of this plan and to coordinate activities that allow the County to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from major emergencies or disasters. During day-to-day, non-
emergency operations, the Emergency Services Director will report directly to the County Sheriff.

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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1-1</th>
<th>Legal Authorities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Federal</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>– Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, PL 81-950 as amended</td>
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<tr>
<td>– The Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288 as amended</td>
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<tr>
<td>– Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 100-707</td>
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<tr>
<td>– Title III, of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, PL 99-499 as amended</td>
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<tr>
<td>– Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44. Executive Order 12656, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities, of November 18, 1988</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>State of Oregon</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>– Oregon Revised Statutes Chapter 401 – 404</td>
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<td>– Executive Order of the Governor</td>
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<td><strong>Curry County</strong></td>
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<td>– Curry County Ordinance 96-7</td>
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<td>– Curry County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan</td>
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<td>– Curry County Wildfire Protection Plan</td>
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1.4.2 Mutual Aid and Intergovernmental Agreements

State law (ORS 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 MAAs and Memorandums of Understanding are identified in Appendix D of this plan. Copies of these documents can be accessed through the County Emergency Services Director. During an emergency situation, a local emergency declaration may be necessary to activate these agreements and allocate appropriate resources.
1.5 **Emergency Powers**

1.5.1 **Declaration of Emergency**

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 MAAs, and then through the State.

In order of descending authority, the elected officials listed below will be utilized to declare a local emergency and its termination. None of these officials shall declare or terminate a local emergency unless, despite reasonable efforts to contact each person of higher authority, such efforts are unsuccessful, and the situation presents such a grave risk of loss of life or serious physical injury that it necessitates declaration of a local emergency immediately.

1) BOC Chairperson  
2) BOC Vice-Chairperson  
3) BOC Commissioner  
4) County Sheriff  
5) County Clerk  
6) County Assessor  
7) County Treasurer

If the emergency area is within a city, the Chief Executive(s) of that city must process requests for assistance. Requests for a State Declaration shall then be forwarded by the County BOC to the State. 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 need to be forwarded to the BOC for action in declaring an emergency:

- A completed draft of the Disaster Resolution declaring an emergency (See Appendix A for Sample Disaster Declaration Forms. Templates are provided for County- and city-based declarations), 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 required by the State.

- 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.
1. Introduction

- The original, signed copy(s) will be either mailed or hand-delivered to the Governor’s office, whichever is most secure and appropriate in a given situation.

Requests for State assistance should be forwarded to OEM as soon as practical. These requests may be sent via fax or email or using a recognized “Ordering” package, whichever is the most expedient method available. The OEM fax number is (503) 588-1378. 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. These requests should be as detailed as possible and explain the requested mission, not specify who could provide the requested resources.

- Expected duration of event or expected time required to gain control.

If circumstances prohibit timely action by the entire BOC, the BOC Chairperson or the succeeding Commissioner may verbally declare a state of emergency. For purposes of the immediate emergency, a single Commissioner’s signature will carry full authority for the County’s Emergency Declaration. A formal review before the entire BOC will follow as soon as prudently possible, with a signed order replacing the emergency order.

1.5.2 Lines of Succession

Table 1-2 provides the policy and operational lines of succession during an emergency for the County. The line of succession protocol for “Policy and Governance” will be initiated in the event that the BOC is unable to function as a group. This line of succession shall be established as outlined in Section 1.5.1. The line of succession protocol for “Emergency Operations” shall be determined through the implementation of ICS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1-2 Lines of Succession</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Emergency Operations</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency Services Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheriff’s Designee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Incident Commander/Area Commander</td>
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<tr>
<td>County Sheriff</td>
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<tr>
<td>County Clerk</td>
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<tr>
<td>County Assessor</td>
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<td>County Treasurer</td>
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</table>
1. Introduction

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. The County Emergency Services Director 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 to the Director of OEM according to provisions outlined under ORS Chapter 401. Refer to ESF Annex 7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support for additional information regarding resource coordination procedures.

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 EOC. The County EMO has the authority under emergency conditions to establish priorities for the assignment and use of all resources on a Countywide basis, and it will process 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 County Fire Chief. This act allows the State Fire Marshal to mobilize and fund fire resources throughout the State during emergency situations. The County Fire Chief will assess the status of the incident(s) and, after determining that all criteria have been met for invoking the Conflagration Act, will notify the State Fire Marshal via the OERS. The State Fire Marshal reviews the information and notifies the Governor, who authorizes

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### Resource Typing

Resource typing is a method for standardizing nomenclature used when requesting equipment and managing resources during an incident; NIMS approves this method for ordering supplies and providing mutual aid to partners during an emergency.

There are 120 typed response assets organized by category, kind, and type.

- **Category** – the function of the resource (firefighting, law enforcement, etc.)
- **Kind** – broad class of characterization, such as teams, equipment, and personnel
- **Type** – measure of minimum capabilities to perform a function (example: Type 1 implies higher capability than Type II)

If interpreted properly, a resource typing list can increase the usefulness of the tools requested in an emergency and may reduce costs by eliminating orders for equipment inaccurate or inappropriate for the situation.
the act. More information about wildfires in the County can be found in the 2008 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.

The County Finance Department will track and report on all financial matters and will support procurement issues related to personnel, both volunteer and paid. Copies of expense records and supporting documentation should be prepared in a manner for submission to FEMA in support of the County’s public assistance request.

### 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 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 employee is entitled to all applicable benefits, including workers’ compensation, normally available to him or her 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 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 their employees. Employees should attempt to make contact with their supervisors and managers within the first 24 hours following an incident for accountability purposes. 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. County employees residing in the Brookings or Port Orford areas should report to their respective City Hall to receive duty assignments.

During biological incidents or public health emergencies such as influenza pandemics, maintaining a resilient workforce is essential to performing 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 and information to protect themselves and their families while they provide health and medical services during a pandemic or other type of public health emergency. Detailed plans regarding public health emergency operations can be found in ESF Annex 8 – Public Health and Medical Services, as well as within the County Public Health Emergency Response Plan. Safety precautions and personal protective equipment decisions will be specific to the type of incident occurring and may 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 may provide assistance and guidance on worker safety and health issues.
Situation and Planning
Assumptions

2.1 Situation
The County is exposed to many hazards, all of which have the potential to disrupt the community, cause damage, and create casualties. Possible natural hazards include droughts, floods, wildfires, and winter storms. A war-related incident such as a nuclear, biochemical or conventional attack is possible as well. Other disaster situations could develop from hazardous material accidents, health-related incidents, conflagrations, major transportation accidents, or acts of terrorism. The following text summarizes some of the key characteristics of the Curry County community. An in-depth analysis of the hazards facing the County can be found in the Curry County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan.

2.1.1 Community Profile
Curry County is located in the southwest portion of Oregon (see Figure 2-1). Encompassing an area of 1,627 square miles, Curry County is bordered on the north by Coos County, on the east by Josephine County, and by the California State border to the south. The County’s land area consists of 1,266 square miles, while the remaining 361 miles (18.16%) are covered in water. The rugged Siskiyou Mountains push out into the sea in a series of dramatic, rocky headlands and offshore sea stacks. Much of the 80 miles of undeveloped coastline are dedicated as State parks, and all of the offshore islands are in the Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge. Along with the natural beauty of the area come the ongoing forces that created it. This is an area of both chronic and catastrophic hazards that can put people and property at risk.

Chronic hazards are those that constantly affect the coast: beach, dune, and bluff erosion; slides, slumps, and gradual weathering of sea cliffs; and flooding of low-lying areas during major storms. Chronic hazards come from winter storms, associated storm surges, and wave setup; strong nearshore currents; high winds, rain, runoff, and associated lowland flooding; and elevated sea levels caused by seasonal effects and periodic El Niño or La Niña effects. Waves, currents, tides, and storms constantly affect beaches and headlands, causing erosion, landslides, and flooding.
Curry County covers six watersheds: the Coos, the Coquille, the Lower Rogue, the Illinois, the Chetco, and the Smith. The County is intersected by a network of lakes, rivers, and tributaries, including Floras Creek, New River, New Lake, Crystal Creek, the Sixes River, the Elk River, Lawson Creek, Hubbard Creek,
2. Situation and Assumptions

Euchre Creek, the Rogue River, Hunter Creek, the Pistol River, Hooskenaden Creek, the Chetco River, and the Winchuck River.

Only 21,000 people live in the more than one million acres of Curry County. The County’s economy has gradually transitioned from timber and fishing dominance to a service industry focusing on retirees and tourism. The 2000 census showed a Countywide population of 21,137 persons, a 9.14% increase from 1990. County population density is 13 persons per square mile. Of the total recorded population, 9.7% (601 residents) were recorded as living below the poverty line. A disproportionate 57.5% of the households reported an income under $35,000, with a full 23% reporting household incomes of less than $15,000 annually. Over 82% of families reported income from Social Security, retirement pay, Supplemental Security Insurance, or public assistance programs.

In March 2002, the Oregon Economic and Community Development Department updated the methodology it uses to determine “distressed areas” in Oregon. The new methodology uses an average of eight measures to gauge the economic distress of an area relative to Statewide measures: unemployment rate, per capita personal income, average pay per worker, population change, percent of population receiving unemployment by industry, employment change, and percent of families living in poverty. The Statewide index is 1.00, with higher indexes indicating greater distress. For Countywide designations, the index was 1.20, while 1.25 was chosen for the citywide distress threshold. At these thresholds, the distressed areas currently include about one-sixth of the State’s employment.

Curry County scored under the threshold overall, but all three of the major communities within the County—Brookings, Gold Beach, and Port Orford—were categorized as economically distressed.

Curry County has the highest median age group in the State, with nearly 27% of the population aged 65 or older. The median age in Brookings is 43 years. In Gold Beach, it is 45 years, and in Port Orford it is 50 years. Twenty-seven percent of Port Orford’s population is over the age of 65.

Like most coastal areas, Oregon is experiencing developmental pressures. Homes and condominiums are being constructed immediately behind the beaches, within the dunes, and atop cliffs overlooking the ocean. Everyone wants a view of the waves, passing whales, and the evening sunset, as well as easy access to a beach, but these desires are not always compatible with nature. As a result, homes are increasingly being threatened and sometimes lost to beach erosion and cliff landslides. Such problems can usually be avoided if builders recognize that the coastal zone is fundamentally different from inland areas because of its instability. Builders need some knowledge of ocean waves and currents and how they shape beaches and attack coastal properties. In addition, they need to understand and recognize potential instabilities of the land that might cause it to suddenly slide away.

Curry County now has 14 established communities, 12 of which lie along the coast highway corridor. The remaining two communities, Agness and Illahe, are
centered in the Siskiyou National Forest near the confluence of the Rogue and South Fork Coquille Rivers. Of these 14 total communities, 11 are small rural communities and some may comprise only a few buildings or services. Of the total population, 8,497 live in incorporated towns, while 12,640 live in unincorporated areas.

The County’s three incorporated towns are Brookings, Gold Beach, and Port Orford. The largest of these is Brookings, with a population of 5,447. The 2000 census shows 1,406 housing units within Curry County. Of these, 87.3% (9,957 units) were counted as occupied, while the rest were vacant (1,863 units) or used for seasonal or recreational use (825 units) only. Of the total housing, 26% are mobile homes, making them possibly more vulnerable to damage from severe storm or earthquake. Nineteen percent of homes were built before 1959.

The census indicates that 5,247 Curry County homes were built between 1970 and 1989, while an additional 3,594 were built prior to 1970. Heating fuels for housing varied from electricity (80.2%) to wood heat (14%) to no heating source at all. Although most homes do have modern conveniences normally considered requisite, some units were found to be lacking adequate plumbing or kitchen facilities, and 2.8% (265) of the total were without telephone service.

Rugged and ever-changing terrain, a relatively small number of residents, and distances between social and economic centers have limited the development of transportation systems in the Pacific Northwest. The mountainous topography has led to the channeling of transportation routes through a few natural corridors. In Curry County, difficulties in road development and maintenance have led to the existence of only one major access route, Highway 101, through the County. Curry County has 91 bridges, of which 60 are State highway bridges and 31 are on County highways. The impact of an emergency can disrupt traffic and make evacuations difficult. Hazards such as local flooding or landslides can render roads unusable.

In November 2009, the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) found that “Hundreds of Oregon bridges remain vulnerable to earthquake damage” and that “All of the existing highways that connect US 101 to I-5 would be impassable due to bridge collapse and major damage.” Further, ODOT found that current available highway funding is inadequate to achieve a minimum standard of seismic safety even on the Interstate and other critical routes. Highway 101 is a critical transportation corridor for the great majority of Curry County residents and is expected to be significantly impaired following a major seismic event. It is therefore critical that the County develop a disaster response route plan that would utilize a system of private and public roads to serve as an alternative route for the transportation of supplies, materials and equipment.
2.1.2 Hazards and Threats

A wide range of natural and human-caused hazards and threats has the potential to disrupt the community, causing casualties and/or damaging property and the environment. These are discussed in the following sections.

2.1.2.1 Drought

The term drought is applied to a period in which an unusual scarcity of rain causes a serious hydrological imbalance. Unusually dry winters, or significantly less rainfall than normal, can lead to drier conditions, leaving reservoirs, water tables, ponds and rivers significantly lower. A severe drought could require strict conservation measures to ensure that an adequate supply of potable water is maintained. In addition, drought conditions could increase the possibility of wildfires in the County.

2.1.2.2 Earthquakes and Tsunamis

Catastrophic hazards are associated with earthquakes and related tsunamis. The eastward-moving Juan de Fuca tectonic plate dives under the westward-moving North American Plate just off the Oregon Coast at the Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ). It is capable of generating earthquakes of up to magnitude 9. These larger earthquakes would occur under the ocean and could cause destructive tsunamis that can strike the coast between 10 and 30 minutes after the earthquake. Hazards on the coast associated with earthquakes include severe ground shaking lasting up to 5 minutes; liquefaction of saturated, unconsolidated soils such as sand or silt; numerous landslides; land subsidence and flooding; and tsunamis. In many communities, the only warning will be the earthquake itself. Distant tsunamis have struck the Oregon coast in the past. In 1964, a magnitude 9.2 subduction zone earthquake struck the coast of Alaska, with the resulting tsunami traveling down the Pacific coast where it killed four people at Beverly Beach and caused damage in many Oregon coastal communities.

Oregon ranks third in the United States for potential earthquake losses. These are projected to exceed $12 billion in the case of a major event in the CSZ. The CSZ is the most dangerous fault in Oregon, and one of the most dangerous faults in the United States. Similar subduction zones have produced the planet’s two largest recorded earthquakes: one with a magnitude of 9.5 on the coast of Chile in 1960 and one with a magnitude of 9.2 in southern Alaska in 1964. Off the Northwest Coast, the small Juan De Fuca Plate is slowly moving eastward beneath a much larger plate that includes the North American continent. An earthquake here could have a magnitude of 8.5 or 9. The event might last as long as four minutes, and a tsunami would follow minutes later.

According to the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, Curry County is rated “high” for both vulnerability and probability of earthquake damage within a 10-year period. When or where the next big earthquake will strike cannot be predicted. However, with several seismically active faults and two active volcanic areas in close proximity to the Oregon coast, the potential for
large or extremely destructive earthquakes or earthquake-generated tsunamis cannot be overlooked or taken lightly.

A tsunami is a series of sea waves usually caused by a rapid vertical movement along a break in the Earth’s crust. A tsunami is generated when a large mass of earth on the bottom of the ocean drops or rises, thereby displacing the column of water directly above it. This type of displacement commonly occurs in large subduction zones, where the collision of two tectonic plates causes the oceanic plate to dip beneath the continental plate to form deep ocean trenches. The waves travel at speeds up to 600 miles per hour, sometimes crossing the entire Pacific Ocean. As tsunamis enter shallow water near land, they increase in height and can cause great loss of life and property damage where they come ashore. Major tsunami events are somewhat rare. Major tsunamis generally occur in the Pacific Ocean region only about once per decade. Some events, such as that in Prince William Sound, Alaska, in March 1964, can be devastating over large distances. Even over short distances along a coast, the heights of a tsunami wave will vary considerably.

2.1.2.3 Flood
Flooding occurs when an excess of precipitation falls, causing rivers, streams and lakes to rise over their banks. In Curry County, high tides can combine with the swollen rivers to add to the problem of heavy rain. The State of Oregon ranked #11 nationally for losses from floods for the period from 1955 to 1999, with an estimated annual damage of over $197 million. Curry County falls within Oregon Climate Zone 1, the coastal region that is particularly vulnerable to coastal storms that cause widespread flooding, landslides, and damage from high winds.

Seasonal flooding is common in the lowlands and usually has little or no widespread or long-term detrimental effects. As marine air moves onshore along the coast, it rises and cools over the foothills and Coast Range, promoting heavy rainfall over the high elevation streams, often as much as 4 to 6 inches in a single day. The steep gradient coastal streams quickly move floodwaters through the watersheds, causing them to concentrate in the river’s lower reaches before discharging into the Pacific Ocean. Normally, concentration times are short, keeping coastal streams in flood stage for less than two days. Severe storms of unusually long duration, however, can raise streams above flood stage for three to four days or more.

2.1.2.4 Agriculture and Natural Resources
Curry County has large populations of livestock especially sheep. The County has limited capability to respond to an agricultural or natural resource–related emergency incident. In the event of a disaster, local resources will be called upon to provide an adequate and healthy supply of food and water, meet nutrition needs of the populace, and care for pets, service animals, and livestock. In addition, protection of natural resources is vital for long-term recovery.
2. Situation and Assumptions

2.1.2.5 Oil and Hazardous Materials

The ever-increasing use of hazardous materials poses a serious threat to life, property, and the environment. Hazardous materials are transported along Highway 101 through the County each year. There are no air or waterway routes through the County. Hazardous products that are used in agricultural, industrial and other modern technologies are becoming increasingly complex, with many new products developed and introduced annually. Incidents involving the release of hazardous materials may occur during handling at industrial facilities using such materials or during the transportation of such materials by rail or highway.

2.1.2.6 Public Health and Medical Services

Most situations that will require activation of this plan will fall into three categories:

- Natural Disaster such as wind, flood, fire, earthquake, tsunami
- Human-caused Disaster such as explosions, chemical release, and radiological release
- Infectious Disease, which has the potential to affect large numbers of residents

The County has adequate resources to effectively deal with most of the typical emergency/disaster situations experienced in the past 30 years. In instances for which there are inadequate resources, support will be sought through the Oregon Department of Human Services, Health Division, State ECC, and Federal agencies through existing request processes via the Curry County EOC.

2.1.2.7 Severe Weather/Landslide

Curry County is particularly vulnerable to severe winter storm weather damage for several reasons. The County’s location, transportation, and demographics play an important part in this equation. Located on the extreme southwestern edge of Oregon, Curry County has only one major access route (Highway 101) into or out of the County. The famous coastal highway skirts the cliff edges in many places along its north-south route and is vulnerable to high winds and driving rain, as well as the possibility of landslide.

Tornadoes are often preceded by high winds, thunderstorms, and hail, with wind speeds that can reach to 300 miles per hour, damaging buildings, trees, and crops. People and livestock caught in the path of a tornado can be killed or severely injured by flying debris. Infrastructure such as gas, TV cable, communications, and electrical systems may be damaged, causing a risk of fire or explosion and isolation without communication capability.

In the broadest sense of the term, a landslide is a gravity-driven process when soil and/or rock moves down a slope. The downslope movement may be triggered by a number of factors, including earthquake shaking, volcanic eruption, blasting,
2. Situation and Assumptions

wave or stream erosion, or intense rainfall. The Pacific Northwest, with its wet climate and topographic relief, is one of the areas most prone to slope failure in the United States. Increased run-off, human-created cuts into hillsides, shocks or vibrations from construction, vegetation removal by fires, timber harvesting, or land clearing, and the placement of non-engineered fill material can all lead to an increase in slope failures.

Any major landslide on Highway 101 closes this local route to residents and tourists for many weeks, creating a large impact on the area’s economy. Two locations particularly susceptible to landslides in Curry County have been subdivided for residential development: some areas adjacent to part of Jerry’s Flat Road near Gold Beach, and the South Bank Chetco River Road several miles upriver from Brookings. Homes in both areas have been damaged by natural or grading-related landslides, and some lots are considered not economically feasible for development.

A long-standing problem in Curry County is caused by a section of coastal Highway 101 that is periodically closed by landslides. Sliding began in 1939, when the roadway was newly constructed, and it is still ongoing. In response to heavy rainfall, a debris flow took place in this area on March 23, 1993, that blocked the highway for two weeks until a bypass was constructed. The Oregon storm events of 1996 and early 1997 were particularly damaging. The late 1996 and early 1997 storms hit Curry County heavily. Each of these storms produced near record rainfall, which triggered extensive landslide activity throughout the impact areas. The damage to natural resources and infrastructure resulting from these three storm events was extreme. A preliminary estimate for the February 1996 event alone was $280 million in total damage.

2.1.2.8 Terrorism (Weapons of Mass Destruction)

Terrorism can intimidate a population or government into granting the demands of the perpetrators. A terrorist incident may involve the use of WMD, including biological, nuclear, incendiary, chemical, or explosive materials. In recent years, serious threats toward government have occurred throughout the United States, including the 1995 bombing of the Oklahoma City Federal Building, the 1994 World Trade Center bombing in New York City, and the September 11, 2001, aircraft attacks on the World Trade Center Twin Towers and the Pentagon Building. While the County is relatively rural with a smaller population base than other areas, seasonal surges in tourism could make the towns within the County an appealing target for terrorist activity.

2.1.2.9 Transportation

A major disaster may severely damage the transportation system throughout the impacted area. Most local transportation activities will be hampered by damaged facilities, equipment, and infrastructure, as well as disrupted communications. At the same time, the disaster may create significant demands for local, state, and regional transportation resources to provide for relief and recovery.
Curry County transportation routes are limited due to the County’s geography. During an emergency, these routes may be blocked, with no possibility of secondary routing. The County may also suffer from an influx of persons from other more adversely affected areas. Transportation of people into reception and care facilities located throughout the County will be a critical task during this type of situation.

2.1.2.10 Volcano

Curry County is located on the Pacific Rim. Tectonic movement within the earth’s crust can renew nearby dormant volcanoes, resulting in ash fallout. Volcanic activity is possible from Mount Hood and Mount Saint Helens, Three Sisters, Mount Bachelor, and the Newberry Crater areas. Because the distance to these potentially active volcanic areas is so great, the only adverse effect that would impact areas of Curry County is ash fallout. The extent of the area affected by ash fallout depends upon the height attained by the eruption column and the atmospheric conditions at the time of the eruption. The prevailing wind direction differs depending upon the time of year. Because the areas of potential volcanic activity are to the north or east of the County, the likelihood of significant ash fallout is considered remote.

2.1.2.11 Wildfire

Oregon has had a long history of fire in the undeveloped wildlands and in the wildland/urban interface. In recent years, the cost of fire prevention and suppression has risen dramatically. Urban growth has placed more homes and businesses under the threat of fire and put more firefighters at risk, while increasing economic strain has reduced the fire protection capability in wildland areas.

Fire is a natural part of the ecosystem, and in a heavily timbered area like Curry County, it can never be discounted. In 2002, the Biscuit Fire raced over the Klamath Siskiyou mountains, burning nearly a half million acres over a 120-day period. Lightning storms touched off several small wildfires that eventually joined to become one huge inferno, burning 471,130 acres in Curry and Douglas counties and 28,835 acres in California. At its peak, over 7,000 firefighters and support personnel from regional and national fire management teams were assigned to help fight the blaze.

Wildfire has an obvious effect on development, but development can also play an influencing role in wildfire. Owners often prefer homes that are private, have scenic views, are nestled in vegetation, and use natural materials. In Curry County, these private locations may be far from public roads and hidden by long, curving driveways and stands of trees. The infrequent identification of rural roads, combined with unmarked private accesses, can make it nearly impossible for response crews to properly locate the source of a fire before it grows to dangerous proportions.

Smaller communities and rural areas are not only predominantly outfitted with small diameter pipe water systems that are incapable of providing sustained water
2. Situation and Assumptions

flows, but the majority of both urban and rural water delivery systems are over 40 years old and have outlived their prime usefulness. In the more rural areas, water systems do not exist, as residents and small communities depend on well water for this resource. Firefighting is dependent on water stored in fire department and residential tanks plus the available water in creeks, ponds, and rivers, where pumps are used to provide additional water to fire engines. Due to the abundance of even average rainfall, these water basins are usually full during winter and early spring months of the year. Mid to late summer and fall months find ponds and creeks extremely low, if not dry.

2.1.2.12 Dam Failure
This hazard involves a sudden catastrophic failure of a human-made structure designed to impound or restrict the flow of water. Curry County is located downstream of dams on the Rogue River in Josephine County that have the potential to inundate portions of the County and cause damage should they fail. The City of Brookings owns a dam that impounds 167 acre feet of water on Ferry Creek, which has the potential of inundating downstream properties in a failure. There is an active effort to mitigate this threat through the removal of these dams.

2.1.2.13 Radiological
This hazard involves the uncontrolled release of radiological material at a fixed site or during transportation. The threat of a radiological transportation accident is minimal due to the remote location of the County’s main thoroughfare, US Highway 101. Medical grade radiation is the primary concern. It is a viable terrorism tool, but low radiation levels would likely result in minimal damage.

2.1.2.14 Civil Disorder
Civil disorder is defined as any incident intended to disrupt a community to the degree that police intervention is required to maintain public safety. This hazard includes riot, protests, demonstrations, and strikes, as well as acts of terrorism. There is no record of major occurrences of civil disorder in the County; however, it is recognized throughout the world that incidents of terrorism are on the increase. While unlikely, there is a potential for a terrorist attack on public officials or public buildings in Curry County. Because of Curry County’s large volume of public forest lands, there is also the potential for eco-terrorism or demonstrations based upon logging decisions and operations.

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, and 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 (see Table 2-1). 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 hazard as a singular event.

### Table 2-1 County Hazard Analysis Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>Rating Criteria with Weight Factors</th>
<th>Total Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>History (^1) (WF=2)</td>
<td>Vulnerability (^2) (WF=5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthquake</td>
<td>Low 2</td>
<td>High 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td>High 20</td>
<td>High 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and Hazardous Materials</td>
<td>Moderate 12</td>
<td>Moderate 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Disorder</td>
<td>Moderate 10</td>
<td>Moderate 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiological</td>
<td>Low 2</td>
<td>Moderate 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Weather</td>
<td>High 20</td>
<td>High 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrorism (WMD)</td>
<td>Low 2</td>
<td>Moderate 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsunami</td>
<td>Moderate 8</td>
<td>High 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volcano</td>
<td>Low 2</td>
<td>High 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dam Failure</td>
<td>Low 2</td>
<td>Low 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildfire</td>
<td>High 20</td>
<td>High 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 = 2-3 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.

### 2.2 Assumptions

The assumptions upon which this EOP is predicated are:

- The County will continue to be exposed to the hazards noted above, as well as others that may develop in the future.
- Outside assistance will be available in most emergency situations affecting the County. Although this plan defines procedures for
coordinating such assistance, it is essential for the County to be prepared to carry out disaster response and short-term actions on an independent basis.

- It is possible for a major disaster to occur at any time and at any place in the County. In some cases, dissemination of warning and increased readiness measures may be possible. However, many disasters and events can occur with little or no warning.

- Local government officials recognize their responsibilities for the safety and well being of the public and will assume these responsibilities in the implementation of this emergency plan.

- Proper implementation of this plan will reduce or prevent disaster-related losses.

- Cities and special districts will participate in the County EOP.

- The County EMO is primarily responsible for emergency actions and will commit all available resources to save lives, minimize injury to persons, and minimize damage to property and the environment.

- The County will utilize NIMS in emergency response operations.

- The local command structure will coordinate the County’s disaster response in conformance with Federal, State, and local laws.

- The resources of the County will be made available to local agencies and citizens to cope with disasters affecting this area.

- The County will commit its resources to a reasonable degree before requesting mutual aid assistance.

- Mutual aid assistance will be requested when required.
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.

The County has developed a plan to implement NIMS and to assist with training and preparing essential response staff and supporting personnel to incorporate ICS/NIMS concepts in all facets of an emergency. Each agency and department is responsible for ensuring that critical staff are identified and trained at a level enabling effective execution of existing response plans, procedures, and policies.

3.2 Emergency Management Organization
Curry County has established an EMO that is coordinated by the County Emergency Services Director. The County Emergency Services Director is responsible for emergency management planning for the area of the County lying outside the limits of the incorporated municipalities of the County. The City Executive Officer or other designated official (pursuant to city charter or ordinance) of each incorporated municipality is responsible for emergency management planning and operations for that jurisdiction.

Most 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 annexes.

The EMO for the County is divided into two general groups—the Executive Group and Emergency Response Agencies—organized by function. Table 3-1 identifies the Executive Group members and alternates of the County EMO. The BOC and the Sheriff, or their designated alternates, may activate the Curry County EMO. If the County EOC is activated due to a major emergency, the members of the EMO will be expected to report to the EOC.
Table 3-1  EMO Executive Group Members and Alternates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Members</th>
<th>Alternates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOC Chairperson</td>
<td>BOC Vice-Chairperson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Services Director</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Counsel</td>
<td>District Attorney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Fire Chief</td>
<td>Assistant Fire Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheriff</td>
<td>Undersheriff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health Administrator</td>
<td>Environmental Health Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASA 3 Chief Executive Officer</td>
<td>ASA 3 General Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Red Cross District Director</td>
<td>Disaster Services Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Roadmaster</td>
<td>Foreman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Accountant</td>
<td>Personnel Coordinator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the EOC is activated, normally incident command will shift from an already established on-scene command post to the EOC. In many cases, there will be good reason to maintain a command post on-scene and to delegate substantial decision making authority to it. If the EOC has been activated, and if an EMO member decides to remain at a command post on-scene, his or her pre-designated alternate must report to the EOC to make decisions on behalf of the EMO member. In this case, the alternate will establish or maintain communications contact between the EOC and the command post.

In a County-wide disaster or emergency, there may be several on scene incident command posts. Brookings, for example, may establish a command post to respond to the emergency in Brookings. This command post will coordinate its response activities and resource utilization with the Curry County EMO. In order to communicate with most emergency response agencies in Curry County, most, if not all, agencies have Project 25 radios with interoperable communications ability. These radios are programmed with common frequencies. In addition, Curry County has developed a communications vehicle and three communication “Fly Away” kits. These kits contain a Project 25 capable county radio, a 6–170-meter “Amateur” radio, and a Marine Band radio with antennas and generators. The Curry County Communications vehicle is capable of all the above communications and can take over all 911 services the County provides if needed. The vehicle also has satellite internet and satellite telephone capability.

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 within the emergency management program. 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.
3. Roles and Responsibilities

- 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.
- Encouraging residents to participate in volunteer organizations and training courses.

3.2.1.1 Board of Commissioners Chairperson

The BOC Chairperson is primarily responsible for:

- Making emergency policy decisions.
- Declaring a state of emergency when necessary.
- Implementing emergency powers of local government.
- Keeping the public and the State Emergency Management Office informed of the situation (through the assistance of the Public Information Officer).
- Requesting outside assistance when necessary (in accordance with existing MAAs and/or through the State Office of Emergency Management).

3.2.1.2 County Sheriff/Emergency Services Director

The County Sheriff/Emergency Services Director has the authority and responsibility, via ORS 401.305-401.335, for overseeing emergency management programs and activities. The County Sheriff/Emergency Services Director works with the Executive Group to ensure that there are unified objectives with regard to the County’s emergency plans and activities, including coordinating all aspects of the County’s capabilities.

The County Sheriff/Emergency Services Director directs all components of the local emergency management program, including assessing the availability and readiness of local resources most likely required during an incident and identifying and correcting any shortfalls.
In particular, the Emergency Services Director is responsible for:

- Monitoring changes to Oregon Statutes, MAAs, and other changes in operational authority that will affect this plan.
- Ensuring that this emergency operations plan be examined at least once annually for needed changes and additions.
- Ensuring that changes to the plan are appropriately distributed.
- Ensuring that some functions of this plan are exercised annually to determine the need for plan revision.
- Directing the overall preparedness program for the County.
- Serving as staff advisor to the Executive Group on emergency matters.
- Coordinating annual exercises of portions of this plan to train EOC decision makers, staff, and emergency responders and to determine the need for revisions to this plan.
- Assisting Department Managers in analyzing the emergency skills required and arranging the training necessary to provide those skills.
- Maintaining current EOC call lists and duty assignments.
- Coordinating plan revision and distribution to the EMO and other appropriate parties.
- Preparing and maintaining a resource inventory.
- Ensuring the operational capability of the County EOC.
- Activating the County EOC.
- Keeping the governing body apprised of the County’s preparedness status and anticipated needs.
- Serving as day-to-day liaison between the County and State OEM.
- Maintaining liaison with organized emergency volunteer groups and private sector partners.

3.2.1.3 County Counsel
The County Counsel is responsible for:

- Advising County officials on emergency powers of local government and necessary procedures for invocation of measures to:
  - Implement wage, price, and rent controls
  - Establish rationing of critical resources
  - Establish curfews
3. Roles and Responsibilities

- Restrict or deny access
- Specify routes of egress
- Limit or restrict use of water or other utilities
- Remove debris from publicly or privately owned property.

Reviewing and advising County officials on possible liabilities arising from disaster operations, including the exercising of any or all of the above powers.

Preparing and recommending local legislation to implement the emergency powers required during an emergency.

Advising County officials and department heads on record keeping requirements and other documentation necessary for the exercising of emergency powers.

Thoroughly reviewing and maintaining familiarity with current ORS 401 provisions as they apply to County or City government in disaster events;

Supporting the preparation and maintenance of the Basic Plan, ESFs, standard operating procedures (SOPs), and annexes;

Participating in plan update activities as requested.

Participating in annual training exercises.

3.2.1.4 County Fire Chief
The County Fire Chief is responsible for:

- Monitoring and updating changes in available fire service personnel and equipment.
- Participating in the annual update of resource and call lists,
- Participating in plan update activities as requested.
- Participating in annual training exercises.
- Developing SOPs or checklists that detail how the responsibilities agreed to in this plan will be fulfilled.
- Holding all responsibilities covered under the Conflagration Act.

3.2.1.5 County Undersheriff
The County Undersheriff is responsible for:

- Monitoring and updating changes in available law enforcement personnel and equipment.
3. Roles and Responsibilities

- Participating in the annual update of resource and call lists.
- Participating in plan update activities as requested.
- Participating in annual training exercises.
- Developing SOPs or checklists that detail how the responsibilities agreed to in this plan will be fulfilled.

3.2.1.6 **County Public Health Administrator**

The County Public Health Administrator is responsible for:

- Monitoring and updating changes in available health service personnel and equipment.
- Participating in the annual update of resource and call lists.
- Participating in plan update activities as requested.
- Participating in annual training exercises.
- Developing and revising, as necessary, the information contained in ESF Annex 8 and in the Public Health Emergency Preparedness Plan.
- Developing SOPs or checklists that detail how the responsibilities agreed to in this plan will be accomplished.
- Activate the EOC in a public health emergency.

3.2.1.7 **Ambulance Service Area Chief Executive Officer**

The Ambulance Service Area Chief Executive Officer serving the County is responsible for:

- Monitoring and updating changes in available emergency medical personnel and equipment.
- Participating in the annual update of resource and call lists.
- Participating in plan update activities as requested.
- Participating in annual training exercises.
- Developing SOPs or checklists that detail how the responsibilities agreed to in this plan will be fulfilled.
- Coordinating trauma planning activities between the EMO and the emergency medical community.

3.2.1.8 **American Red Cross District Director**

The American Red Cross (ARC) will play a key role in the overall response to a significant emergency or disaster within the County. The ARC District Director would be responsible for:
3. Roles and Responsibilities

- Providing, reviewing, and updating annually the list of available emergency housing, shelter, and feeding facilities.
- Reviewing and updating call lists for volunteer ARC personnel not less than once annually; forwarding names of primary ARC contacts to the EMO.
- Conducting ongoing training for housing, shelter, and feeding personnel as time and resources allow.
- Providing ongoing coordination with community volunteer agencies such as the Salvation Army, fraternal clubs, and religious volunteer agencies, and with Curry County school districts that can assist with the housing, shelter, and feeding of persons affected by an emergency event.
- Maintaining lists of the resources needed for emergency housing, shelter, and feeding facilities.
- Securing agreements with restaurants and other places where large quantities of food can be prepared.
- Participating in plan update activities as necessary.
- Training and managing volunteer resources.

3.2.1.9 County Roadmaster

The County Roadmaster is responsible for:

- Monitoring, and updating as necessary, changes in lists of available heavy equipment and equipment companies.
- Participating in the annual update of call and resource lists.
- Participating in plan update activities as necessary.
- Developing SOPs or checklists that detail how the responsibilities agreed to in this plan will be accomplished.

3.2.1.10 County Accountant

The County Accountant is responsible for:

- Monitoring changes in fiscal matters regarding emergency management and reimbursement programs for damages.
- Participating in the annual update of resource and call lists.
- Participating in plan update activities as requested.
- Participating in annual training exercises.
3.2.1.11 Other County Department Heads

Other department and agency heads collaborate with the Executive Group during development of local emergency plans and provide key response resources. County department and agency heads and their staffs develop, plan, and train to internal policies and procedures to meet response and recovery needs safely. They should also participate in interagency training and exercise to develop and maintain the necessary capabilities. Department and agency heads not assigned a specific function in this plan will be prepared to make their resources available for emergency duty at the direction of the County Sheriff/Emergency Services Manager.

3.2.2 Responsibilities by Function

This group includes those services required for an effective emergency management program, of which response is a key element. These agencies include fire, law enforcement, public health, environmental health, and public works departments, as well as EMS agencies. This section is organized by function, with the primary responsibility assigned to the appropriate County agency.

3.2.2.1 Transportation

The County Roadmaster is primarily responsible for the following transportation-related activities:

- Monitoring, and updating as necessary, changes in lists of available heavy equipment and equipment companies.
- Developing SOPs or checklists that detail how the responsibilities agreed to in this plan will be accomplished.
- Planning for and identifying high-hazard areas and numbers of potential evacuees, including the number of people requiring transportation to reception areas (including special needs populations).
- Identifying alternative transportation routes and systems.
- Determining optimal traffic flow and movement priority from residences to highways.
- Confirming and managing locations of staging areas and pick-up points for evacuees requiring public transportation.
- Coordinating transportation services, equipment, and personnel using emergency routes.
- Providing guidance on commuting arrangements for essential workers during the evacuation period.
- Supporting the preparation and maintenance of ESF Annex 1 – Transportation, as well as its supporting SOPs and annexes.
3. Roles and Responsibilities

3.2.2.2 Communications
The County Sheriff’s Department (911 Center) is primarily responsible for the following communications-related activities:

- Establishing and maintaining emergency communications systems.
- Coordinating the use of all public and private communication systems necessary during emergencies.
- Receiving and disseminating warning information to the public and key County and City officials.
- Supporting the preparation and maintenance of ESF Annex 2 – Communications, as well as its supporting SOPs and annexes.

3.2.2.3 Public Works and Engineering
The County Roadmaster is primarily responsible for the following public works–related activities:

- Performing priority restoration of streets and bridges.
- Protecting and restoring waste treatment and disposal systems.
- Augmenting sanitation services.
- Assessing damage to streets, bridges, traffic control devices, waste water treatment system, and other public works facilities.
- Removing debris.
- Supporting the preparation and maintenance of ESF Annex 3 – Public Works and Engineering, as well as its supporting SOPs and annexes.

The Planning and Building Sections are responsible for:

- Assessing damage to County-owned facilities.
- Condemning unsafe structures.
- Directing temporary repair of essential facilities.
- Supporting the preparation and maintenance of ESF Annex 3 – Public Works and Engineering, as well as its supporting SOPs and annexes.

3.2.2.4 Firefighting
The County Fire Chief is responsible for the following tasks:

- Providing fire prevention and suppression, emergency medical aid, and inspection in order to prevent loss of life, loss of property, and damage to the environment.
3. Roles and Responsibilities

- Monitoring and updating changes in available fire service personnel and equipment.
- Inspecting damaged areas for fire hazards.
- Containing, cleaning up, planning, and coordinating regarding hazardous materials spills.
- Participating in annual training exercises.
- Inspecting shelters for fire hazards.
- Supporting the preparation and maintenance of ESF Annex 4 – Firefighting, as well as its supporting SOPs and annexes.

3.2.2.5 Emergency Management

The County Sheriff/Emergency Services Director is responsible for accomplishing the following tasks necessary for the County to activate and utilize its EOC to support and coordinate response operations during an emergency:

- Maintaining contact with neighboring jurisdictions and the State ECC, as appropriate.
- Maintaining the EOC in an operating mode at all times or being able to convert EOC space into an operating condition.
- Recommending representatives (by title) to report to the EOC and developing procedures for crisis training.
- Developing and identifying duties of staff, use of displays and message forms, and procedures for EOC activation.
- Supporting the preparation and maintenance of ESF Annex 5 – Emergency Management, as well as its supporting SOPs and annexes.

3.2.2.6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

The County Human Services Department, with support from the ARC, is responsible for ensuring that the mass care needs of the affected population are met, such as sheltering, feeding, providing first aid, and reuniting families. Relevant operations are detailed in ESF Annex 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services. General responsibilities include:

- Maintaining the Community Shelter Plan and Animal Disaster Response Plan.
- Identifying sources of clothing for disaster victims (may coordinate with other disaster relief organization).
3. Roles and Responsibilities

- Securing sources of emergency food supplies (with the ARC and Salvation Army).
- Coordinating operations of shelter facilities operated by the city or County, local volunteers, or organized disaster relief agencies such as the ARC.
- Developing procedures for sheltering in place.
- Coordinating support with other city and County departments, relief agencies, and volunteer groups.
- Designating a coordinator/liaison to participate in all phases of the County emergency management program, when necessary or as requested.
- Supporting the preparation and maintenance of ESF Annex 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services, as well as its supporting SOPs and annexes.

3.2.2.7 Logistics Management and Resource Support

The County Sheriff/Emergency Services Director will serve as the lead for non-medical resources, and the County Public Health Administrator will serve as the lead for medical-related resources. A Logistics Section and a Finance/Administration Section will be established to assist in carrying out the following responsibilities. General responsibilities consist of the following:

- Establishing procedures for employing temporary personnel for disaster operations.
- Coordinating deployment of reserve personnel to County departments requiring augmentation.
- Establishing emergency purchasing procedures and/or a disaster contingency fund.
- Maintaining records of emergency-related expenditures for purchases and personnel.
- Pre-identifying potential sources of medical and non-medical supplies.
- Supporting the preparation and maintenance of ESF Annex 7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support, as well as its supporting SOPs and annexes.

3.2.2.8 Public Health and Medical Services

The County Public Health Administrator is responsible for coordinating public health and welfare services required to cope with the control of communicable
and non-communicable diseases associated with major emergencies and disasters. The Public Health Administrator also serves as the Health Department representative for the County EMO. Relevant operations are contained within ESF Annex 8, as well as within the County Public Health Emergency Plan. General responsibilities include:

- Coordinating with hospitals, clinics, nursing homes/care centers, and mental health organizations, including making provisions for the “special needs” population.
- Coordinating with the Medical Examiner and Funeral Directors to provide identification and disposition of the dead.
- Coordinating mass vaccination and chemoprophylaxis.
- Coordinating isolation and/or quarantine of infected persons.
- Coordinating delivery and set-up of the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile Plan.
- Providing emergency counseling for disaster victims and emergency response personnel suffering from mental and emotional disturbances.
- Coordinating special care requirements for sheltered groups such as unaccompanied children and the elderly.
- Designating a coordinator/liaison to participate in all phases of the County emergency management program, when necessary, or as requested.
- Supporting the preparation and maintenance of ESF Annex 8 – Public Health and Medical Services, the Public Health Emergency Preparedness Plan, and their supporting SOPs and annexes.

### 3.2.2.9 Search and Rescue

Search and Rescue (SAR) operations fall under the responsibility of the County Sheriff’s Department. General responsibilities include:

- Coordinating available resources to conduct SAR operations.
- Cooperating with and extending assistance to surrounding jurisdictions, as well as State and Federal lead agencies, on request and as resources allow.
- Establishing and monitoring training standards for certification of local SAR personnel.
- Supporting the preparation and maintenance of ESF Annex 9 – Search and Rescue, as well as its supporting SOPs and annexes.
3. Roles and Responsibilities

3.2.2.10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

The County Fire Chief is the local representative in charge of oil and hazardous materials response activities. The Fire Chief will work closely with the Coos Bay Regional Hazardous Materials Team, as well as with other State agencies and the United States Coast Guard for hazardous materials incidents in State and Federal jurisdictions. General responsibilities include:

- Securing initial and refresher training for fire response personnel in initial site assessment.
- Providing input to the Statewide monitoring and reporting system.
- Providing monitoring services and advice at the scene of accidents involving hazardous materials with the Coos County Regional HAZMAT Team.
- Support the preparation and maintenance of ESF Annex 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials, as well as its supporting SOPs and annexes.

3.2.2.11 Agriculture and Natural Resources

The County Public Health Administrator is the lead official in emergencies affecting agriculture and natural resources. General responsibilities include:

- Collecting information from a variety of sources to determine the impacts of an emergency or disaster situation on animal health, including the “Oregon Response Plan for Animals in Disasters,” with follow-up actions to control and/or eradicate the threat.
- Providing public health resources to ensure safety of local food supplies.
- Inspecting food service operations and public shelters to ensure that public health needs are met, including assessment of nutritional assistance needs.
- Providing for the safety and well-being of household pets, livestock, and any other recognized threatened animals during an emergency response.
- Supporting the preparation and maintenance of ESF Annex 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources, as well as its supporting SOPs and annexes.

3.2.2.12 Energy and Utilities

The Coos-Curry Electrical Cooperative is responsible for activities involving energy and utilities issues during a disaster. General responsibilities include:
3. Roles and Responsibilities

- Working with local energy facilities to restore damaged energy utility infrastructure and accompanying systems.

- Coordinating 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.

- Supporting the preparation and maintenance of ESF Annex 12 – Energy, as well as its supporting SOPs and annexes.

3.2.2.13 Public Safety and Security

The County Sheriff is responsible for activities involving public safety and security issues during a disaster. The Sheriff’s office will work closely with local police agencies, Oregon State Police (OSP), and other responding law enforcement agencies. General responsibilities include:

- Providing law enforcement and criminal investigation.
- Providing traffic control, crowd control, and site security.
- Isolating the damaged area.
- Providing damage reconnaissance and reporting.
- Evacuating disaster areas.
- Participating in annual training exercises.
- Monitoring and updating changes in available law enforcement personnel and equipment, resources, and call lists.

- Supporting the preparation and maintenance of ESF Annex 13 – Public Safety and Security, as well as its supporting SOPs and annexes.

3.2.2.14 Long-Term Community Recovery

The County Assessor, County Economic Development Director, and County Planning Director have been recognized as the government representatives responsible for leading long-term community recovery operations. General responsibilities include:

- Establishing a damage assessment team from among County departments with assessment capabilities and responsibilities.

- Training and providing damage plotting team members to the EOC.

- Assisting in reporting and compiling information on deaths, injuries, and dollar damage to tax-supported facilities and to private property.
3. Roles and Responsibilities

- Assisting in determining the geographic extent of damaged areas.
- Compiling estimates of damage for use by County officials in requesting disaster assistance.
- Evaluating the effects of damage on the County economic index, tax base, bond ratings, insurance ratings, etc. for use in long-range recovery planning.
- Supporting the preparation and maintenance of ESF Annex 14 – Long-Term Community Recovery, as well as its supporting SOPs and annexes.

3.2.2.15 External Affairs

The BOC has been identified as the key personnel that would lead external affairs activities in the wake of a disaster or emergency. In order to ensure the provision of reliable, timely, and effective information/warnings to the public from these locally elected officials at the onset of, and throughout, a disaster, the following responsibilities apply:

- Designating a PIO or, if necessary, a Joint Information Officer to compile and prepare emergency information for the public in case of emergency.
- Arranging for media representatives to receive regular briefings on the County’s status during extended emergency situations.
- Being prepared to respond to unscheduled inquiries from the media and the public.
- Being aware of language and cultural differences within the communities, and prepare training and news releases accordingly.
- Supporting the preparation and maintenance of ESF Annex 15 – External Affairs, as well as its supporting SOPs and annexes.

3.2.2.16 Other Agency Responsibilities

Other County department and agency heads not assigned a specific function in this plan will be prepared to make their resources (including personnel) available for emergency duty at the direction of the County Sheriff/Emergency Services Director.

3.2.2.17 Liaisons

During an emergency, it may become necessary to incorporate additional agencies and organizations into EOC operations. The following list identifies some of the potential liaisons that could be requested and identifies their general responsibilities.
3. Roles and Responsibilities

- **County Planning Liaison** - Will be called in to the EOC to assist with damage assessment and emergency reporting activities as needed.

- **City Liaison** - If possible, any incorporated city involved in a major emergency or disaster will send a representative to the County EOC to act as a liaison between the city and the County for resources and response activities.

- **Ham Radio Liaison** – The Curry Amateur Radio Emergency Services Coordinator will be asked to assist the EMO with emergency communications both within Curry County and with other locations outside the County. The HAM Radio Liaison can elicit assistance from HAMs throughout the County in order to establish an emergency communications network supplemental to ordinary County emergency communications capabilities.

- **School District Liaison** - If schools are requested by the ARC for use as temporary housing, shelter, and feeding operations, each involved school district will send a representative to the County EOC if possible to act as a liaison between the school district and the EMO. Curry County school districts may assist each other by providing buses if additional transportation resources are needed quickly during a major emergency or disaster. School districts may also provide the cities and the County with buses if needed.

- **Oregon State Police Liaison** – The highest ranking officer of OSP will report to the County EOC as a liaison if not needed more at another location. He or she will remain in radio contact with the Sheriff's Office and other EMO agencies in any case.

- **Oregon Department of Transportation Liaison** - A representative from the Port Orford and Hunter Creek offices will report to the County EOC as liaisons if possible. He or she will remain in radio contact with the Curry County Road Department and other EMO agencies in any case.

- **Department of Environmental Quality Liaison** - A technical advisor will be provided to Curry County during major emergencies or disasters involving hazardous materials, sewage, and other hazards, as appropriate. This person may report to the County EOC or to the scene of the emergency as appropriate.

- **Coos Forest Protective Liaison** – This position will report to the County EOC as a liaison during fire emergencies that threaten developed property (urban interface/cities) and during other emergencies, as appropriate.
3. Roles and Responsibilities

- **U.S. Coast Guard Liaison** – This position will report to the County EOC as liaison when appropriate.

- **Curry Health District Liaison** – A liaison will be designated by the Health District who will provide the interface between the Health District (hospital and clinics) and the EOC.

- **Oregon State Parks Liaison** – This position will report to the County EOC as a liaison, as appropriate.

- **United States Forest Service Liaison** – This position will report to the County EOC as a liaison, as appropriate.

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 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 private infrastructure and facilities.

- Collaborating with emergency management personnel before an incident occurs to ascertain what assistance may be necessary and how the private sector can help.

- Developing and exercising emergency plans before an incident occurs.

- Where appropriate, establishing MAAs to provide specific response capabilities.
3. Roles and Responsibilities

■ 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 ARC 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.
■ 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.
■ Enrolling in emergency response training courses.

3.4 County Response Partners

The County Emergency Services Director is responsible for developing a Countywide emergency management program that, through cooperative planning efforts with the incorporated communities of the County, will provide a coordinated response to a major emergency or disaster among the incorporated towns and unincorporated areas.
3.5 State Response Partners

Under the provisions of ORS 401.055 through 401.155, 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 by ORS 401.260 to 401.280 to coordinate all activities and 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.

3.6 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.

3.7 Response Matrix

Table 3-2 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.
### Table 3-2  Response Partners by ESF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ESF</th>
<th>Scope (Federal)</th>
<th>Primary Local Agencies</th>
<th>Primary State of Oregon Agency</th>
<th>Primary Federal Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **ESF 1 Transportation**     | - Aviation/airspace management and control  
- Transportation safety  
- Restoration and recovery of transportation infrastructure  
- Movement restrictions  
- Damage and impact assessment                                                                                                                             | County Road Department       | Dept. of Transportation                                   | Dept. of Transportation                                   |
| **ESF 2 Communications**     | - 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                                                 | County Sheriff’s Department  | Office of Emergency Management                            | Dept. of Homeland Security (National Communications System) |
| **ESF 3 Public Works & Engineering** | - Infrastructure protection and emergency repair  
- Infrastructure restoration  
- Engineering services and construction management  
- Emergency contracting support for life-saving and life-sustaining services                                                                                      | County Road Department       | Dept. of Transportation                                   | Dept. of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)             |
| **ESF 4 Firefighting**       | - Coordination of Federal firefighting activities  
- Support to wildland, rural, and urban firefighting operations                                                                                           | County Fire Department       | Dept. of Forestry, State Fire Marshal                     | Dept. of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)                  |
| **ESF 5 Emergency Management** | - Coordination of incident management and response efforts  
- Resource and human capital  
- Incident action planning  
- Financial management                                                                                                                                          | County Emergency Services Director | Office of Emergency Management                            | Dept. of Homeland Security (FEMA)                           |
| **ESF 6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing & Human Services** | - Mass care  
- Emergency assistance  
- Disaster housing  
- Human services                                                                                                                                                          | County Human Services Department; American Red Cross | Dept. of Human Services                                   | Dept. of Homeland Security (FEMA)                           |
| **ESF 7 Logistics Management & Resource Support** | - Comprehensive, national incident logistics planning, management, and sustainment capability  
- Resource support (facility space, office equipment and supplies, contracting services, etc.)                                                                              | County Emergency Services Director; County Public Health Department (medical resources) | Dept. of Administrative Services                           | General Services Administration & Dept. of Homeland Security (FEMA) |
## 3. Roles and Responsibilities

### Table 3-2  Response Partners by ESF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ESF</th>
<th>Scope (Federal)</th>
<th>Primary Local Agencies</th>
<th>Primary State of Oregon Agency</th>
<th>Primary Federal Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ESF 8 Public Health & Medical Services | - Public health  
- Medical  
- Mental health services  
- Mass fatality management | County Public Health Department | Dept. of Human Services – Public Health Division | Dept. of Health and Human Services |
| ESF 9 Search & Rescue | - Life-saving assistance  
- Search and rescue operations | County Sheriff’s Department | Office of Emergency Management, State Fire Marshal | Dept. of Homeland Security (FEMA) |
| ESF 10 Oil & Hazardous Materials | - Oil and hazardous materials (chemical, biological, radiological, etc.) response  
- Environment short- and long-term cleanup | County Fire Department | Dept. of Environmental Quality, State Fire Marshal | Environmental Protection Agency |
| ESF 11 Agriculture & Natural Resources | - 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 | County Public Health Department | Dept. of Agriculture | Dept. of Agriculture |
| ESF 12 Energy | - Energy infrastructure assessment, repair, and restoration  
- Energy industry utilities coordination  
- Energy forecast | County Emergency Services Director | Dept. of Administrative Services, Dept. of Energy, Public Utility Commission | Dept. of Energy |
| ESF 13 Public Safety & Security | - Facility and resource security  
- Security planning and technical resource assistance  
- Public safety and security support  
- Support to access, traffic, and crowd control | County Sheriff’s Department; City Police Departments | Dept. of Justice, Oregon State Police | Dept. of Justice |
| ESF 14 Long-Term Community Recovery | - 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 | County Assessor | Economic and Community Development, Office of Emergency Management | Dept. of Homeland Security (FEMA) |
| ESF 15 External Affairs | - Emergency public information and protective action guidance  
- Media and community relations  
- Congressional and international affairs  
- Tribal and insular affairs | Board of Commissioners | Office of Emergency Management | Dept. of Homeland Security |
4

Concept of Operations

4.1 General
Primary roles in initial emergency response will be played by first responders such as fire and police departments and may involve hospitals, local health departments, and Regional Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Teams as well. Typically, as the emergency situation evolves 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 recovery operations. In all emergency situations and circumstances, saving and protecting human lives receives priority.

Day-to-day operations are conducted from departments and agencies that are widely dispersed throughout the County. An EOC is a location from which centralized emergency management can be performed during a major emergency or disaster. This facilitates a coordinated response by the EMO and representatives from organizations that are assigned emergency management responsibilities. The level of EOC staffing will vary with the specific emergency situation. The basic concept for EOC operations is the efficient and effective management of all available resources in the County for responding to all types of emergencies. Local government has the primary responsibility for emergency management functions and for protecting life and property from the effects of hazardous events. This EOP should be used when County municipalities or emergency response agencies are reaching or have exceeded their abilities to respond to an emergency incident.

When emergency situations arise, and it is determined that the normal organization and functions of County government are insufficient to effectively meet response needs, the Sheriff, in collaboration with the EMO, will activate and implement all or part of this plan. In addition, the BOC or Emergency Services Director may partially or fully activate and staff the County EOC, based on an emergency’s type, size, severity, and duration. The activation of this EOP or the County EOC is separate and apart from the formal emergency declaration procedure, which was outlined in Section 1.5.1 of this plan.

Responsibilities include management and coordination of large-scale events, as well as identifying and obtaining additional assistance and resources for emergency response agencies from the State and/or Federal government through County Emergency Management.
4. Concept of Operations

All involved County emergency services will implement individual EOPs, SOPs, and supporting processes for emergency operations. These include providing the County EMO with the following information throughout an incident’s duration:

- Operational status
- Readiness and availability of essential resources
- Changing conditions and status of resources (personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, etc.)
- Significant concerns and issues dealing with potential or actual loss of life or property.

4.2 Phases of Emergency Management

This plan adheres to the emergency management principle of all-hazards planning, which is predicated on the fact that most responsibilities and functions performed during an emergency are not hazard-specific. It should be noted that this is an emergency operations plan rather than a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, as its emphasis is on incident management rather than on program management. That said, this EOP impacts and is informed by activities conducted before and after any emergency operations take place. A brief description of the four phases of emergency management is provided below.

**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.
Constant situational awareness is essential to maintaining a forward-leaning posture that facilitates rapid response. Situational awareness refers to the ongoing process of collecting, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence, information, and knowledge to allow organizations and individuals to anticipate requirements and to react quickly and effectively. Situational awareness comprises an interactive process of sharing and evaluating information from multiple sources, integrating communications and reporting activities and activities to forecast or predict incidents to detect and monitor threats and hazards. These activities are the basis for advice, alert and warning, intelligence- and information-sharing, technical assistance, consultations, notifications, and informed decision making at all interagency and intergovernmental levels, as well as on the part of the private sector and the public.

4.3 Response Priorities

1. Self-Preservation: Protection of County employees (including dependents) from the effects of a disaster would be the first priority in an emergency situation. It is expected employees’ families would be sufficiently prepared to be self-reliant after the initial incident for employees 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), 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. Emergency Food and Temporary Housing Plan: Provision of food and temporary housing for disaster victims would be coordinated through the County Emergency Management Organization with support from the ARC.

5. Restoration of Infrastructure: Restoration of the County’s critical infrastructure (utilities, roads, buildings, etc.) would require the coordination of local, County, State, and Federal agencies with the private sector.

6. Statutory Response: Statutory response includes provision of a partial or full range of County services beyond those related to lifesaving,
security, and 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, e.g., 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.

### 4.4 Incident Management

#### 4.4.1 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 County Emergency Services Director (or designee) will activate all or part of this EOP. In addition, the County Emergency Services Director may partially or fully activate and staff the County EOC based on an emergency’s type, size, severity, and anticipated duration.

#### 4.4.2 Initial Actions

Upon activation of all or part of this EOP, the County Emergency Services Director (or designee) will implement the following actions immediately:

- Alert threatened populations and initiate evacuation as necessary, in accordance with ESF Annex 2 – Communications.

- Activate and prepare to staff the County EOC as determined by the initial incident reports.

- Instruct appropriate County emergency services to activate necessary resources.

- When it is determined that local resources will not meet the need of local and County emergency operations, request the County BOC to prepare and submit a formal declaration of emergency to OEM. The official declaration may be preceded by a verbal statement.

- Assign radio frequencies and communications equipment, implement a communications plan, and confirm interoperability among EOC staff and response agencies. Refer to ESF 2 Annex – Communications for more detailed information and specific procedures.

- Initiate emergency sheltering procedures, if required, with the ARC and other community partners if evacuation procedures are activated. Refer to ESF Annex 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.

4.4.3 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. 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 County Emergency Services Director 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 Annex 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.

4.4.4 Direction and Control

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

The County EMO is responsible 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.

4.4.5 Resource Management

The County EMO has the authority under emergency conditions to establish priorities for the assignment and use of all resources on a Countywide basis. These resources include staffing power, food, water, health and medical services, fuel, electric power, transportation, and other items and services. The County will commit all its resources, if necessary, to accomplish the response priorities outlined in Section 4.4 of this EOP.

The EOC Director will accomplish resource coordination by:

- Obtaining timely inventories of current resources and assets.
- Serving as a primary point-of-contact for resource requests from the EMO, County departments, cities, and the general public.
- Serving as a liaison between private-sector resource providers such as contractors, and the EOC.
4. Concept of Operations

- Identifying facilities and services that are essential to the life of the community, and focusing efforts on providing for the repair and restoration of such vital facilities.

- Coordinating citizen appeals for assistance. Citizens should be given information about how to make these requests via radio stations and by other means.

- Obtaining other available resources by activating intergovernmental agreements with neighboring jurisdictions.

- If the emergency situation is of such magnitude that all local resources are committed, requests for outside assistance should be made to other levels of government by calling for State and Federal assistance by ensuring that the disaster declaration process has been completed.

4.5 Inter-jurisdictional Coordination

4.5.1 Municipalities

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 choosing not 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.

The Chief Executives 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. Incorporated cities within the County may declare a local emergency as provided for under their municipal codes. The cities shall advise the County of these declarations. The proclamation of a Local Emergency provides the governing body with the legal authority to:

- If necessary, request that the Governor proclaim a State of Emergency.

- Promulgate or suspend orders and regulations necessary to provide for the protection of life and property, including issuing orders or regulations imposing a curfew within designated boundaries.

- Exercise full power to provide mutual aid to any affected area in accordance with local ordinances, resolutions, emergency plans, or agreements.
4. Concept of Operations

- Request state agencies and other jurisdictions to provide mutual aid.
- Require the emergency services of any local official or employee.
- Requisition necessary personnel, materials, and supplies from any local department or agency.
- Impose penalties for violation of lawful orders.
- Conduct emergency operations without incurring legal liability for performance or failure of performance.

4.5.2 Special Service Districts

Special service districts, such as fire protection, water delivery, schools and ports, may provide services and offer resources that are not available from city or County governments. For the purpose of this EOP, special service agencies created under intergovernmental agreements, such as the Border Coast Regional Airport Authority and Curry Transit, shall also be considered special service districts. During disasters, some types of special districts will be more extensively involved in the emergency response by assisting other local governments.

Coordination and communication should be established among special districts that are involved in emergency response, other local governments, and the County. This may be accomplished in various ways depending on the local situation. Relationships among special districts, cities, and County government are complicated by overlapping boundaries and by the multiplicity of special districts. A special district may serve several cities and a county’s unincorporated areas. Some special districts serve more than one county. In such a situation, the special district may wish to provide a liaison representative to the County EOC to facilitate coordination and communication with the various entities it serves. Special districts need to work with the local governments in their service areas to determine how best to establish coordination and communications in emergencies.

When a special district is wholly contained within a city, the special district should have a liaison representative at the city EOC to direct support. An exception may occur when there are many special districts within the city. When this is the case, it may not be feasible for the city EOC to accommodate representatives from all special districts during area-wide disasters. In such cases, the city should work with the special districts to develop alternate ways of establishing coordination and communications.

4.5.3 Private Sector

Disaster response by local government agencies may be augmented by business, industry, and volunteer organizations. The EOC Director, with assistance from the County Emergency Services Director, will coordinate response efforts with
the private sector, including providing assistance as appropriate. Private schools, hospitals, assisted living facilities, and other institutional facilities are required by Federal, State, or local regulations to have disaster plans.

The Emergency Services Director 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 the ARC, Salvation Army, faith-based groups, amateur radio clubs, and Community Emergency Response Teams.

4.5.4 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.

4.5.5 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.

4.6 Transition to Recovery

4.6.1 Transition

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 short- and long-term recovery operations.

4.6.2 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, a similar disaster in the future.
5

Command and Control

5.1 General
The Emergency Services Director, as the primary emergency manager for the County, is responsible for ensuring that coordinated and effective emergency response systems are developed and maintained. Existing agencies of government will perform emergency activities closely related to those they perform routinely. Specific positions and agencies are responsible for fulfilling their obligations as presented in the Basic Plan and its annexes. The Emergency Services Director (or assigned representative) will provide overall coordination of response activities. Department heads will retain control over their employees and equipment unless directed otherwise by the Emergency Services Director. Each agency will be responsible for having its own SOPs to be followed during response operations.

5.2 Emergency Operations Center
The EOC will be activated when a need to do so is determined by the Emergency Services Director in consultation with the EMO. Additional EOC responsibilities and activation procedures can be found in ESF Annex 5 – Emergency Management. The EOC will serve as a multiple agency coordination system or Area Command Center, if needed.

An EOC provides a central location of authority and information and allows for face-to-face coordination among personnel who must make emergency decisions. The following functions are performed in the Curry County EOC:

- Managing and coordinating emergency operations.
- Receiving and disseminating warning information.
- Developing emergency policies and procedures.
- Collecting intelligence from, and disseminating information to, the various EOC representatives, and, as appropriate, to County, city, special district, State, , military, and federal agencies.
- Preparing intelligence/information summaries, situation reports, operational reports, and other reports as required.
5. Command and Control

- Maintaining general and specific maps, information display boards, and other data pertaining to emergency operations.

- Continuing analysis and evaluation of all data pertaining to emergency operations.

- Directing, controlling, and coordinating, within established policy, the operational and logistical support of County resources committed to the emergency.

- Maintaining contact and coordination with supporting Department Operations Centers and other Federal, State, and local EOCs.

- Providing emergency information and instructions to the public, making official releases to the news media and the scheduling of press conferences as necessary.

5.2.1 Emergency Operations Center Activation

During emergency operations and upon activation, the EOC staff will assemble at the designated location and exercise direction and control as outlined below.

- The BOC or the County Sheriff is authorized to activate the EOC.

- The Emergency Services Director (or designee) will assume responsibility for all operations and direction and control of response functions as the EOC Director.

- The EOC Director will immediately notify the State Emergency Management office upon activation. Periodic updates will be made as the situation requires.

- The EOC Director will determine the level of staffing required and will alert the appropriate personnel, agencies, and organizations.

- Emergency operations will be conducted by County departments, augmented as required by trained reserves, volunteer groups, and forces supplied through MAAs. State and Federal support will be requested if the situation dictates.

- The EOC Director may establish an on-scene command post at the scene to maintain close contact and coordination with the EOC.

- Department heads and organization leaders are responsible for emergency functions assigned to their activities as outlined in their related annexes.

- The EOC will normally operate on a 24-hour basis, rotating on 12-hour shifts or as needed.
The following examples describe potential emergencies or disaster scenarios that should result in activation of the County EOC:

- A significant earthquake causing damage in the County or neighboring jurisdictions.
- Two or more cities within Curry County activate their EOCs, or a single city requests County EOC activation.
- Heavy or continuous rain expected to elevate river and stream levels beyond flood stage.
- An impending or declared “State of War Emergency.”
- An emergency situation that has occurred or might occur of such a magnitude that it will require a large commitment of resources from two or more cities or the County over an extended period of time. Examples include a major hazardous material incident, civil disturbance, aircraft disaster, wildland fire, severe weather conditions, or impending pandemic illness.

### 5.2.2 Emergency Operations Center Location

The **primary** location for the County EOC is the basement of the Curry County Sheriff’s Office.

The primary EOC is well-supplied, with a computer network, telephones, dedicated fax lines, copy machines, televisions, and a projector. The 911 Communications Center is located directly across the hall. Amateur Radio Emergency Services radio operators are located in the Courthouse Annex across the street. Maximum occupancy at the Primary EOC is recommended at 30 personnel.

To avoid jeopardizing operations, care must be taken to locate the EOC away from dangers associated with the event.

If deemed necessary by the EOC Director, the **alternate** location for the County EOC is the South County 911 Center in Brookings.

The Logistics Section will arrange for relocation of EOC staff members to the alternate EOC. All Section Chiefs will advise their emergency response field forces of the transition to the alternate EOC.

The Curry County Sheriff’s Office also has a mobile command unit with radio capabilities. If requested, it may be possible for OSP and/or Coos County to assist Curry County by providing a Mobile EOC facility. OSP has equipped a mobile home with extensive radio communications equipment to facilitate assisting in this manner. Requests for this resource can be made, 24 hours a day, through OEM at 1-800-452-0311.
5. Command and Control

The County can consider the following buildings as alternate EOC facilities as well:

- **Curry County Road Dept. Offices (Hunter Creek)** - Two incoming phone lines exist at this facility. The location is not good for a tsunami emergency due to its low elevation and relative proximity to the ocean.

- **Coos-Curry Electric Co-Op (Port Orford Office)** - Good County-wide communications capabilities exist from this location.

- **Coos Forest Protective Association (Gold Beach)** - This facility sits at a significant elevation above any credible tsunami risk and well above flood and tidal surge elevations. Good communications capabilities exist here as well. Back-up 9-1-1 phone line capabilities are being developed here.

- **Gold Beach City Hall** - Three incoming phone lines exist at this facility. The location is not good for a tsunami emergency due to its low elevation and proximity to the ocean.

- **U.S.F.S. Headquarters (Gold Beach)** - Either of these facilities should be considered as alternate EOC facilities. These locations may be especially appropriate for an emergency involving a fire in an urban interface area.

- **Oregon Dept. of Transportation Office Buildings (Hunter Creek or Port Orford)** - Either of these facilities should be considered as alternate EOCs.

5.3 Incident Command System

In Oregon, implementation of NIMS and ICS is mandatory during an emergency incident. 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 management and operations are no longer needed.

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. ICS allows agencies to communicate using common terminology and operating procedures and facilitates 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—
Operations, Logistics, Planning, and Finance/Administration—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. Management and Section Chief positions will also have three-ring binders in the EOC as quick-references specific to each position in order to maintain continuity. These binders shall include information on position description, responsibilities, operational duties, and demobilization responsibilities, as well as common forms necessary for the position.

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 members are trained on ICS functions other than those in their areas of 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.

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 an 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 and effectively coordinate response activities, regardless of the incident’s size, scope, or complexity. 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 have been adopted and implemented by the County. Training requirements apply to all first responders and disaster workers, including first-line supervisors, middle managers, and command and general staff. See Section 6 for training requirements of responders and EOC staff.

5.3.1 Command Staff

The Command Staff is responsible for overall management and administration of the incident. Command Staff also includes certain support staff functions required to support the EMO Management function and the field command function.
5.3.1.1 Emergency Operations Center Director
The EOC Director (also referred to as IC or EOC Controller in other jurisdictions) 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).
- Coordinating activities supporting the incident or event.
- Approving release of information through the PIO.
- Performing the duties of the following command staff if no one is assigned to the position:
  - Safety Officer
  - PIO
  - Liaison Officer.

5.3.1.2 Safety Officer
The Safety Officer acts as an advisor to the EOC Director. He or she watches over all aspects of the emergency organization to ensure the safety of all personnel involved. The Safety Officer is responsible for correcting unsafe operations and for working with all sections to protect the safety of all emergency services workers. 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.
- Exercising emergency authority to prevent or stop unsafe acts.

5.3.1.3 Public Information Officer
The PIO acts under the direction of the EOC Director and coordinates County public information activities. The PIO will work with the BOC to ensure that the media and citizens are fully informed regarding all aspects of the emergency. The PIO’s duties include:
5. Command and Control

- 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.
- Conducting and/or managing media briefings and implementing media-monitoring activities.

5.3.1.4 Liaison Officers
Specific liaison roles may be incorporated into the command structure established at the city and/or County EOC, depending on the type of incident that has occurred. Liaisons can represent diverse entities and organizations such as hospitals, school districts, tribes, public works/utility companies, and volunteer services such as the ARC. The following responsibilities are typically included in a liaison role:

- 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.
- Providing resource status updates and limitations among personnel, capabilities, equipment, and facilities to the IC, government officials, and stakeholders.

5.3.1.5 Legal Officer
The Legal Officer is the County Counsel or his or her designee. The Legal Officer provides advice to the EMO and the EOC Director in all legal matters relating to the emergency. The Legal Officer assists the EMO and the EOC Director in declaring a local emergency and implementation of emergency powers. Responsibilities of the Legal Officer include:

- Local interpretation of laws, statutes and ordinances.
- Serving as the contact point for emerging legal issues in the wake of a disaster.

5.3.2 General Staff
The General Staff is responsible for overall management and administration of four incident management sections within the ICS structure: Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance/Administration. The members of the General
Staff are referred to as Section Chiefs, and they report directly to the EOC Director.

5.3.2.1 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 operations. Agencies typically included in the Operations Section are: 1) Fire (emergencies dealing with fire, earthquake with rescue, or hazardous materials); 2) Law enforcement (incident(s) involving civil disorder/disturbance, significant security/public safety concerns, transportation-related accidents, and/or criminal investigations); 3) Public health officials (contamination issues, disease outbreaks, and/or emergency incidents posing threats to human, animal, and environmental health); and 4) Public works (incidents resulting in major utility disruptions, damage to critical infrastructure, and building collapse). Private entities, companies, and NGOs 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.
- Requesting resources needed to support the IAP.

5.3.2.2 Planning Chief
The Planning section is responsible for forecasting the future needs and events of the response effort while ensuring that appropriate procedures and processes are implemented. 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.
- Maintaining resource status.
5.3.2.3 Logistics Chief
The Logistics section is typically supported by the following units: 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.
- 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.
- Assisting with development and preparation of the IAP.

5.3.2.4 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. Units potentially 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.
- Conducting cost analyses.

5.3.3 Unified Command
In some incidents, several organizations may share response authority and require multi-agency or interagency coordination. 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 facilitate an efficient response.

In a large incident involving multiple jurisdictions and/or regional, State, and Federal response partners, a UC may replace a single organization Incident Command. Each of the four primary ICS sections may be further subdivided as needed. In less severe situations that do not require additional persons, the IC will directly manage all aspects of the incident organization. Figure 5-2 is an example
of a UC organizational chart for the city. It provides the operational flexibility to expand or contract staffing, depending on the incident’s nature and size.

**Figure 5-2 Example of Unified Command Structure for the County**

*Note: In any type of incident, a Section Chief may be assigned a Deputy. In addition, an Intelligence Section would be incorporated into the command structure in response to incidents of national significance or those presumed or confirmed to be terrorist-related.*
6

Plan Development, Maintenance and Implementation

6.1 Plan Review and Maintenance
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 Emergency Services Director 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.
- Evaluate the procedures outlined in this plan to ensure their continued viability.

The plan may be modified as a result of post-incident analyses and/or post-exercise critiques. It may be modified if responsibilities, procedures, laws, rules, or regulations pertaining to emergency management and operations change. Those agencies having assigned responsibilities under this plan are obligated to inform the Curry County Office of Emergency Services when changes need to be made.

**Recommended changes should be forwarded to:**

Curry County Emergency Services Director
94235 Moore Street
Gold Beach, OR 97444

6.2 Training Program
The Emergency Services Coordinator assists County department heads in arranging for training of County personnel in emergency assignments. The Emergency Services Coordinator maintains a list of people trained to fulfill key ICS and EOC assignments. Training requirements apply to all first responders and disaster workers, including first-line supervisors, middle management, and command and general staff. Table 6-1 provides the minimum training requirements for the County’s emergency personnel. NIMS identifies these positions as follows:
Table 6-1 Minimum Training Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency Personnel</th>
<th>Training Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Managers and Incident Commanders</td>
<td>ICS-100, -200, -300, -400 IS-700, -800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Command Staff, Section Chiefs, and Deputy Section Chiefs</td>
<td>IS-100, -200, -300 IS-700, -800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other EOC personnel and first responders</td>
<td>ICS-100, -200 IS-700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other emergency response personnel, including volunteers</td>
<td>ICS-100 IS-700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Independent study courses can be found at http://training.fema.gov/IS/crslist.asp.

6.3 Exercise Program

The County will conduct exercises to continually test and evaluate this EOP, consistent with FEMA guidelines. 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.

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 County Emergency Services Director will work with other County departments to identify and implement corrective actions and mitigation measures based on these exercises.

6.4 Event Critique and After Action Reporting

In order to document and track lessons learned from exercises, as well as actual emergencies, the Emergency Services Director will ensure that a thorough review is conducted. The Emergency Services Director will also coordinate the
6. Plan Development, Maintenance and Implementation

development of an After Action Report that describes the event or exercise, documents the actions taken, and develops a corrective action plan where needed. The corrective action plan will serve as a tool to continually improve County plans and processes.

6.5 Community Outreach and Preparedness Education

Educational tools are used to teach the public about threats, disasters, and what to do when an emergency occurs. The County maintains an active community preparedness program recognizing that citizen preparedness and education are vital components of the County’s overall readiness. And the County has recently partnered with the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries to provide a more intense public outreach program to the residents of Curry County.

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:

www.co.curry.or.us/Emergency%20Services/emergency_Services.htm
6. Plan Development, Maintenance and Implementation

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Sample Disaster Declaration Forms
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DECLARATION OF STATE OF EMERGENCY

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR CURRY COUNTY, OREGON

In the Matter of Declaring
A State of Emergency within
Curry County

RESOLUTION

This matter came before the Board of Commissioners at an emergency meeting on __________, 20__, involving an emergency situation created by ___________________________; and

WHEREAS, commencing at approximately _____ hours on ________________, 20___, __________________________________ occurred in Curry County threatening life and property; and

WHEREAS, the severity and magnitude of the emergency is beyond the timely and effective response capability of Curry County; and

WHEREAS, Curry County has determined that there is a need for extraordinary state assistance to respond to the emergency condition;

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 Curry County. Further, Curry 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 Curry County.

Furthermore, it is requested that the Governor of Oregon declare a State of Emergency and consider Curry County an “emergency area” as provided for in ORS 401.055 and provide such assistance requested by Curry County and available by the State of Oregon.

Done this _____ day of __________, 20__, at ______ hours.

Board of County Commissioners
For Curry County, Oregon

________________________
Chairman

________________________
Vice-Chair

________________________
Commissioner

Approved as to form:

________________________
Legal Counsel
DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

BEFORE THE __________ CITY COUNCIL
FOR THE COUNTY OF CURRY, OREGON

To: ____________________________
Curry County Office of Emergency Services

From: ____________________________
[CITY], Oregon

At _____________ (time) on ____________ (date),
a/an __________________________________________________
(description of emergency incident or event type) occurred in the city of ________ 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 OF ____________ 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.
Incident Command System Forms
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Appendix B. Incident Command System Forms

Index of Incident Command System (ICS) Forms

The following ICS forms are included in this appendix and other emergency tools are available in the EOC and on the web at various sites such as www.FEMA.gov

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ICS Form No.</th>
<th>Form Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICS Form 201</td>
<td>Incident Briefing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS Form 202</td>
<td>Incident Objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS Form 203</td>
<td>Organization Assignment List</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS Form 204</td>
<td>Assignment List</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS Form 205</td>
<td>Incident Radio Communications Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS Form 205a</td>
<td>Communications List</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS Form 206</td>
<td>Medical Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS Form 207</td>
<td>Incident Organizational Chart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS Form 208</td>
<td>Safety Message/Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS Form 209</td>
<td>Incident Status Summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS Form 210</td>
<td>Resource Status Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS Form 211</td>
<td>Incident Check-in List</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS Form 213</td>
<td>General Message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS Form 214</td>
<td>Activity Log</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS Form 215</td>
<td>Operational Planning Worksheet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS Form 215a</td>
<td>Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS Form 218</td>
<td>Support Vehicle/Equipment Inventory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS Form 219</td>
<td>Resource Status Card (T-Card)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS Form 220</td>
<td>Air Operations Summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS Form 221</td>
<td>Demobilization Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICS Form 225</td>
<td>Incident Personnel Performance Rating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Emergency Operations Center Position Checklists
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Index of EOC Position Checklists

The following checklists are included in this appendix. Task Books are also available in the EOC and on the web at various sites.

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
Figure C-1  EOC Position Organizational Chart

- Incident Commander(s)
  - Liaison Officer
  - Public Information Officer
  - Safety Officer

- Operations Section Chief
  - Staging Area Manager
    - Operations Branch Director
      - Resource Unit Leader
      - Situation Unit Leader
      - Documentation Unit Leader
      - Demobilization Unit Leader

- Planning Section Chief
  - Support Branch Director
    - Supply Unit Leader
    - Facilities Unit Leader
    - Ground Support Unit Leader

- Logistics Section Chief
  - Service Branch Director
    - Communications Unit Leader
    - Medical Unit Leader
    - Food Unit Leader

- Finance/Admin Section Chief
  - Time Unit Leader
  - Procurement Unit Leader
  - Compensation/Claims Unit Leader
  - Cost Unit Leader
Mutual Aid Agreements
Mutual Aid Agreements

The following is a quick reference list of mutual aid agreements entered into by the County. Copies of these mutual aid agreements are retained in the County Clerk’s Office, The District Attorney’s Office, and/or the County Counsel’s Office. Some copies are retained in the County Emergency Services Office.

- **Emergency Services Intergovernmental Agreements** - All County agencies and positions in the EMO have agreed to, and will respond within, the parameters of this EOP.

- **Pacific Coast Cal-Or Fire Chiefs** - All fire service agencies in Curry County have mutual assistance agreements with fire agencies in Del Norte County, California, and with each other. These agreements cover an area approximately from Klamath, California to Bandon, Oregon.

- **Coos Forest Protective Association** - Has mutual assistance agreements with all other fire service agencies in Curry County, with the California Division of Forestry, and with the U.S. Forest Service.

- **Langlois Rural Fire Protection District** - Has a mutual assistance agreement with Bandon Fire Department in Coos County.

- **Southwestern Oregon Fire Chief’s/Officer’s Association** - also referred to (incorrectly) as Coos County Mutual Aid, has included Curry County Fire agencies to include Port Orford Rural Fire Protection District (RFPD), Sixes RFPD, and Langlois RFPD.

- **Sheriff’s Office** - Has a mutual assistance agreement with all other law enforcement agencies in Curry County.

- **Public Health Division** - Informal agreements exist with the county public health departments in all adjoining counties. An assistance agreement also exists with the Oregon Health Division in the area of environmental health and sanitation.

- **American Red Cross** - The Lane County Chapter is part of the nationwide network of the ARC. The network will allow the local chapter to tap the disaster relief resources of other ARC chapters in Oregon, the Pacific Northwest, and elsewhere.
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Appendix E. Agency/Organization-to-ESF Cross-Reference Matrix

During a major emergency or disaster affecting the County or a portion thereof, the County and city emergency response agencies, special districts, and private organizations may be asked support the larger response. The request for assistance would come from County Emergency Management. The following matrix outlines the ESFs each agency/organization may be requested to support.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table E-1 Curry County Emergency Support Functions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P – Primary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S – Support</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
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## Appendix E. Agency/Organization-to-ESF Cross-Reference Matrix

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### Table E-1 Curry County Emergency Support Functions

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State

- Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 401.305 through 401.335.

County

- Curry County Ordinance 96-7
- Curry County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan
Acronyms and Glossary
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# Acronyms

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<td>CERCLA</td>
<td>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act</td>
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<td>CERT</td>
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<td>WMD</td>
<td>Weapons of Mass Destruction</td>
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**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 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.

**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 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

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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 situational information to the public, it also frequently provides directive actions required to be taken by the general public.


**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 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 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.
Appendix G. Acronyms and Glossary

**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.)

**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

**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.

**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 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 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](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 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.

**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](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 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 preemting, 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 improvement. (Department of Homeland Security, National Incident Management System (March 2004), 2.)


**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
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.

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
Emergency Support Function Annexes
Support Annexes
ESF 1 – Transportation
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## 1 Purpose and Scope

### 1.1 Purpose

The purpose of Emergency Support Function (ESF) 1 is to coordinate transportation resources and the identification of emergency transportation routes for the movement of people and materials. This ESF focuses on transportation plans, procedures, and resources needed to move people (including special needs populations) and animals (including pets and service animals) from a disaster area to an emergency sheltering location. This ESF also incorporates established procedures and identifies resources for supporting distribution of medical supplies/pharmaceuticals to designated medical care facilities/points of dispensing sites and for transporting/transferring victims to and between medical care facilities. In addition, it includes identification, mobilization, and coordination activities performed by government and private-sector transportation vendors available to supply equipment/vehicles, personnel, and technical expertise during an emergency.

### 1.2 Scope

Transportation resources may be obtained from public agencies, the private sector, and volunteer resources for the movement of people and materials. These resources shall be coordinated by the Curry County Emergency Operations Center (EOC). This ESF is inclusive of all modes of transportation.

## 2 Policies and Agreements

It is the policy of Curry County that public transportation authorities and County and State departments with transportation resources and support operations are
responsible for assessing and restoring transportation systems under their control. The Board of County Commissioners (BOC) is the overall authority for evacuation. Priorities shall be determined and coordinated by the EOC, which will also serve as the primary focus of command and control throughout the duration of an incident. In the event of a radiological incident, the extent of the evacuation area will be based on recommendations from the Bureau of Radiation Control, State Department of Public Health. Mandatory evacuation authority does not exist in Oregon. However, authority does exist to control access to and from a disaster area, the movement of persons, and the occupancy of premises in the area following a disaster.

Each agency and entity noted is responsible for developing and implementing operating procedures that address assigned tasks under this ESF. In addition, the lead agency is responsible for reviewing, updating, and disseminating appropriate information and supporting plans to the response community and EOC command staff prior to and during an emergency incident. The County Emergency Services Director will coordinate efforts for maintaining and improving this ESF Annex with the lead and support agencies identified.

3 Situation and Assumptions

3.1 Situation

A major disaster may severely damage the transportation system throughout the impacted area. Most local transportation activities will be hampered by damaged facilities, equipment, and infrastructure, as well as disrupted communications. At the same time, the disaster may create significant demands for local, State and regional transportation resources to provide for relief and recovery.

Curry County transportation routes are limited due to the geography of the County. During an emergency, these routes may be blocked, with no possibility of secondary routing. The County may also suffer from an influx of persons from other more adversely affected areas. Transportation of people into reception and care facilities located throughout the County will be a critical task during this type of situation.

Support agencies/entities will provide available resources in support of ESF1, but their capacity to lend services and supplies may change throughout the duration of an incident. Designated personnel and assigned liaisons are responsible for updating the status of available resources and capabilities through the County EOC. It is assumed that all non-emergency functions will be suspended Countywide until the community has resumed normal operating systems and functions.

The transportation requirements of essential workers are a complicating factor during evacuation. Personnel will continue to work at essential jobs even as emergency relocation takes place. Their commuting routes may conflict with the
flow of evacuating residents. Crowd and traffic control may be accomplished using the following methods: traffic signals, road blocks and barricades, detours, signing, aerial and electronic surveillance, and public information and instruction. Risk-area residents who cannot arrange for private transportation will be provided transportation by city, County, and private transportation carriers as available. Vehicles may include commuter vans, public transit, school buses, and other commercial carriers.

Refer to the Section 2 of the Basic Plan, Situation and Planning Assumptions, for additional information on emergency/disaster conditions and hazards.

### 3.2 Assumptions

- It is likely that damages to the transportation infrastructure will occur in the event of a disaster.
- The type and degree of damage will determine the effectiveness and efficiency of the response and recovery efforts.
- Initial response may be difficult to coordinate but will improve with the gradual clearing of access routes.
- The demand on the transportation system for response and recovery activities will most likely exceed the capabilities of the County, thus requiring assistance from the State Office of Emergency Management.
- All County-owned vehicles (not otherwise involved in the emergency response) will be available for use by the EOC.

### 4 Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities for each department in support of emergency services will vary depending on the type of resource, the length of the warning period, and the duration of the incident. All emergency operations and information will be coordinated through the County EOC and command staff. Local and County law enforcement agencies will provide support to the Road Department, Emergency Services, transportation departments, and other staff to accomplish the following essential tasks during evacuation.

#### 4.1 Local Response Partners

##### 4.1.1 Curry County Road Department

- Coordinate the emergency transport of material and equipment.
- Send a representative to the EOC upon request.
- Determine the usable portions of the local street and road network.
Curry County EOP  Emergency Support Functions
ESF 2. Communications

- Provide for removal of wreckage and debris to permit vehicle access or movement and temporary repair of lightly damaged roads and bridges.
- Recommend priorities for restoration of local streets, roads, and bridges.
- Determine optimal traffic flow and movement priority from residences to highways.
- Identify emergency traffic routes and set up County traffic checkpoints (a status report should be provided to the Emergency Services Director when the majority of the evacuees have passed County checkpoints.
- Confirm and manage locations of staging areas and pick-up points for evacuees requiring public transportation.

4.1.2 Curry County Sheriff’s Office

- Provide traffic control and coordinate evacuation, as necessary.
- Identify and prioritize transportation-related security needs.
- The Curry County Sheriff’s Department will work closely with the Oregon State Police and the cities of Brookings, Gold Beach, and Port Orford, as needed, and can activate the State Law Enforcement memorandum of understanding if additional resources and services are required.
- Provide patrols and safety measures in the evacuated area and for reassignment of personnel during the evacuation period.
- Propose locations of road blocks and patrols for evacuation movement.

4.1.3 Curry County Health Department

- Support evacuation procedures established for medical care facilities, coordinate resources needed for distribution and allocation of medical supplies/equipment to dispensing sites, and coordinate mortuary services and other medically related resources via the appropriate liaison staffed at the County EOC.

4.1.4 School Districts

- Coordinate with the Transportation Coordinator for the provision of school district transportation assets to meet emergency transportation needs.

4.1.5 Curry County Cooperative Extension Agent

- Assist in providing farmers and agribusiness with transportation and evacuation information and instructions should the emergency
situation pose significant risks to livestock and other agricultural/natural resource assets. ESF Annex 14 contains additional information on specific issues, procedures, and guidelines for addressing animal- and agriculture-related emergency response and recovery activities.

4.1.6 All Other County Organizations

- Provide transportation resources and support as requested and available.
- Provide guidance on commuting arrangements for essential workers during the evacuation period.

4.2 State Response Partners

- Coordinate State and Federal response for transportation assistance when requested by local government.

4.3 Federal Response Partners

- The Federal Emergency Management Agency will, as needed, supplement local transportation requirements after disasters.
- The Department of Defense will, as needed, provide urgent air transport/rescue services for known subjects in time-critical situations under existing military assistance to safety and traffic procedures.

5 Concept of Operations

- Transportation resources may be obtained from public agencies, the private sector, and volunteer organizations. State and Federal resources may be available on a short-term basis to augment local capability. These resources shall be requested through the State Emergency Coordination Center.

- To aid in coordinating evacuation activities among jurisdictions, the County EOC will be activated and staffed according to the situation at hand. Evacuation instructions and information for the public is coordinated through the Public Information Officer with support from the public information network. Information and instructions to the public are disseminated using media partners, door-to-door contacts, sirens, and public address systems. The County warning system will be used when providing evacuation instructions and information to government officials, organizations, and institutions.

- The Ground Support Unit Leader may designate a Transportation Coordinator during emergency operations. The Ground Support Unit Leader will coordinate and maintain liaison with transportation
resources, coordinate with Public Works in determining emergency routes, and assist with other appropriate transportation functions. The Transportation Coordinator may form an ad hoc committee of persons with transportation experience or resources to assist in meeting transportation needs. The Transportation Coordinator will take the lead in coordinating the movement of commodities as well as people in cooperation with private-sector resources.

- The Curry County Road Department manages emergency transportation routes, identifies road hazards, implements road closures, and maintains mapping capabilities and equipment. Although the Road Department may maintain an agency operations center, the Roadmaster (or designee) will also maintain a position on the command staff of the County EOC for managing ESF1 duties and coordinating necessary resources. Depending on the type of incident, additional liaisons and sub-functions may be necessary to support various transportation-related tasks for the duration of response.

- The evacuation function is organized around declaration by the BOC. The County Emergency Services Director (or designee) directs and controls the evacuation of unincorporated areas of the County. The evacuation of people within a city’s jurisdictional boundaries is the responsibility of that city’s executive head of government.

- Special needs populations must be identified prior to an emergency, and provisions for transportation of these individuals, including service animals, should be incorporated into agency and facility-specific evacuation plans.

6  Direction and Control
Command and control will be exercised as provided in the Basic Plan.

7  Continuity of Government
Lines of succession to each department head are drawn according to the standard operating procedures (SOPs) established by each department.

8  Administration and Support
Every agency providing support will maintain records of the operations, including cost records, that can be used after the emergency to obtain reimbursement from State or Federal sources.

9  Emergency Support Function Development and Maintenance
- The County Roadmaster is responsible for maintaining this annex.
Each agency will develop SOPs that address assigned tasks.

10 **Supporting Plans and Procedures**

The following plans and procedures are currently in place:

- Curry County Ambulance Service Area Plan
- Curry County Strategic National Stockpile Plan
- State of Oregon Department of Transportation Emergency Operations Plan
- State of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan, ESF 1 – Transportation
- National Response Framework, ESF 1 - Transportation

11 **Appendices**

None at this time.
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ESF 2 – Communications
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1 Purpose and Scope

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 2 organizes, establishes, and maintains the communications capabilities among appropriate agencies/entities that are necessary to meet the County’s operational requirements in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from emergencies and disasters. This ESF Annex also outlines the structure and operation of the warning systems used to alert key officials and the general public of a potential or occurring emergency or disaster. It emphasizes the technical considerations of communication functions. Collection, control, and dissemination of emergency public information are covered by ESF Annex – 15 External Affairs.

This ESF Annex addresses interoperability with local agencies, State and Federal counterparts, and inter-governmental agreements and memoranda of understanding with agencies identified during emergency operations. County Emergency Services has established communications agreements with local, State, and other communication resources. These agreements are on file and will be made available at the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) during an emergency incident.
2 Policies and Agreements

- The National Warning System (NAWAS) is the primary method of communicating alert and warning messages from national authorities to state authorities and between state authorities and local authorities or warning points.

- The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is the primary method of communicating alert and warning messages to the public.

3 Situation and Assumptions

3.1 Situation

Curry County has a large service area that encompasses mountainous and steep terrain along the coastal mountain range. The population of Curry County is approximately 22,000 and can be isolated from major cities and resources during severe weather or other types of emergencies. Public safety services and emergency communications are provided from two Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP) located in the city of Brookings and the Sheriff’s Office in Gold Beach. These two PSAPs support 13 fire agencies, two ambulance agencies, and five law enforcement agencies. They also support County Emergency Management, the health department, public works, the hospital, and several other agencies and community response partners. Curry County has five radio repeater and radio sites that can link to the EOC and PSAPs.

3.2 Assumptions

- Adequate communications are vital for effective and efficient warning, response, and recovery operations.

- Current communications may be neutralized by a particular hazard occurrence.

- Other communications systems and equipment can be made available from citizens, businesses, and/or other governmental agencies.

- The telephone system in Curry County is prone to outages. The Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)/Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)/Pelican Bay Amateur Radio Club (PBARC) radio networks are considered an emergency backup communication system. The three “fly-away” kits and the Mobile Communications Unit contain the necessary radio systems and can be set up quickly in safe locations to assist the 9-1-1 system, ARES/RACES/PBARC, and other systems as required.
4 Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities for each department in support of emergency services will vary depending on the type of resource, the length of the warning period, and the duration of the incident.

4.1 General

The Incident Commander (IC)/EOC Director will disseminate to the public and other agencies warning information received through the Communications Center. The IC is responsible for ensuring that the communications system is operational and incorporates all available resources.

A communications coordinator will be assigned to the EOC command structure and will monitor communications from the EOC, where amateur radio equipment and antennae have been installed. The coordinator is responsible for managing ARES/RACES/PBARK, establishing radio frequencies, and ensuring that County radio sites and systems are operational and available for emergency communications with public agencies. Status of interoperability with local, State, and Federal agencies during an emergency is tracked and managed by the communications coordinator (or designee).

Curry General Hospital is the center for the hospital emergency administrative radio network. Coordination of communications between ambulances and other hospital/medical facilities is achieved through this network. There is a back-up amateur radio network in the information technology office in the Annex Building. Curry General Hospital has a commercial radio system for administration purposes. Other responsibilities of the hospital include assigning casualties to specific hospitals in the region and coordinating medical triage teams.

5 Concept of Operations

5.1 General

- The primary agency responsible for overall coordination of emergency telecommunications is the Curry County Sheriff’s Department (911 Center).

- When a major emergency or disaster occurs or is imminent, the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) and NAWAS provide 24-hour alert, warning, and notification services to county/local warning points and notify appropriate county, state, Federal, and volunteer entities.

- Telephones, including cellular and satellite phones, are the primary communication media for administrative support. Teletype and two-
way radio systems will be used in the coordination and control of operations.

- Warning receives highest priority on all communication systems.

- Two-way radio communication bands available for use in an emergency in Curry County can be obtained through the County Communication 9-1-1 plan.

- In areas where telephone or two-way radio systems do not exist, messengers can be used to deliver emergency information or instruction.

- Telephones are available in the County EOC to support command staff, sections, and overall emergency operations.

- A message center is activated and staffed at the EOC to coordinate incoming and outgoing communications.

- The EOC Director (or designee) will activate the ARES/RACES/PBARK to provide personnel for coordinating and managing emergency radio traffic in the field and at the EOC, as needed.

- Fly-away Radio back-up systems pre-staged in north, central, and south County locations.

- If housing, shelter, and feeding operations are underway throughout the County, amateur radio operators can serve as a communications link with the EOC and other facilities.

5.2 Warning Systems

A warning directory has been formalized for Curry County and will be implemented through the County 911 Center or other designated agency providing support to the County EOC to notify various agencies, partners, support staff, and public officials during an emergency. The County communications system and the news media will be used for dissemination of warnings. Upon receipt of warning information, emergency service agencies, the private sector, cities, and the public will be instructed to immediately initiate appropriate actions based on the nature of the potential hazard and the time available prior to impact. Warning systems currently in place for Curry County include:

- The Mobile Communications Unit, available for immediate response to the affected area.

- Tsunami Warning Sirens, Radio Controlled.

- NAWAS.
5.3 Interoperable Communications

The County maintains interoperability among its first responder agencies and partners. A reverse 911 system is in development. Telephones and cellular phones are considered the primary direction and control communications media. Two-way radio will be used when telephone and/or cellular phone service is limited or unavailable.

With the proper equipment, the amateur radio system can transmit in voice, data, teletype, and Morse code. Curry County amateur radio operators can communicate throughout the County and can communicate with the State EOC in Salem. With PACKET, amateur radio operators can send printed information directly to Salem, and elsewhere.

5.4 Evacuation Warnings

The criteria used to determine and assign level of severity for an incident and to establish different types of warnings/sirens follow existing National Weather Service and NAWAS guidelines. During slow-moving events, pre-evacuation notice will be given to affected residents if it appears that hazardous conditions may warrant such action. Residents should be advised they may have to evacuate within 30 minutes of notice or less.

All warning modes will be utilized to direct the affected population to evacuate. Wherever possible, the warning will be given on a direct basis as well as through the media. The use of law enforcement and fire emergency vehicles moving through the affected area with sirens and public address has proven effective in past situations. When used, two vehicles may be employed: the first will serve to initially alarm the public of an impending emergency, and the second will deliver the evacuation message.

Door-to-door notification will also be considered, depending on availability of resources, particularly in rural areas. Residential and health care institutions will be notified directly by the County EOC or on scene authorities. Law enforcement...
personnel will attempt to sweep the evacuated area to ensure that all persons have been advised of the situation. Persons who refuse to follow evacuation instructions will be left alone until all who are willing to leave have been provided for. If time and resources allow additional attention to those who remain, efforts will be made to persuade them to evacuate.

5.5 Phases of Emergency Management

5.5.1 Mitigation
- Develop and maintain an adequate communications system.
- Make periodic reviews of the system and formulate plans for improvement as necessary.

5.5.2 Preparedness
As funds are made available:
- Test, maintain, and repair equipment on a scheduled basis.
- Maintain replacement parts for additional repair services.
- Train personnel on the appropriate equipment as necessary.

5.5.3 Response
- Staff requirements will vary according to the incident.
- Arrangements will be made to attempt to provide emergency equipment repair on a 24-hour basis.

5.5.4 Recovery
- All activities in the emergency phase will continue until such time as emergency communications are no longer required.

6 Direction and Control
- The EOC Director is the overall authority for the EOC and communications coordination.
- The Communications Coordinator is under the supervision of the EOC Director and is directly responsible for the communications-related activities in the Emergency Communications Center at the Courthouse Annex.
- Radio operators from support agencies, while under control of their own office and operating their own equipment in the EOC, will be
ESF 3. Public Works and Engineering

responsible for knowing and following the procedures outlined in this annex.

- Clear speech communications will be used to enhance comprehension. Local time, expressed in the 24-hour format, will be used during all transmissions.

7 Continuity of Government
Lines of succession to each department head are drawn according to the standard operating procedures (SOPs) established by each department.

8 Administration and Support

8.1 Facilities and Equipment
None.

8.2 Security
Due to the vital role of communications during emergency operations, the Sheriff reserves the right to investigate the criminal background of any radio operator assigned to the EOC Communications Center.

8.3 Training
- Each organization assigning personnel to the EOC for communications purposes is responsible for making certain those persons are familiar with the National Incident Management System/Incident Command System operating procedures.

- Additional training on emergency communications equipment and procedures will be provided by the Communications Coordinator as necessary.

8.4 Support
If requirements exceed the capability of local communications resources, support from State resources will be requested by the County to the OERS office in Salem. Under some circumstances, Curry County will be able to use communications equipment provided by the Oregon Emergency Management Division/Oregon State Police Mobile EOC facility.

9 ESF Development and Maintenance
- The Curry County Sheriff’s Department is responsible for maintaining this annex.

- Each agency will develop SOPs that address assigned tasks.
10 Supporting Plans and Procedures

The following plans and procedures are currently in place:

- Curry County Warning System Directory. Maintained by Curry County Sheriff’s Department (9-1-1 Center).
- Amateur Radio Service Plan.
- Master Radio Frequency List.
- Public Health Emergency Preparedness Plan
- State of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan, ESF 2 – Communications
- National Response Framework, ESF 2 - Communications
ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering
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## 1 Purpose and Scope

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3 provides and coordinates infrastructure and engineering services during all phases of emergency management. ESF 3 resources (personnel, equipment, facilities, materials, and supplies) will be coordinated through the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) following established procedures and agreements. Resources may also be obtained through contractors, vendors, and suppliers. This support function contains various sub-functions outlined below.

Public works and engineering resources under the authority of ESF 3 will be used to assist in the following activities associated with emergency response:

- Clearing debris from transportation infrastructure.
- Coordinating the closure and repair of transportation infrastructure.
- Repairing restoring damaged public systems (e.g., water, wastewater, solid waste, electrical, storm water systems).
- Stabilizing damaged public and private structures to facilitate search and rescue and/or protect the public’s health and safety.
- Identifying and labeling uninhabitable/unsafe structures.
- Establishing priorities and processes for issuing demolition and building permits.
Developing and designating emergency collection, sorting, and debris routes and sites for debris clearance from public and private property.

Determining the extent of damage to the following systems: transportation, water, solid waste, electrical, wastewater, and hazardous materials.

Prioritizing and initiating recovery efforts to restore, repair, and mitigate city- and County-owned infrastructure.

Providing technical assistance with respect to flooding, water management, structure integrity assessments, and impact assessments of infrastructure.

2 Policies and Agreements
The authority for response and recovery operations in support of ESF 3 is designated for the County Roadmaster. Curry County Emergency Services has established service and equipment agreements with local, State, and regional entities. These agreements are on file with the County Emergency Services Coordinator and will be made available at the County EOC during an emergency incident.

3 Situation and Assumptions

3.1 Situation
Curry County has identified critical infrastructure and resources to be protected and prioritized during an emergency event or disaster to the extent possible. Bulk fuel storage in the County involves both aboveground storage tanks and gravity-fed systems. A propane facility is also operated within the County. There are a number of utility companies, agriculture-based operations, and businesses that account for a significant portion of the local economy. During an emergency situation, the protection of human lives will take precedence during all facets of response, and essential County services will be maintained as long as conditions permit. An Emergency Fuel Plan should be developed for the County to contain standard operating procedures (SOPs) and guidance for emergency situations potentially (or actually) impacting critical infrastructure involving petroleum-based assets.

3.2 Assumptions

- County Roads Department equipment and personnel will be available for any anticipated disaster.

- Local businesses may have resources to assist with public works–related efforts.
Assistant may be available from outside the jurisdiction through mutual aid and other existing agreements.

- Within city boundaries, city public works departments are the entities that will respond within their respective jurisdictions.

- Major emergency response operations for public works agencies will include assisting police and fire departments, as necessary, in traffic control and rescue operations in addition to clearing and maintaining critical lifeline routes.

- Each public works agency will utilize its existing directives and procedures in responding to major emergencies/disasters while working within the framework of its applicable Emergency Operations Plan.

4 Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities for each department in support of emergency services will vary depending on the type of resource, the length of the warning period, and the duration of the incident.

4.1 General

During emergencies, the Roads Department, through the existing divisions, will manage activities in coordination with other Department Heads. In the surrounding cities, activities will be coordinated by the City Managers or their designated representatives.

4.2 Task Assignments

4.2.1 County Roadmaster

- Hold responsibility for the overall coordination of engineering and public works services supporting emergency response and recovery.

- Assigns resources and personnel to respond to, aid recovery from, any disaster or transportation emergency and serve as the Incident Commander for ESF 3–related incidents, following the command structure implemented at the County EOC.

4.2.2 County Department of Public Services

- Provide technical assistance with the National Flood Insurance Program and flood mitigation activities.

- Provide emergency permits and coordinate other recovery activities with State and Federal resource agencies.
4.2.3 Emergency Services Department
- Hold responsibility for the overall coordination and management of resources during any type of event, while ensuring that support is provided to all ESF coordinators and command staff throughout the duration of an incident.

4.2.4 County Health Department
- If environmental and/or human health concerns arise during response or recovery, the Curry County Health Department will provide consultation, support staff, and other needed resources or services to assist in ESF 3–related operations.

5 Concept of Operations

5.1 General
All activities and resources in support of this ESF will be coordinated through the County EOC and managed through the incident command structure established for the incident.

In addition to managing response operations, the Road Department and other available engineering services will assist the Assessor’s Office with damage assessment following an emergency incident. Curry County has characterized critical infrastructure, including vital public works facilities, necessary to provide continued basic services to the community, even after an emergency or disaster has occurred. Maps and facility diagrams are maintained by the Road Department and Emergency Services, and processes for accessing this information during an emergency are implemented into the County EOC procedures.

5.2 Phases of Emergency Management

5.2.1 Mitigation
- Train personnel in emergency procedures.

- Work with the legislative body to create ordinances that protect public works systems and improve building codes.

- Identify vulnerabilities in infrastructure and identify priority inspection locations.

- Provide input to improve preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities.

- Work with the planning commission to see that new construction does not increase hazard or vulnerability threat.
5.2.2 Preparedness

■ See that equipment is in good repair.
■ See that adequate barrier and roadblock materials and equipment are available.
■ Review and update all utility and public works maps of jurisdiction.
■ Review emergency staffing plans.
■ Secure all equipment against damage.
■ Organize Initial Assessment teams when requested.
■ Place standby equipment in operational readiness.
■ Coordinate communications procedures with the EOC.
■ Review contingency plans and coordinate task assignments with other agencies and volunteer groups.
■ Develop procedures to support accomplishment of tasks outlined in this ESF Annex.

5.2.3 Response

■ Survey disaster areas and provide engineering estimates for them.
■ Maintain contact with the EOC.
■ Repair critical facilities and equipment, as necessary.
■ Assess damage.
■ Clear roads, and assist other agencies responsible for emergency repair of water and sewer systems, as necessary.
■ Barricade damage areas, as directed.
■ Call out private contractors and other assistance, as necessary.
■ Assist in search and rescue operations, as directed.

5.2.4 Recovery

Repair public infrastructure as necessary and appropriate.
Provide backup logistical support to the decontamination work of others, as necessary.
Participate in compiling after-action reports and critiques. Make any necessary changes and improvements to the EOP and this annex.

6 Direction and Control
Supervisors will exercise operational control of public works forces while the County Roadmaster maintains overall management of equipment and personnel. The organizational structure for command and control in each city will be observed in the same manner. When the EOC is activated, a Road Department representative will be dispatched to the EOC to assist in setting priorities and maintaining contact with the Roadmaster.

The County Roadmaster will coordinate the call-up and deployment of mutual aid forces and volunteer/auxiliary forces. Mutual aid forces will operate under the direct supervision of their own supervisors. Volunteer/auxiliary forces will work under the supervision of the senior public works official in the jurisdiction where they are deployed.

7 Continuity of Government
Lines of succession within each department will be drawn according to the established standard operating procedures.

8 Emergency Support Function Development and Maintenance
- The County Roadmaster is responsible for maintaining this annex.
- Each department will develop SOPs that address assigned tasks.

9 Supporting Plans and Procedures
The following plans and procedures are currently in place:
- Curry County Road Department Resource Inventory
- Curry County Emergency Fuel Plan (under development)
- Curry County Comprehensive Plan, Zoning Ordinance and Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance
- Curry County Code Article Three - Roads
- State of Oregon Department of Transportation Emergency Operations Plan
■ National Response Framework, ESF 3 – Public Works and Engineering
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Appendix 1 – Public Works Resources

Curry County Road Department Equipment Inventory 9/28/2010

**Autos & Pickups**

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**Dump Trucks**

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Appendix 2 – Critical Facilities for Priority Restoration

Listing is in priority order.

1. Emergency Operations Center at 29821 Ellensburg Avenue
2. Sheriff’s Office and Police Department
3. Fire stations
4. Hospitals
5. County Jail, Juvenile Justice and Detention Facility
6. Courthouse and City Hall
7. All schools
8. City water and wastewater facilities
9. Other County and city buildings

Suggested Alternate---Critical Facilities List.

NOTE: The priority order for this list may change due to the dynamics of the incident and the priorities established by the Emergency Management Organization.

1. County Emergency Operating Center at 29821 Ellensburg Avenue, Gold Beach.
2. City Emergency Operating Centers
3. Sheriff station and police stations
4. Fire stations
5. Hospitals and medical clinics with urgent care services
6. Airports
7. City and district water facilities
8. Structures designated as emergency shelters
9. County Jail, Juvenile Justice and Detention Facilities
10. City and district wastewater facilities
11. Electric power facilities
<table>
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ESF 4 – Firefighting
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1 Purpose and Scope

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 4 coordinates and manages all fire detection, control, and suppression efforts within the jurisdiction. This support function consists of two distinct components: urban/structural fires and wildland fires. Curry County has the potential to experience both large structural and wildland/urban interface fires. Such fires may arise as isolated incidents, or be caused by other emergencies such as earthquakes. In addition, they may be complicated by the presence of hazardous materials and extreme weather conditions.

2 Policies and Agreements

Curry County mutual aid agreements (MAAs) supporting this ESF are currently in place and available through the Curry County Fire Defense Board. New and revised all-hazard memorandum of understanding documents are also under development for the County.

All principal officers having command responsibility under the Oregon State Fire Service Plan have designated alternates to succeed them to provide for continuity.
of command in the event they are absent, disabled, or otherwise unable to perform their functions. The County Fire Chief is the designated lead position in support of ESF 4 Operations.

3 Situation and Assumptions

3.1 Situation
The management of a large firefighting operation is complex, often involving many resources and many different agencies and jurisdictions. Fire resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with, a major disaster or emergency may place extraordinary demands on available resources and logistics support systems.

A major disaster or emergency may result in many urban, rural, and wildland fires. The damage potential from fires in urban areas during and after a major disaster (such as an earthquake) may exceed that of all other causes. Numerous fires may have the potential to spread rapidly, cause extensive damage, and pose a serious threat to life and property. Local fire departments not incapacitated by an earthquake may be totally committed to fires in urban areas. Firefighting resources that are normally available may be difficult to obtain and utilize because of massive disruption of communication, transportation, utility, and water systems.

The fire chief (or designee) of each fire district within Curry County assumes the role of Incident Commander (IC) for fire incidents impacting his or her jurisdiction. If expansion from the incident command structure to a unified command structure is necessary, command is then assigned to the next highest level of authority. In the event that hazardous material or other specialized response capabilities are needed, all resource requests and coordination of additional personnel, equipment, and services will be carried out through the County Fire Chief according to established procedures for the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and command staff.

All fire personnel are trained in Incident Command System (ICS)/National Incident Management System (NIMS), and a training roster is maintained and updated by each fire district within Curry County. Information and capabilities of personnel supporting ESF 4 duties is available through the individual Fire Districts during an emergency.

3.2 Assumptions

- Many urban, rural, and wildland fires may result from or occur coincidentally with an earthquake or other significant event.

- At the time of a major disaster or emergency, there may be wildland fires burning elsewhere in the United States. These fires will draw upon the same resources (air, crews, overhead, engines, or other tactical and support resources) that would be needed to support
firefighting and other emergency operations. It must be assumed that some firefighting resources will become scarce, resulting in the disaster-related firefighting operations competing for resources through established resource ordering channels.

- Telephone communications may be interrupted, making radio communications necessary.

- Wheeled-vehicle access may be hampered by bridge failures, landslides, etc., making conventional travel to the fire location extremely difficult or impossible. Aerial attack by airtankers, helicopters, and smoke jumpers may be essential in these situations. Helicopter availability may be scarce, and damage to airports or runways will cause congestion at usable airports.

- Fire agencies may receive urgent requests from non-fire-related agencies for personnel, equipment, and supplies. Many of the resources commonly available for use in fighting large wildland fires will be scarce or unavailable.

- Wildland firefighting techniques may have to be applied to rural and urban fire situations, particularly where water systems are inoperative. Aerial delivery of fire retardants or water for structural protection may be essential. In the case of multiple fires, firebreaks may be cleared and burning-out and backfiring techniques may be used.

- Efficient and effective mutual aid among the various Federal, State, and local fire suppression agencies requires the use of ICS together with compatible firefighting equipment and communications.

4 Roles and Responsibilities

4.1 General

The fire service in the County coordinates its efforts through various municipal and rural fire district firefighting services, many of which have MAAs between them. Detailed information and procedures in support of this ESF can be found in individual department Standard Operating Guidance and/or Procedures (SOG/SOP) and the Oregon Fire Service Mobilization Plan.

5 Concept of Operations

5.1 General

- Curry County’s primary function during a fire is to provide notification, communications, logistical, and law enforcement support to the appropriate Fire Defense District. Curry County is also
empowered to declare a state of emergency, which can bring in more State and Federal assistance.

- The fire service in the County is an integrated force trained to respond to a myriad of emergencies. The fire service in the County coordinates its efforts through various municipal and rural fire district firefighting services.

- Each fire service is a branch of government governed by its own separate statutory authority. Generally, these fire services are responsible for fire prevention, suppression, hazardous material response, immediate life safety, and light rescue.

- Local firefighting organizations will remain under the supervision of their assigned leaders, with the County Fire Chief acting as Fire Services Coordinator. In the event of an emergency situation requiring coordination among multiple fire control agencies and/or jurisdictions, the Emergency Services Director may request a liaison to the County Fire Chief be assigned to the County EOC and maintain the position as the Fire Services Coordinator within the Operations section. All requests for additional support of firefighting and rescue operations may be made through the Fire Services Coordinator at the County EOC.

- Emergency firefighting operations will be initiated by local fire agencies to the full extent of their resource capabilities. Additional resources can be requested by MAAs.

- If mutual aid is requested, the responding agency chief will coordinate the response activities of the local department with the IC. If forest land or wild land is impacted, the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) and Coos Forest Protection Association (CFPA) may respond, and a joint command system will be implemented via established procedures.

- In order to protect life and property against the danger of fire, the Governor may order the firefighting forces and equipment of any firefighting organization in the State to assist anywhere in the State, under the State Conflagration Act.

- Requests for additional firefighting resources will be made in accordance with the existing MAAs. The County Fire Chief may request assistance from the Office of State Fire Marshal under the Oregon Fire Service Mobilization Plan.

- Two-way radio communications with neighboring fire departments will mimic those used for day-to-day operations. Telephone communications will be used as conditions permit for administrative
purposes and for coordination and control if radio communications are limited or become unavailable.

- Emergency public information focusing on fire prevention, control, and suppression will be released only with the prior review and approval of the County Fire Chief, following established emergency information clearance procedures implemented among the command staff at the County EOC.

5.2 Activities by Emergency Management Phase

5.2.1 Mitigation

- Curry County Emergency Management will continue to maintain the Community Wildfire Protection Plans and the coordination among the county, ODF, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, and fire services for fuel reduction and fire prevention.

- Curry County will assist the fire services with community outreach programs to educate County residents and visitors on fire prevention and safety.

5.2.2 Preparedness

- Curry County Emergency Management will assist fire services in the County with information on NIMS and ICS compliance.

- County Emergency Management and city governments will facilitate the use of MAAs for fire services in the County.

- Fire departments will test and maintain firefighting response equipment and procedures.

- Curry County will attempt to seek funding to facilitate training of firefighting personnel in incident management.

- Curry County will maintain communications capability to support response efforts for receiving fire notifications and dispatching personnel and equipment.

- Curry County and municipalities will continue efforts to have evacuation plans for their jurisdictions to enhance public protection.

5.2.3 Response

- On becoming aware that a fire emergency exists, the responding fire agency’s IC will notify his or her dispatch center and advise them of the circumstances. When necessary, the IC will maintain close coordination with County Emergency Management.
■ Firefighting personnel at the scene will coordinate with other emergency response and mutual aid personnel to ensure that necessary operations are undertaken to fight the fire and protect life, infrastructure, the environment, and property.

■ The County EOC will be activated in circumstances that require additional support and resource management.

■ When a fire emergency exists in the County that exceeds the response capability of the fire agency and mutual aid system, the County Fire Chief will request that the Office of State Fire Marshal provide support under the State Fire Service Mobilization Plan. If the Office of State Fire Marshal determines that a fire emergency exists, he or she can advise the Governor of the conditions and request that the State Conflagration Act be invoked. When authorized by the Governor, the Office of State Fire Marshal may order support from other fire service agencies to respond and assist.

5.2.4 Recovery

■ Curry County fire agencies will ensure that local agencies have accounted for all fire and law enforcement personnel.

■ The responding agencies will advise the public when the situation has been terminated. If an evacuation took place, they will provide appropriate instructions to returning evacuees.

■ The Curry County Sheriff’s Office will assist with traffic control for returning evacuees in unincorporated areas of the County. The County will coordinate with police departments for traffic control.

■ Curry County and the responding fire services will conduct a post-incident review.

6 Direction and Control

■ Command of fire operations will be in accordance with NIMS/ICS.

■ The lead fire agency may establish a command post and implement the ICS organization applicable to the situation. Other responsibilities among lead and support agencies may include identifying staging areas, establishing safe areas within close proximity to the incident, and evacuating threatened people and animals, as necessary.

■ If a fire is occurring within an individual city, the local fire agency may manage response activities with support from the County and possibly ODF and CFPA.
The Curry County Fire Defense Board consists of all fire chiefs Countywide and has representation from the CFPA, Office of State Fire Marshal, Oregon Department of Public Safety Standards and Training, and Curry County OES. Policy-level decisions and resource allocation are accomplished through this organization.

7 Continuity of Government
Lines of succession within each department will be drawn according to the established standard operating procedures.

8 Emergency Support Function Development and Maintenance
- The County Roadmaster is responsible for maintaining this annex.
- Each agency and individual fire district and department will develop SOPs that address assigned tasks.

9 Supporting Plans and Procedures
The following plans and procedures are currently in place:
- Oregon Fire Service Mobilization Plan, 2008
- Curry County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan. Curry County Emergency Services, 2004
- Curry County Wildfire Protection Plan. (under development)
- Southwest Oregon Fire Management Plan. 2004
- State of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan, ESF 4 – Firefighting
- National Response Framework, ESF 4 – Firefighting

10 Appendices
None at this time.
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### Purpose and Scope

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 5 provides for direction, control, and management of County and municipal emergency operations, as well as allocation and coordination of resources to support local response and recovery activities. ESF Annex 5 also includes a detailed description of the incident management system and command structure in place for the jurisdiction (inclusive of all types
ESF 6. Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, & Human Services

of hazards), as well as designation of primary and alternate County Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs).

2 Policies and Agreements

The County Board of Commissioners (BOC) is the County’s primary decision-maker in response and recovery operations. Under Curry County Code, the BOC may declare a State of Emergency, make the services and resources of County agencies available and take any actions deemed necessary.

The County Emergency Services Director is designated as the authority to implement the Curry County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) in response and recovery operations. The Curry County EOC makes policy decisions on the allocation of resources during all phases of an emergency. These decisions will be based upon the information and intelligence that is available at the time.

3 Situation and Assumptions

3.1 Situation

Curry County government, as outlined in ORS 401.305, is responsible for preparing and maintaining an EOP and an emergency operations facility, including trained staff. The administration of and logistics for County emergency response and recovery operations under a declared state of emergency will be provided by emergency services and support agencies that routinely manage these procedures during normal operations. County Emergency Services will coordinate all resource requests with Oregon Emergency Management (OEM) using the Oregon Emergency Response System and other established procedures. All County officials will expedite requests for administrative assistance and logistic support required during emergency operations. Additional information on the coordination and management of resources during an emergency situation is presented in ESF Annex 7, Resource Support.

3.2 Assumptions

■ A natural or human-caused major emergency or disaster may occur at any time requiring response capabilities beyond those normally available to local government.

■ Utilization of the County’s EOP does not require activation of the EOC; the need for activation of the EOC will be determined as the incident(s) evolve.

■ Due to limited County resources, and depending on how widespread the emergency, the County may not be able to meet the requests for emergency response/recovery assistance from other units of local government in Curry County in a disaster.
Curry County EOP

Emergency Support Functions

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- The coordination of response and recovery activities among multiple levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and other stakeholders is best accomplished through Multi-Agency Coordination, which is best accomplished from a single location such as an EOC.

4 Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities for each department in support of emergency services will vary depending on the type of resource, the length of the warning period, and the duration of the incident.

4.1 Curry County Emergency Management

- Coordinate ESF support for local mitigation activities.
- Implement and administer Federal/State disaster mitigation programs.
- Offer seminars and provide training and exercising programs/support to the County/local agencies and other private organizations to support emergency management activities.
- Assist in the identification of deficiencies in plans and determine appropriate corrective action recommendations.
- Coordinate local/County emergency planning efforts.
- Develop and maintain the County EOP. This includes coordination of the development and revision of ESF annexes, agency-specific operational procedures, and supporting documentation to the County plans.
- Support County emergency communication activities and assets, including radio repeater sites and licensing issues.
- Activate the County EOC and implement a command and control structure appropriate to the emergency at hand. Notify lead agencies to report and coordinate County support agencies for local/County response activities.
- Establish communications with incident command.
- Implement the ESFs, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), alert personnel, and prepare for a possible mobilization, including 24-hour staff operations, if appropriate.
- Confirm interoperability and available capabilities for communication with local response partners, regional response partners, State government, neighboring jurisdictions, and other support services.
ESF 6. Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, & Human Services

- Initiate tests and maintain operability of the County warning system.
- Support the Incident Command System (ICS) at the local response level and provide resources as appropriate. Assist in the implementation and maintenance of the National Incident Management System (NIMS)/ICS training and exercise programs incorporating all response partners.
- Maintain and update a Countywide emergency resource list, including copies of supporting intergovernmental and mutual aid agreements (MAAs).
- Assist in the coordination of External Affairs (ESF 15) activities.
- Support mutual aid activities.
- Conduct regular briefings and prepare status reports on the situation for EOC staff, County agencies, the State EOC, and the media.
- Make recommendations to elected officials regarding response activities including the issuance of a “State of Emergency” declaration.
- Prepare for recovery activities.
- Activate the Alternate EOC and direct staff to relocate, if necessary.
- Manage and direct emergency recovery operations.
  - Keep accurate records of disaster-related expenditures by each agency.
  - Coordinate Countywide damage assessment including the Preliminary Damage Assessment.
  - Prepare executive orders and proclamations to address response and recovery operations for the chief elected official, as necessary.
  - Coordinate with State and Federal officials.
  - Administer Federal and State disaster assistance programs.
  - Monitor the recovery efforts through field personnel.
  - Conduct after-action critique of the overall response and recovery efforts.
  - Deactivate or demobilize EOC operations as appropriate.
ESF 6. Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, & Human Services

4.2 Other Agencies and ESF Coordinators

- Develop and maintain ESF annexes, agency-specific emergency response plans, and SOPs in accordance with the provisions of this EOP.
- Participate in emergency management exercises and training programs coordinated by Curry County Director of Emergency Services.
- Update and maintain MAAs and provide copies to the Curry County Director of Emergency Services.
- Activate, deploy, and manage essential personnel during an emergency to support tactical and strategic operations.

5 Concept of Operations

5.1 General

The County EOC command structure will follow ICS/NIMS and is organized by section, with specific functions assigned to staff supporting a section chief (initially determined by the EOC manager upon activation of the facility). Executive positions will be assigned as needed for strategic-level decision making and to provide policy-level guidance to the command staff. Lack of resources and personnel is an issue when considering staffing for extended periods of time, with the possibility that some of the primary staff members would be unavailable.

The primary EOC is located in the basement of the Sheriff’s Office and is equipped with equipment to support full activation and staffing. The County 911-Communications facility is adjacent to the EOC with easy access but maintains proper separation. The City of Brookings is currently developing an EOC facility for the city. Alternate EOC locations are listed in Section 5 of the Base Plan.

Supporting agencies and organizations not included in the basic command structure may be available as liaisons and support personnel. Typically, these liaisons and supporting personnel represent Federal and State government, private business and industry, special purpose government, and volunteer organizations. When available, they will be utilized as non-County resource support. It is the responsibility of the Emergency Services Office to provide notification of emergency conditions to these agencies and organizations and to request their assistance when appropriate and necessary. Requests for private contracted resources, other than those owned by the County, must be coordinated through the Logistics Chief. Legal counsel for all County services will be provided by the designated legal services coordinator.

The command function must be clearly established from the beginning of incident operations. The agency with primary jurisdictional authority over the incident designates the individual responsible for establishing command. When command
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is transferred, the process must include a briefing that captures all essential information for continuing safe and effective operations.

The staffing plan represents a typical organizational structure that would be implemented at the County EOC during any type of emergency incident. In some instances, one person may fill more than one position, or some positions may not be needed at all. Flexibility for expansion or contraction throughout the duration of response activities is assumed.

5.2 Phases of Emergency Management

5.2.1 Mitigation

- Identify potential mitigation opportunities from damage assessment.

- Coordinate and participate on the County/local hazard mitigation planning team.

- Through the local hazard mitigation planning team, coordinate the development, implementation, and maintenance of the County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

- Coordinate with local jurisdictions within the County to ensure that they are aware of Federal and State pre- and post-disaster mitigation grant opportunities for mitigation measures identified in the County hazard mitigation plan.

- Apply for funding through Federal and State pre- and post-disaster mitigation grant programs for mitigation measures identified in the County hazard mitigation plan.

- Upon grant approval, implement and administer Federal and State pre- and post-disaster mitigation funds.

- Provide education and awareness regarding mitigation to the jurisdictions within the County and the public sector, including businesses, private non-profit groups, and the general public.

5.2.2 Preparedness

- Develop and maintain SOPs and other procedures necessary to support agencies that operate in the EOC.

- Maintain a trained staff to fulfill tasks associated with ESF 5 operations.

- Maintain and update needed computer data and programs, including geographic information systems (GIS), maps, critical facility
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information, evacuation studies, demographics and critical county data.

- Establish and maintain contact with County and local elected officials.
- Develop/maintain memorandums of understanding and MAAs.
- Exercise and train staff, agencies, and other private organizations to support local and County emergency operations.
- Prepare staff and other local and County agencies to coordinate support to emergency operations.
- Identify deficiencies in plans and determine appropriate corrective action recommendations.
- Update the County Hazard Analysis.
- Develop and maintain GIS capabilities to support emergency management functions.

5.2.3 Response

- ESF 5 serves as the single point of coordination for local jurisdictions, OEM, EOC operations and Incident Command.
- ESF 5 coordinates State and Federal assets to support local jurisdictions in need of supplemental emergency or disaster assistance.
- Provide trained and experienced staff to fill positions to coordinate response and recovery efforts in support of field operations, from mobilization to demobilization.
- The County EOC, staffed as deemed appropriate by the Incident Commander, coordinates operations and provides situation reports to OEM, as needed.
- During recovery operations, the County Office of Emergency Services will coordinate with local, State and Federal operations as needed.
- Activate the County EOC and staff positions as necessary.
- Contact and apprise OEM of the situation.
- Collect, verify, analyze, and disseminate incident information as needed.
- The County Emergency Services Coordinator communicates and coordinates with the County and State EOCs to monitor situations in
ESF 6. Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, & Human Services

accordance with the Levels of Activation outlined in County Basic Plan.

- Coordinate mutual aid activities, including private organization assets.
- Continue to coordinate with key personnel in the field to determine the extent and location of damage to people and property.
- Coordinate, monitor, and oversee public information activities.
- Establish and maintain contact with local governments.
- Facilitate planning meetings to develop Incident Action Plans and Situation Reports, as appropriate.
- Receive and process requests from local jurisdictions for specific State and Federal emergency- and disaster-related assets and services.
- Conduct regular briefings for County EOC staff.
- Establish a duty roster and telephone lists.
- Provide information in support of State and Federal agencies, local governments, and voluntary organizations to coordinate ESF 5.
- Disseminate situation reports and develop resource plans for the duration of the event.
- Maintain current status report of all assets deployed.
- Initiate recovery activities with appropriate agencies.

5.2.4 Recovery

- Collect and process information concerning recovery activities while the response phase of the disaster is ongoing.
- Deploy appropriate ESF assets in support of recovery operations.
- Coordinate with local and County officials on short- and long-term recovery operations and recovery planning.
- Develop resource plans and situation reports as appropriate.
- Coordinate with State and Federal assets to support local jurisdictions in need of supplemental emergency or disaster assistance.
- Activate county recovery operations and request Oregon Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster as appropriate.
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- Track reimbursement expenses.
- Disseminate recovery information, plans, and reports to the County EOC.
- Conduct after-action critique of the overall response and recovery efforts.

6 Direction and Control

Refer to the Basic Plan.

7 Continuity of Government

Lines of succession to each department head are drawn according to the SOPs established by each department.

8 Emergency Support Function Development and Maintenance

- The County Emergency Services Coordinator is responsible for maintaining this annex.
- Each agency will develop SOPs that address assigned tasks.

9 Supporting Plans and Procedures

The following plans and procedures are currently in place:

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## ESF 6 Tasked Agencies

| Primary Agencies          | Curry County Human Services  
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<th>American Red Cross</th>
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| Supporting Agencies       | Curry County Home Health and Hospice  
|                          | Curry County Office of Emergency Services  
|                          | Curry County Sheriff's Department  
|                          | Curry County Emergency Services  
|                          | Curry County Emergency Communications (9-1-1)  
|                          | Curry County Public Health Department  
|                          | Curry County Road Department  
|                          | Curry County Citizen Emergency Response Team  
|                          | Curry County Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)/Amateur Radio Emergency Service  
|                          | Port Orford Police Department  
|                          | Gold Beach Police Department  
|                          | Brookings Police Department  
|                          | Fred Meyer  
|                          | KURY, KGBR Radio Stations  
|                          | Coos Curry Electric Coop  
|                          | Countywide Waste Water Treatment Facilities  
|                          | Countywide Water Treatment and Delivery Systems  
|                          | Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation  
|                          | Oregon Department of Forestry  
|                          | Coos Forest Protective Association  
|                          | Oregon Emergency Management  
|                          | US Air Force Auxiliary Civil Air Patrol  
|                          | US Coast Guard  
|                          | US Forest Service  

### 1 Purpose and Scope

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 6 provides non-medical mass care/sheltering, housing, and human services support for victims of natural and technological emergencies and disasters. Emergency shelter includes the use of pre-identified shelter sites in existing structures, creation of temporary facilities or shelters, and use of other facilities outside the incident area, should evacuation be necessary.

Food is provided to victims through a combination of fixed sites, mobile feeding units, and bulk distribution of food. Emergency first aid, consisting of basic first aid and referral to appropriate medical personnel and facilities, is provided at mass care/sheltering facilities. Bulk distribution of emergency relief items, such as food, water, and ice, is managed and coordinated via established sites within the County. If applicable to the situation, coordination and management of volunteer services and donated goods is necessary to maximize benefits without hindering response activities.
Additional functions of ESF 6 include the following.

■ Providing assistance for victims’ short- and long-term housing needs.

■ Supporting and coordinating resources required for crisis counseling and other mental health–related services immediately following an emergency, particularly as services are needed at shelters.

■ Coordinating and identifying individuals with special needs within the impacted area. Special needs may be characterized by age (children and elderly), physical and/or mental disabilities, language (non-English-speaking), existing disease/medical conditions, dependency on service animals, and any other condition or threat that could warrant special considerations under emergency circumstances.

2 Policies and Agreements

The following policies and agreements are currently in place:

■ All appropriate governmental and volunteer agency resources will be used as available.

■ The American Red Cross (ARC) and Curry County Human Services will coordinate information and resources depending upon the type of emergencies.

■ A memorandum of understanding exists with the ARC regarding Sheriff’s dispatch alerting the ARC duty officer and other hierarchy of the requests for resources.

■ All services will be provided without regard to economic status or racial, religious, political, ethnic, or other affiliation.

■ Tracking of displaced citizens will be accomplished by the ARC Disaster Welfare Inquiry (DWI) procedures.

3 Situation and Assumptions

3.1 Situation

The magnitude of damage to structures and lifelines may rapidly overwhelm the capacity of local governments to assess the disaster and respond effectively to basic and emergency human needs. Damage to roads, airports, communications systems, etc. will hamper emergency response efforts. The movement of emergency supplies will be seriously impeded. Many professional emergency workers and others who normally would help during a disaster may be dead, injured, involved with family problems resulting from the disaster, or unable to
reach their assigned posts. Local emergency facilities will be severely damaged or inaccessible.

Many disaster victims may be forced from their homes, depending on such factors as time of occurrence, area demographics, building construction, and existing weather conditions. There may be large numbers of dead and injured, which also may leave a large number of specialized population groups (e.g., children and the elderly) without support. Family members may be separated immediately following a sudden-impact disaster, such as children in school and parents at work. Transients, such as tourists, students, and foreign visitors, may be involved.

Facilities may be needed in Curry County for both the direct effects and indirect effects of an emergency incident or disaster. Protective shelters are life preserving and are designed to provide protection from the direct effects of weather emergencies. In a nuclear attack, these shelters are designated as Nuclear Shelter Facilities. Mass care facilities are life-supporting and provide protection from the hazards resulting in evacuations. These facilities are designated as Reception and Care facilities.

The Curry County Hazard Analysis identifies hazards that could result in an evacuation of some portion of Curry County. Although the County has a resident population of about 22,000 people, the most likely scenarios requiring shelter and mass care can range from a few families to thousands of people during peak tourist season. Although County government has primary responsibility in implementing and coordinating resources and services included in this ESF, the ARC will manage and coordinate sheltering and mass care operations to the greatest extent within their capability. The permission to use facilities for disaster operations and sheltering may be obtained and agreed upon in writing or used under emergency powers as the situation occurs. Copies of all agreement will be maintained at the Curry County Office of Emergency Services and available through the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Director during an emergency.

Essential public and private services in reception areas will continue during an emergency situation to the greatest extent possible; however, some services and staff will become unavailable due to limited resources in many parts of the County. Continuity of Operations Plans should be developed and implemented for public and private businesses, care facilities, and other service organizations to establish contingency staffing and operations plans throughout the duration of an emergency. In addition, Continuity of Government Plans should be in place for all government agencies, and staff should be trained on all applicable procedures.

3.2 Assumptions

- Although local government has the overall responsibility, the ARC will manage and coordinate shelter/mass care operations within their capability.
Until the ARC arrives on scene, local government will manage and coordinate all shelter/mass care activities.

Other professional/volunteer organizations that normally respond to emergency/disaster situations will do so. Human Services (Mental Health) and other mental health/counseling providers (e.g., the Veteran’s Administration, hospitals, nursing homes, home health and hospice, schools, correctional institutions, and private facilities) will most likely play a primary role in providing resources and services to support prolonged mental health care to victims, their families, and the first responder community. In addition, Curry County relies on Community Emergency Response Team to support special needs issues during emergency response and evacuation. (See the Public Health Preparedness Plan for Mental Health First Aid guidance.)

Assistance from outside Curry County through mutual aid agreements (MAAs) and from State and Federal emergency agencies will be available.

Facilities planned for shelter/mass care use will be available at the time of need.

Experience has shown that under localized emergency conditions, a high percentage (75% or more) of evacuees will seek lodging with friends or relatives rather than go to established facilities.

Essential public and private services in reception areas will be continued during a mass care situation. Normal activities in some schools and churches may have to be curtailed or discontinued.

If the threat of an evacuation is due to a visible hazard or has been discussed in the media, some spontaneous evacuation will occur prior to an implementing order. Therefore, mass care operations may have to commence early in any disaster period.

4 Roles and Responsibilities
The roles and responsibilities for each department in support of emergency services will vary depending on the type of resource, the length of the warning period, and the duration of the incident.

4.1 Curry County Emergency Management

Provide liaison with the ARC.

Activate and deactivate facilities.

Inform the public through the Public Information Officer.
■ Maintain a list of available shelters.

4.2 American Red Cross

■ Identify volunteer agencies and develop emergency agreements.

■ Identify temporary lodging and emergency feeding sites.

■ Ensure that mass care facilities are staffed and operated.

■ Coordinate the distribution of donated clothing and other bulk emergency relief supplies.

■ Coordinate with area officials for supplementary food stocks from U.S. Department of Agriculture sources.

■ Process inquiries from concerned families outside the disaster area.

■ Assist with short- and long-term housing solutions, such as identifying facilities and recommending methods to repair/restore victims’ housing.

■ Coordinate with County Emergency Management regarding assistance for the household pets and companion animals of persons affected by the emergency.

■ Coordinate the provision of other human services such as crisis counseling.

5 Concept of Operations

5.1 General

■ The County Commissioners have the overall authority for ensuring the protection and welfare of citizens residing in Curry County.

■ In cooperation with volunteer disaster assistance organizations, Curry County will make available shelter and lodging for people displaced from their residences, as available.

■ The ARC and other private disaster assistance organizations will be called upon to provide management and support of shelters for the displaced population and to care for their emergency needs by organizing shelter teams, and providing services necessary to support the sheltered population, registration, or other life support assistance.

■ In some disasters, the Federal government may be requested to provide emergency housing. Disaster victims will be encouraged to obtain
housing with family or friends or in commercial facilities. To the greatest extent possible, local government will assist and coordinate the post-disaster housing needs of the homeless.

5.2 Phases of Emergency Management

5.2.1 Mitigation

- Encourage shelter considerations in architectural design.
- Identify volunteer groups.
- Develop shelter/mass care capability.

5.2.2 Preparedness

- Identify mass care facilities (temporary lodging and emergency feeding sites) and protective shelters.
- Obtain cooperation of facility owners for use as mass care facilities and protective shelters.
- Train facility/shelter managers.
- Coordinate training and communication procedures.
- Coordinate responsibilities with other agencies and/or volunteer groups.
- Identify population groups requiring special assistance during an emergency (e.g., senior citizens and the handicapped) and ensure that assistance is provided.

5.2.3 Response

- Open and staff shelters/mass care facilities.
- Provide food and clothing as needed.
- Maintain communications between facilities and the EOC.
- Assist registration of evacuees/victims.
- Provide information for victims needing additional services.

5.2.4 Recovery

- Deactivate shelters/mass care facilities as necessary.
- Assess the ongoing needs of victims.

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ESF 7. Logistics Management & Resource Support

- Inform the public of extended care availability.
- Coordinate post-disaster housing needs.
- Coordinate with State and Federal officials on location of a Disaster Recovery Center.

5.3 Sheltering and Feeding

5.3.1 Shelters and Mass Care Facilities
The ARC will assist in the registration of evacuees and, as applicable, will coordinate information with appropriate government agencies regarding evacuees housed in ARC Shelters. Although not formalized, the County Fairgrounds could be used to accommodate pets/animals during some evacuation activities.

During the first 72 hours of an incident, options for temporary shelter available in Curry County include pre-determined sheltering sites and supplies available through the ARC and other sites identified in Appendix 1 of this ESF.

- General purpose tents are available through the Oregon National Guard and as requested by the County EOC to Oregon Emergency Management.
- If a Presidential declaration has been made, temporary buildings or offices may be requested through the Federal Coordinating Officer.
- Portable are offices available through pre-identified vendors:
  - Williams Scotsman, Portland Oregon  
    http://www.officetrialerrentals.com
  - Southwest Mobile Storage, Los Angeles California  

A designated member of the County EOC staff will serve as the County Shelter Coordinator. Services will be provided through the coordinated efforts of staff members, the ARC, Salvation Army, other state supported agencies, volunteer agencies, and MAAs with various support groups. Where possible, law enforcement agencies will provide security at shelter facilities and support back-up communications, if needed.

5.3.2 Feeding
Food will be provided to victims through a combination of fixed sites, mobile feeding units, and bulk distribution. Feeding operations will be based on nutritional standards and should include meeting requirements of victims with special dietary needs, if possible.
The ARC will coordinate all mass feeding and other services needed at open shelters within the County’s jurisdiction with the County EOC. Public Health will inspect feeding stations to avoid foodborne illnesses.

5.3.3 Emergency First Aid
The following agencies and entities can provide support for emergency first aid and referral to appropriate medical personnel and facilities:

- Curry County Public Health
- Curry County Emergency Communication (9-1-1)
- Curry County Fire Board and all local Fire Districts
- Curry County Community Emergency Response Team
- Curry General Hospital
- North Bend Clinic
- Licensed emergency medical technician staff and medical professionals
- CAL-OR Lifeflight
- Port Orford Community Ambulance

5.3.4 Disaster Welfare Information
The Disaster Welfare Information (DWI) function collects and provides information regarding individuals residing within the affected area to immediate family members outside the affected area. The system also aids in reunification of family members within the affected area. Amateur Radio Emergency Services provides support to the ARC and Curry County EOC in gathering, disseminating, and managing DWI.

Disaster victims can also post their names and other information online for relatives at https://safeandwell.communityos.org/cms/index.php. This site is run by the American Red Cross. It allows victims to register as safe and well, and it allows users to search the current registrations for their loved ones.

5.3.5 Bulk Distribution of Emergency Relief Supplies
Emergency relief items to meet urgent needs are distributed via established sites within the affected area. Distribution of food, water, and ice through Federal, State, local, and Tribal governmental entities and non-governmental organizations is coordinated at these sites. The ARC will coordinate all bulk distribution activities needed within the County’s jurisdiction with the County EOC.
Agencies and organizations involved in supporting and managing bulk distribution include:

- Joint Operations Center – Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Federal Coordinating Officer
- State Emergency Coordination Center – Oregon Emergency Management (OEM)
- Curry County Emergency Services
- ARC
- Salvation Army
- National, State, and local volunteer organizations
- Curry County Public Heath
- Private sector partners
- Community Emergency Response Teams
- Disaster assistance personnel, including both paid and volunteer staff

5.3.6 Short- and Long-Term Housing

All housing needs identified during and following emergency incidents or disasters impacting Curry County will be coordinated through the County EOC. Liaisons will be assigned to the command staff to manage and coordinate resources and activities with regional, State, Federal, Tribal, and private-sector entities. In some disaster situations, the Federal government may be requested to provide emergency housing. Disaster victims will be encouraged to obtain housing with family or friends or in commercial facilities. To the greatest extent possible, local and County government will coordinate post-disaster housing needs for the homeless population. Agencies/organizations available to provide assistance for short and long-term housing needs of victims include:

- Curry County Emergency Services
- OEM
- Joint Field Office, FEMA – Federal Coordinating Officer
- ARC, local and national chapter
- U.S. Housing and Urban Development
- Coos Curry Housing Authority
5.3.7 Crisis Counseling and Mental Health Services

Agencies/organizations involved with providing crisis counseling and mental health support to victims and families, the first responder community, and special needs populations include:

- Curry County Public Health
- Curry County Home Health and Hospice
- Curry County Mental Health
- Curry County Emergency Services, Critical Incident Stress Debriefing Team
- Curry General Hospital
- County and regional volunteer organizations
- Local nursing homes and care facilities

Curry County Human Services coordinates mental health services to the general public. Specific concerns within the first responder community can also be addressed through the Curry County Sheriff’s Department, which can coordinate mental health and crisis counseling services for law enforcement staff, and the County Fire Defense Board, which coordinates services available to fire services personnel and support staff, including both paid and volunteer positions. Additional information regarding mental health procedures is presented in ESF Annex 8, Health and Medical Services.

5.3.8 Special Needs/Vulnerable Populations

Coordinating and identifying individuals with special needs within the impacted area is a critical element of emergency response and recovery operations for Curry County. Special needs may be characterized by age (children and elderly), physical and/or mental disabilities, language (non-English-speaking), disease/medical conditions, service animals, and any other condition or trait that could warrant special considerations under emergency circumstances. Agencies and organizations involved in managing, transporting, and communicating with special needs populations during an emergency and pertaining to mass care include:

- Curry County Public Health
- Curry County Home Health and Hospice
- Curry County Emergency Services
- Curry General Hospital
5.3.9 Volunteer Services and Donated Goods
Curry County Emergency Services will coordinate and manage volunteer services and donated goods through appropriate liaisons assigned at the County EOC with support from the ARC and other volunteer organizations. The goal of these activities is to maximize benefits without hindering emergency response operations. Procedures for accessing and managing these services during an emergency will follow Incident Command System/National standards. Information sharing and donated goods tracking/inventory systems available to this jurisdiction are summarized in ESF Annex 7 – Resource Support.

6 Direction and Control
All activities will be coordinated through the ARC representative in the EOC. Shelter/lodging facility managers will be responsible for the operation of their individual facilities.

7 Continuity of Government
Lines of succession to each department head are drawn according to the standard operating procedures established by each department.

8 Administration and Support
8.1 Records
The ARC will maintain records of all expenses incurred by their mass care activities. County Management and Finance will ensure that adequate records of local government expenses are maintained.

8.2 Inquiries
The ARC will establish a DWI Operation to answer requests from relatives and friends concerning the safety and welfare of evacuees or those in disaster areas. Welfare inquiry listings, along with registration listings, will be coordinated with the EOC and law enforcement agencies for comparison with missing persons lists.

8.3 Support
The status of shelter/mass care facilities will be determined by coordination with the EOC.
Public school facilities will receive prime consideration for use as emergency mass care facilities. Utilization of these will be coordinated with school officials.

The permission to use facilities for disaster operations will be secured from the owner/managers of said facilities.

8.4 Communications

The primary communications link between shelter/mass care facilities and the EOC will be telephone. If telephones cannot be used or are overloaded, Amateur Radio (Ham) will provide radio assistance.

Shelter/lodging facility managers should arrange for persons in their facilities to monitor prescribed communication sources for guidance and announcements.

9 Emergency Support Function Development and Maintenance

10 Supporting Plans and Procedures

The following plans and procedures are currently in place:

- Memorandum of Understanding – American Red Cross
- State of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan, ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services
- National Response Framework, ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services

11 Appendices

- Appendix 1 Reception and Care Facilities in Curry County
Appendix 1 – Reception and Care Facilities in Curry County

Note: Future revisions should examine the reception and care facilities in the secondary tsunami zone?

Schools:

North
Blanco Elementary
Pacific High
Blanco Junior High

Central
Gold Beach High (in tsunami zone)
Riley Creek Elementary and Junior High (in tsunami zone)

South
Kalmiopsis Elementary
Upper Chetco
Azalea Junior High
Brookings-Harbor High

Churches:

North
Christian Center
Zion Lutheran
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
Community Church
Langlois Community

Central
Calvary Chapel
Church of Christ
New Life Center Assembly of God
Seventh Day Adventist
First Baptist
Sixth Street Baptist (in tsunami zone)
St. Charles Catholic
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (in tsunami zone)
St. Matthews Episcopal
Four Square (in tsunami zone)
Jehovah’s Witnesses
Bethany Lutheran
Oceanview Community
First Presbyterian
South
Assembly of God Calvary
Lighthouse Assembly of God
Emmanuel Baptist Church
First Baptist Community Church
Grace Bible Church
Star of the Sea Catholic Church
Brookings-Harbor Christian Church
First Church of Christ Scientist
Brookings Church of Christ
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
St. Timothy’s Episcopal Church
Living Waters Foursquare
Jehovah’s Witnesses
Trinity Lutheran Church
Church of the Nazarene
Brookings Christian Fellowship
Brookings Presbyterian Church

Other:

North
Sixes Grange Hall (in tsunami zone)
Port Orford Community Center
Port Orford Senior Center
Volunteer Fire Department buildings
Fraternal Organization buildings
Forest Service/Bureau of Land Management buildings
Cranberry warehouses
Central
Curry County Fairgrounds (in tsunami zone)
Pistol River Friendship Hall
Gold Beach Senior Center (in tsunami zone)
Volunteer Fire Department buildings
Fraternal Organization buildings
Forest Service/Bureau of Land Management buildings
South
Outreach Gospel Mission
Volunteer Fire Department buildings
Fraternal Organization buildings
Forest Service/Bureau of Land Management buildings
7

ESF 7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support
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## ESF 7 Tasked Agencies

| Primary Agencies | Curry County Emergency Services (for non-medical resources)  
|                 | Curry County Public Health Department (for medical resources)  
| Supporting Agencies | Regional Hospitals and Health Resources and Services Administration  
|                   | American Red Cross Programs  
|                   | Curry County Community Emergency Response Team  
|                   | Curry County Fire Defense Board  
|                   | Curry County Fire Chief  
|                   | Curry County Sheriff's Department  
|                   | Curry General Hospital  
|                   | CAL-OR Lifeflight  
|                   | Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team  
|                   | US Army Corps of Engineers  
|                   | US Forest Service, Fire Overhead Teams  
|                   | Oregon Department of Forestry, Fire Teams  
|                   | Coos Fire Protective Association, Fire Teams  
|                   | Oregon Emergency Management  
|                   | Oregon Military Department  
|                   | Office of the State Fire Marshal  
|                   | Oregon State Police  
|                   | Oregon Department of Transportation  
|                   | Federal Highways Administration  
|                   | Small Business Administration  

### 1 Purpose and Scope

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 7 focuses on procedures for activating, dispatching, distributing, allocating, and deactivating resources needed for emergency and disaster operations from government, private, or volunteer sources. In addition, ESF Annex 7 describes available resource tracking systems, including databases or basic equipment/supply lists for personnel, facilities, equipment, and supplies in the County or region.

Formal pre-incident agreements (i.e., mutual aid agreements [MAAs] or memoranda of understanding [MOUs]) between government agencies and private-sector and/or other nongovernmental entities may be necessary to support ESF 7 to facilitate acquisition of resources, pre-purchasing agreements (such as implementation of pre-disaster pricing when applicable), and the adoption of standardized interoperable equipment during emergency response activities. Procedures outlined in this support function include both medical and non-medical resources.
2 Policies and Agreements

Curry County’s Emergency Services Director will attempt to ascertain all-hazard MOUs as they relate to logistics and resource support with the following agencies:

Local Government

- Coos County Emergency Management
- Del Norte County Emergency Management
- Josephine County Emergency Management
- City of Brookings
- City of Gold Beach
- City of Port Orford

Districts

- All Curry County Ports
- All Curry County Fire Districts
- All Curry County School Districts

Business and Industry

- Chambers of Commerce
- McKays Market
- Rays Market
- Fred Meyer
- South Coast Lumber
- Gold Beach Lumber

Private Sector

- Local faith-based organizations and volunteer entities

State Agencies

- Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)
- Oregon Emergency Management (OEM)
Emergency Support Functions

ESF 7. Logistics Management & Resource Support

- Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries
- Oregon Department of Health Services
- Office of the Oregon State Fire Marshal
- Oregon Department of Agriculture

Federal Agencies

- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/National Weather Service
- US Coast Guard (USCG)
- US Forest Service
- US Bureau of Land Management
- National Resource Conservation Service
- US Economic Development
- US Air Force /Civil Air Patrol

National Organizations

- American Red Cross

3 Situation and Assumptions

3.1 Situation

Local resources available to Curry County include, but are not limited to, emergency communications, Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES), Civil Air Patrol, Search and Rescue (SAR), mortuary services (in support of Public Health), and Civil Support Teams (CST). Although the CST is a Federal asset, it is considered a local resource that is managed and coordinated through the state and activated through the Oregon Emergency Response System.

Regional resources available to support this jurisdiction include Health Resources and Services Administration and hazardous materials regional response team (Coos Bay).

State resources may include Urban SAR, Incident Management Teams available through the Office of State Fire Marshal, and various transportation, engineering, and public works–related resources through ODOT. In addition, the USCG is a reliable resource of staffing and equipment for Curry County and maintains a local duty station within the County’s jurisdiction.
Use of National Guard resources must be authorized by the Governor. In most cases, the National Guard requires 24 to 72 hours to mobilize resources, depending on the emergency situation. Thus, a request for this resource would be completed through OEM by the County EOC Director (or designee).

### 3.2 Assumptions

- Shortages in Curry County’s response resources will occur very quickly in certain types of disasters or in any disaster that lasts longer than 24 hours.
- MAAs with neighboring communities or counties will be invoked as needed.
- Support is available through requests to State and Federal agencies once local capacity to respond is exhausted.
- Curry County agencies will support emergency actions pertaining to resource management.

### 4 Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities for each department in support of logistics and resource management will vary depending on the type of resource, the length of the warning period, and the duration of the incident. A number of agencies are involved with tracking and allocating resources during an emergency. Some agencies are responsible for coordinating resources specific to emergency response functions, as summarized below:

- Curry County Emergency Services shall coordinate non-medical resources.
- The Curry County Health Department shall coordinate medical resources in support of public health or medical emergencies.
- The Curry County Sheriff’s Department shall coordinate security, intelligence-related, and law enforcement resources including specialized equipment and SAR operations.
- The Curry County Road Department shall coordinate heavy and specialized equipment for response and recovery operations.
- The Curry County Fire Defense Board shall coordinate resources and equipment for fire suppression.
- The Board of County Commissioners (BOC) shall review and authorize emergency expenditures.
4.1 General
During emergencies and disasters, individual Section Chiefs and Unit Leaders will manage most resource management activities. For coordination purposes, the Logistics Section shall be the sole authority to fulfill requests for additional resources from department heads and will serve as a clearinghouse for resources made available to Curry County (a “Single Ordering Point” concept).

5 Concept of Operations

5.1 General
Command staff and general staff request resources necessary to accomplish incident objectives, personnel support, and safety operations. The command structure is established with five functional areas: Command Staff, Operations, Logistics, Planning and Finance. Curry County EOC uses an Incident Command System (ICS)/National Incident Management System (NIMS) process for ordering and tracking resources. Resource typing is a method for standardizing the nomenclature used when requesting equipment and managing resources during an incident. It is the method approved by NIMS for ordering resources and for providing mutual aid to partners in an emergency and will be utilized during emergency operations in Curry County for all types of incidents.

The EOC Director or other designated official activates the Logistics Section. This section is an element of the ICS and will have support staff to perform the function at the EOC, regardless of the scope of the activation. The designated Logistics Section has the authority to activate additional facilities and personnel as deemed appropriate and necessary by the situation at hand. The EOC Logistics section reviews local, regional, and other resource requests. Local resources are allocated and utilized first before requesting additional resources from regional, tribal, state, and national sources. Coordination efforts can expand into a Joint Operations Center or an Area Operations Center, if the situation warrants. Resource tracking and management procedures are implemented according to established ICS procedures.

Curry County maintains a local resource list that is updated periodically. The list includes heavy equipment and special use equipment. Curry County Public Health maintains an inventory of medical resources or pharmaceuticals. CAL-OR Lifeflight maintains a stockpile of medical resources. Curry General Hospital has limited stockpiles.

When requests are of high priority for the jurisdiction, an expedited procurement or hiring process may be required. Procurement involves contacting suppliers, negotiating terms (in coordination with the BOC, Office of the Treasurer, and Legal Counsel if necessary), and making transportation arrangements. The Curry County Finance Department maintains qualifications for particular types of positions and can assist with hiring additional staff to support any facet of
emergency operations if necessary. The Curry County Treasurer or designated financial officer will update section chiefs and other command staff or their authorized budget, while also logging and processing transactions, tracking accounts, and securing access to more funding as necessary and feasible. The County’s Legal Counsel will provide assistance and guidance regarding legal obligations and any special considerations granted by law to expedite requests and other tasks.

5.2 Phases of Emergency Management

5.2.1 Mitigation

- Analyze, identify, and develop MOU to meet resource requirements.
- Train personnel on effective use of available resources.
- Designate areas of responsibility for providing resources management support.

5.2.2 Preparedness

- Identify sources of equipment, staffing power, and transportation.
- Prepare and update resources list.
- Coordinate resources with other agencies and volunteers to maintain adequate reserves.
- Initiate MOUs with private-sector organizations and MAAs with neighboring jurisdictions.

5.2.3 Response

- Establish priorities and allocate resources.
- Coordinate delivery of resources to response teams and disaster victims.
- Identify resource distribution centers.
- Identify staging areas for out-of-town emergency response personnel, equipment, and supplies.
- Coordinate local efforts with other agencies.
5.2.4 Recovery

- Assess recovery needs.
- Assess the impact of emergency on available resources; identify repair, maintenance, and replenishment needs.
- Set priorities and coordinate available resource utilization.
- Maintain appropriate records.
- Disseminate public information regarding resource availability through the designated Public Information Officer.

6 Direction and Control

- Priorities for resource allocation will be established by the EOC Director.
- The department heads and supervisors continue their day-to-day responsibilities during an emergency, exercising operational control of their work forces. They will keep the BOC informed of resource requirements and coordinate emergency resource requests. To the extent practical, potential resource shortages will be projected, identified, and made known to the Incident Commander.

7 Emergency Support Function Development and Maintenance

- The County Emergency Services Department and the Public Health Department are responsible for maintaining this annex as it relates to non-medical and medical resources respectively.
- Each agency will develop standard operating procedures that address assigned tasks.

8 Supporting Plans and Procedures

The following plans and procedures are currently in place:

ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services
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1 Purpose and Scope

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 ensures that the following services are provided to disaster victims and emergency response workers to supplement disrupted or overburdened local medical personnel and facilities:

- Public health and sanitation
- Emergency medical, dental, and hospital services
- Crisis counseling and mental health services
- Pharmacy and/or medical supplies
- Animal and vector control
- Mortuary services

ESF 8 also refers to services, equipment, and personnel needed to protect the health of the public from communicable disease, contamination, and epidemics, including health and symptomatic monitoring, food and water inspections, immunization and mass prophylaxis delivery, laboratory testing, and animal health/disease management (as it pertains to potential or actual impacts on public health). Other essential tasks included within this support function involve providing professional personnel, services, and facilities to relieve victims and their families, first responders, and/or special needs populations of trauma and mental health conditions caused or aggravated by an emergency/disaster or its aftermath. Depending on the nature and severity of the incident, services and resources may be in demand for prolonged periods of time.
2 Policies and Agreements
During an emergency, authority is designated to Curry County Public Health for managing and supporting ESF 8 activities. Public Health will be the functional member of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) managing the health and medical evaluation, response, mitigation, and recovery activities.

Curry County Public Health has regional, Statewide, and Federal mutual aid resources available. Methodologies for calling upon these resources are more clearly defined in the Public Health Emergency Preparedness Plan, available under separate cover.

3 Situation and Assumptions

3.1 Situation
Most situations that will require activation of this plan will fall into three categories:

■ Natural disaster such as wind, flood, fire, earthquake, or tsunami.
■ Human-caused disaster such as explosions, chemical release, radiological release.
■ Infectious disease, which has the potential to affect large numbers of residents.

The County contains adequate resources to effectively deal with most of the typical emergency/disaster situations experienced in the past 30 years. In instances for which there are inadequate resources, support will be sought through the Oregon Department of Human Services, Health Division, State Emergency Coordination Center and federal agencies through existing request processes via the Curry County EOC.

3.2 Assumptions

■ In the event of a flood, localized fire, or wind storm, most of the communication channels will still be available for use.
■ If there is a large earthquake and/or tsunami, most communication avenues will NOT be functional, and many travel routes will be impassable.
■ Human-caused emergencies will be limited to a localized area.
■ During infectious disease emergencies, communication devices and travel routes will be largely functional.
■ The public will require frequent information and direction.
There will be some panic and/or lawlessness among the citizens that may require law enforcement intervention.

Some situations affecting the public’s health may be intentionally caused, thereby making much of the area a crime scene.

The Public Health Administrator has the legislated responsibility to enforce laws which protect the health of the public. In addition to the responsibility, certain remedies to enforce protective actions have been granted to the Public Health Administrator.

4 Roles and Responsibilities
The roles and responsibilities for each department in support of public health and medical services will vary depending on the type of resource, the length of the warning period, and the duration of the incident.

4.1 County Health and Human Services Director
Responsibilities residing with the County Health and Human Services Director (or designee) are summarized below.

- Coordinating, managing, and providing resources to support:
  - Public guardian and conservator services for incapacitated individuals
  - Medical laboratory services
  - Emergency counseling services
  - Medical personnel and facility support
  - Health and medical public information and rumor control
  - Community nursing
  - Health education and outreach
  - Medical and dental health clinic support
  - Collection, identification, storage, and dispatch of deceased victims.

- Coordinating resources among private health and medical institutions, business and industry, emergency medical health, laboratory, and sanitation services required in support of Countywide emergency operations.

- Maintaining a file of all written, typed, and verbal reports, decisions, policies, and directions as a legal record of emergency operations.

- Be prepared to receive damage assessment reports from the various medical facilities in the County. Each facility administrator (or designee) will gather initial damage reports and, given repairs
requested, will identify which patients must be removed from the facility. These data will be provided directly to the Health and Human Services Director, who will then report through the County EOC for evaluation and action.

- Ensure that the County Public Health Department gathers information concerning injuries and fatalities resulting from disaster occurrences. Since accurate information concerning casualties is essential in identifying required levels of medical support, information of this type must be forwarded to the county EOC as soon as it is available.

- Cooperate with Public Works, the Environmental Protection Agency, and Oregon Department of Human Services to evaluate damage to water treatment facilities following disaster occurrences. Because of system vulnerability to numerous forms of contamination and because of the impact that prolonged shutdown of water treatment facilities could have on public health and welfare, completion of rapid and accurate damage assessment is essential.

### 4.2 County Health Officer

The Curry County Health Officer, through Curry County Public Health, is responsible for managing and coordinating the following tasks throughout the duration of an emergency:

- Establishing procedures for handling mass casualties and burial.
- Coordinating morgue services, body identification, and disposition of unclaimed bodies.
- Providing emergency information on mass casualties, body identification, and morgue operations for release through the County director.
- After impact, determining the number of deaths and the need for emergency body identification, mass morgue services, and burial operations.
- Establishing contact with funeral homes for mass fatality transportation and facility support.
- Setting up a temporary morgue.
- Providing security for possessions of the deceased.
- Coordinating body identification and providing for notification of next of kin.
- Coordinating burial of unclaimed bodies.
4.3 Curry General Hospital
Curry General Hospital is the center for the hospital emergency administrative radio network. Coordination of communications between ambulances and other hospital/medical facilities is achieved through this network. Other responsibilities of the hospital include routing casualties to specific hospitals or treatment facilities and coordinating medical triage teams.

5 Concept of Operations

5.1 General
The Health and Human Services Director (or designee) represents the public health and medical services function (ESF 8) of the command structure at the County EOC. Response activities may be coordinated directly from the EOC or in conjunction with a Department Operations Center established at the Public Health facilities and, possibly, a medical operations center established at the hospital. Emergency health and medical support of business and industry will be requested through the Public Health function. Curry County Public Health will provide for Countywide (including all cities in the County) coordination and direction of all medical and health-related services throughout the duration of an emergency.

Upon receipt of official notification of an actual or potential emergency condition, it is the responsibility of the Health and Human Services Director or Public Health Preparedness Coordinator to receive and evaluate all requests for health and medical assistance and to disseminate such notification to all appropriate health, medical, and mortuary services. The County EOC will maintain a designated health and medical liaison who would serve to coordinate ESF 8 and other related activities and resources among the county EOC, medical operating center, and Joint Information Center (if applicable).

Once this operations center has been established and equipped, training and exercises will be essential for all staff (primary, alternate, and supporting), and communications exercises will be critical to ensure that interoperability exists between the County EOC and the medical operations center.

5.2 Critical Activities and Tasks

5.2.1 Public Health Information, Resources, and Response Activities
The public may require guidance concerning how best to avoid health hazards created by a disaster or arising from conditions existing in the affected area during and following an incident. Public information and outreach activities will follow established County procedures and be carried out using a Joint Information System according to the Incident Command System/National Incident Management System.
The following agencies have medical equipment and supplies:

- Curry Health District
- Curry County Public Health
- Curry County Home Health and Hospice
- Cal-Ore Ambulance
- Surgery Center in Brookings

Curry County Public Health maintains a list of the types and amounts of medications in the County that would likely be needed during an acute emergency. The ARC has caches that are positioned throughout the County, and sheltering supplies are available.

5.2.2 Emergency Medical Facilities and Mass Care

Curry County Public Health has coordinated surge capacity plans with medical care providers. Curry Health District has a portable habitat that can be quickly erected for additional bed capacity. Cal-Ore Ambulance maintains a vehicle that is equipped with extra medical supplies that can transport needed supplies to Mass Casualty Treatment Centers. See the Curry County Public Health Emergency Preparedness Plans for further detail.

5.2.3 Mass Prophylaxis and Points of Dispensing Sites

The Strategic National Stockpile Plan for Curry County is currently an Appendix in the Public Health Emergency Preparedness Plan. Detailed procedures and information pertaining to requesting, allocating, prioritizing, distributing, and dispensing medications/pharmaceuticals to the first responder community, special needs populations, and the general public are included in this Plan.

5.2.4 Laboratory Services

Curry County does not have any local laboratory capability to support analysis of biological or chemical substances. However, Curry General Hospital has limited medical diagnostic capabilities. The County will request assistance from the Department of Human Services and Oregon State Public Health Laboratory State for incidents involving unusual or unknown substances. The Oregon State Police supports the collection and transportation of samples during criminal investigation. Established processes for maintaining and protecting a chain of evidence are in place and will be adopted throughout the duration of emergency response and recovery operations.

5.2.5 Crisis Counseling

A Critical Incident Debriefing Team should be developed to support first responders during an emergency regarding crisis counseling and mental health needs. Additional services can be allocated through Curry County Emergency
Services and can be requested following established operational procedures for the County EOC.

5.2.6 Special Needs/Vulnerable Populations
Curry County has a large retirement population that may present unique and additional issues within the special needs population. Seasonal demographics may pose other concerns during emergency response operations due to the influx of tourists and part-time residents in the summer. Refer to the Public Health Emergency Preparedness Plan for specific responses to Vulnerable Populations.

5.2.7 Animal Health and Vector Control
Local capabilities to support this facet of ESF 8 are very limited, and additional assistance and resources will be requested from Oregon Emergency Management by the County EOC via the Oregon Emergency Response System. Formal plans and procedures for animal health and vector control are limited for Curry County, given our coastal climate and low domestic animal populations. However, the Oregon Animal Disease Emergency Management Plan has identified key regional and State roles and responsibilities that will most likely be implemented in support of local response activities for Curry County. Pet Evacuation Plans are consistent with the Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act recently passed by Congress.

5.2.8 Mortuary Services
Morgue capacity for Curry County is very limited. Commercial cold-storage facilities are available within the County and could be utilized in emergencies, assuming utilities are functional. Many commercial fishing vessels have cold storage available that run off the boat engines.

Identification of victims will be made by use of accepted forensic methods as directed by the Public Health Administrator and County Health Officer. If circumstances warrant, assistance in the positive identification of victims may be obtained through the Oregon Department of Health Services and/or Federal Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams. Upon positive identification of victims and release by the appropriate law enforcement agencies, bodies will be released to funeral homes specified by the family of the victim. If no preference is noted, bodies will be released to funeral home(s) available to accept them.

5.3 Phases of Emergency Management

5.3.1 Mitigation
- Medical providers will submit reports of the presence of reportable contagious infections or disease clusters to the Health and Human Services, as required by State Public Health laws.
Curry County EOP

Emergency Support Functions

ESF 9. Search and Rescue

- Coordinate with the assigned medical liaison in the EOC to determine capabilities and shortfalls in personnel, services, operations status, and facilities and determine locations for Alternate Care Sites.

- Provide information to first responders, health care providers, and the public. This information may enable them to identify serious health or medical situations.

5.3.2 Preparedness

- Assist local medical providers in monitoring the inventory of medical supplies needed to respond to bio-terrorism, mass illness, or casualty situations and identify local sources of supplies needed while waiting for supplies from the Strategic National Stockpile.

- Coordinate with providers of public water supplies to ensure water quality. Volunteer Fire Departments have been provided with testing equipment and methods for ensuring potable water in the water tender trucks.

- Coordinate with sanitation companies to provide safe waste disposal.

- Provide an assessment of the health hazards to which the County is susceptible.

- Coordinate the activities of volunteer organizations to best utilize services and resources.

- Prepare and maintain emergency public health preventive measures and regulations to control and restrict communicable disease. Develop plans needed for the operation of mass vaccination programs. Develop plans to assist in the isolation and quarantine of contagious patients.

- Assist in the development of a Mass Casualty Response Plan in conjunction with Emergency Medical Services, law enforcement, area hospitals, and Deputy Medical Examiners. See Appendix 1.

- Assist the County Emergency Manager in coordinating with the Medical Examiner’s Office and mortuaries for identifying temporary morgue facilities.

5.3.3 Response

- Provide assessments of any health hazards and provide public information concerning those hazards and how the public should respond.

- Coordinate communicable disease control and surveillance.
Curry County EOP

Emergency Support Functions

ESF 9. Search and Rescue

- Coordinate sanitation activities.
- Coordinate with the American Red Cross and any other shelter providers in the monitoring of shelter operations regarding medical, health, and sanitation needs.
- Secure necessary personnel to meet the needs of an emergency.
- Coordinate environmental health activities, including sanitation, waste disposal, food, and potable water supply.
- Determine the availability of a safe, reliable drinking water supply for areas affected by the disaster.
- Coordinate with local public works entities and providers of temporary water disposal facilities to determine the availability of proper sewage disposal facilities and waste disposal practices.
- Ensure safe food sanitation at shelters and other temporary facilities involved in transportation, storage, and food preparation.
- Coordinate with local solid waste collection and disposal providers to determine safe solid waste disposal, storage, incineration, and/or burial in affected areas.
- Maintain morbidity and mortality statistics and provide them as needed to the EOC.
- Provide coordination between medical service providers so that services and resources are used most effectively.
- Provide animal control services and coordinate volunteers to arrange animal evacuation and boarding.
- Provide staffing in the EOC to coordinate response efforts.

5.3.4 Recovery

- Continue response activities, as needed.
- Compile health reports for State and Federal officials.
- Identify potential or continuing hazards affecting public health and offer appropriate guidance for mitigation of harmful effects.

6 Continuity of Government

Lines of succession to each department head are drawn according to the standard operating procedures established by each department.
7 Administration and Support
The medical and health services will participate as required in drills and exercises conducted by Emergency Management. Additional drills and exercises may be conducted by various agencies. These drills shall test the County’s ability to provide an effective response to various emergencies.

8 ESF Development and Maintenance
- The County Public Health Preparedness Coordinator is responsible for maintaining this annex.
- Each service, facility, or agency with emergency assignments is responsible for developing and maintaining its own standard operating procedures.

9 Supporting Plans and Procedures
The following plans and procedures are currently in place:
- State of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan, ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services
- National Response Framework, ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services

10 Appendices
Refer to the County Public Health Emergency Preparedness Plan.
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1 Purpose and Scope
The purpose of Emergency Support Function (ESF) 9 is to coordinate Search and Rescue (SAR) operations and resources during emergency response and recovery. ESF Annex 9 describes the use of resources in support of both urban and wilderness SAR during actual or potential emergencies, and also addresses mass casualty and mass fatality incidents. The scope of this function includes Urban SAR challenges generated as the result of an earthquake or building collapse, the search for persons lost in wilderness or other recreational or natural environments, the search for escaped prisoners and detainees, the search for downed aircraft, and the extrication of accident victims.

2 Policies and Agreements
All mutual aid agreements are currently being revised to incorporate all types of hazards and will be consistent with National Incident Management System (NIMS) requirements. The search for, and recovery of, bodies will be conducted only after the rescue of survivors has been completed and the environment will allow for safe operation by SAR personnel.

Provisions in Oregon State law for SAR can be found in Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 404 and include the following key provisions:

- ORS 404.110. Delegation of SAR authority to the County Sheriff’s Office.
- ORS 404.115. Restriction of access to the SAR area.
- ORS 404.120. Requirement to adopt an SAR plan for the County.
- ORS 404.130. Assignment of an SAR incident number.
### 3 Situation and Assumptions

#### 3.1 Situation

During times of emergency, Curry County SAR Volunteer members and specialty units will be called out to assist in search missions and support other emergency services. The Finance Department maintains copies of all volunteers and time sheets to maintain workers compensation insurance. All volunteers are trained in their specialties and will be familiar with Incident Command System (ICS)/National Incident Management System (NIMS) organization and training. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be developed for each type of mission performance that may require field operations. These procedures fall under the authority and responsibility of the SAR Coordinator.

#### 3.2 Assumptions

- Curry County SAR Volunteers will generally be able to provide adequate coverage during normal searches.
- If local and regional capabilities are exceeded, support will be available from any of several State, County, and Federal emergency groups.
- Person(s) participating in recreational activities may become victims of accidents, suffer health problems, or become disoriented.
- A person may wander from a facility or a group organization activity designed to house, feed, care, and provide guidance for him or her.
- A passenger in a moving vehicle may become submerged in water.
- Person(s) may become victim(s) of drowning.
- A transitory person(s) may be involved in a transportation-related accident or become a victim of foul play.
- Person(s) traveling by air may experience an aircraft crash or landing in an obscure region not normally or officially provided for landings.

### 4 Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities for each department in support of emergency services will vary depending on the type of resource, the length of the warning period, and the duration of the incident.
4.1 General

The Curry County SAR Unit organizational structure will be adhered to during SAR missions as well as minor emergencies. In the case of a major emergency, ICS will be instituted and the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be activated to assist other emergency agencies.

4.2 Task Assignments

- Local agencies (Sheriff’s Office, Local Municipal Police and Oregon State Police):
  - Cooperate for all SAR operations in Curry County.
  - Provide SAR volunteers and specialty units to assist in SAR missions.

- Curry County has adopted ICS for major incidents, including SAR missions.

- Missions shall be managed by a Unified Command (UC) involving the Agency Representative, the Curry County Sheriff’s Office Search Manager, and, if possible, a representative from the agency having jurisdictional responsibility.

- Under the UC system, designated individuals shall jointly determine mission objectives, strategies, and priorities.

5 Concept of Operations

5.1 General

All SAR incidents are managed using ICS/NIMS organizational structures and processes. An SAR Coordinator is appointed by the County Sheriff through a departmental special order, activates a command post, and implements ICS. Supporting agencies report to the command post and are registered and assigned duties according to the mission objectives and Incident Action Plan, as outlined in ICS/NIMS organization and protocols.

Requests for SAR operations are forwarded to the Sheriff or representative for determination of the level of assistance warranted. Existing SAR personnel and qualified volunteer SAR units make up the nucleus of emergency SAR operations. Rural fire protection districts will also assist in SAR for persons entrapped in buildings and will direct their movement to a safer place.

The County EOC is the primary location for coordination and control of emergency SAR service operations during a major emergency. The Sheriff may also authorize control from other locations if needed. The appointed SAR Coordinator implements field operations for SAR missions. In his or her absence,
a designated alternate or the shift commander will implement field operations. The EOC Director/Incident Commander ensures that field operations have substantial support from the County EOC in obtaining information, resources, and data collection to meet reporting requirements.

Resource inventories supporting SAR operations (urban and wilderness) are maintained throughout Curry County and can be accessed as needed. The Sheriff’s 9-1-1 Communication Center maintains a call list of SAR unit members, and this information can be accessed by the EOC during emergency operations.

A number of SAR organizations are available to support emergency operations in Curry County. Units sponsored by the Sheriff maintain written administrative policy that encompasses their activities, regulations, and performance reviews; these written administrative policies are available through the Sheriff’s office. These units may include Sheriff’s Reserves and Marine Deputies.

Other volunteer units may affiliate with the Sheriff’s Office with the agreement that they will operate under the direction of the SAR Coordinator in command at the scene and that all members will abide by the administrative rules, regulations, training requirements, and limitations of their capabilities. Examples of such units include County communications, four-wheel drive clubs, scuba diver clubs, food suppliers, pre-hospital emergency medical care, private aircraft, dog units, and Civil Air Patrol.

The State Search and Rescue Center is directed by the Administrator of Oregon Emergency Management. This center is responsible for:

- Providing and coordinating Federal and State resources.
- Assisting local authorities in operational techniques and training when requested to do so.
- Assigning a State mission number to a local jurisdiction and collecting mission statistics.
- Establishing a liaison with the Oregon State Sheriff’s Association and with public agencies and private organizations involved in SAR activities.

The U.S. Air Force is responsible for coordinating inland SAR for downed military aircraft. Scott Air Force Base is responsible for mission assignments to the 304th Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Squadron and/or Civil Air Patrol when they become involved in SAR. Scott Air Force Base will issue Federal mission numbers. The U.S. Coast Guard is responsible for maritime SAR, and the National Park Service is responsible for SAR on national park lands.
5.2 Phases of Emergency Management

5.2.1 Mitigation
- Provide continuous SAR standard operations procedures and SAR plan reviews and updating.

5.2.2 Preparedness
- Prepare plans for search missions.
- Prepare plans for major disasters.
- Develop adequate communications systems for SAR missions.
- Provide training of primary SAR members and other specialty support units.

5.2.3 Response
- The SAR unit response to a rescue requires prompt utilization of available resource(s) necessary to accomplish the rescue.
- The resource(s) may be from a variety of specially qualified response organizations.
- Special care must be exercised to match the indicated response level to the perceived hazard(s). Resources must be deployed in such a manner as to safeguard the welfare of the subject(s) and mission personnel.

5.2.4 Recovery
- Continue response and support operations.
- SAR volunteers and specialty units will help assist other emergency agencies in recovery operations and damage assessments.

5.3 Missions

5.3.1 Ground Missions
Ground missions are characterized by search personnel operating by foot, vehicle, or animal. This is a very general classification and is offered in contrast to other types.

5.3.2 Marine Missions
Marine missions are performed by personnel needing specialized skills or equipment to safely cross or enter lakes, ponds, or white water rivers. Such a
mission typically results in the deployment of qualified boat operators, underwater divers, swift water rescue personnel, and related equipment.

5.3.3 Snow Missions

Snow missions are performed by personnel utilizing skis, snow shoes, sleds, snowmobiles, or other over-the-snow equipment to operate on snow-covered terrain. This type of mission does not include the use of a standard road vehicle equipped with traction devices.

5.3.4 Air Missions

Are missions are performed by personnel utilizing aircraft as either a primary or secondary mission resource. Aircraft should be requested on every mission and deployed according to pilot discretion concerning weather, terrain, skill level, etc.

- Missions are conducted in escalating degrees, depending upon the circumstances.

- An air mission will progress through the following stages: Preliminary, Confinement, Detection, Evacuation, and Demobilization stages.

- Strategies and tactics that result in incident stabilization through prompt deployment of response personnel should reduce the potential area of the mission and mission duration.

5.4 Suspension and Termination

- The decision to suspend or terminate a mission shall be made by the highest ranking staff officer of the Sheriff’s Department, in concert with the other agency representatives and the Search Manager.

- Once a mission has been suspended, a careful accounting of mission personnel shall be made to ensure that all personnel are demobilized properly from the mission site.

6 Direction and Control

Routine SAR missions will be handled by Curry County SOPs. During major emergency or disaster situations, which require the EOC activation, the Incident Commander will be responsible for coordinating all emergency SAR operations within the jurisdiction from the EOC.

A Curry County SAR on-scene Incident Command Post may be established at the site of a disaster situation, in conjunction with other responding agencies.

7 Continuity of Government

Lines of succession to each department head are drawn according to the SOPs established by each department.
8 Emergency Support Function Development and Maintenance

- The Sheriff’s Office is responsible for maintaining this annex.
- Each agency will develop SOPs that address assigned tasks.

9 Supporting Plans and Procedures

The following plans and procedures are currently in place:

- Curry County Search and Rescue Operations Plan – July 2009
- State of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan, ESF 9 – Search and Rescue
- National Response Framework, ESF 9 – Search and Rescue

10 Appendices

None at this time.
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1 Purpose and Scope

1.1 Purpose
Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10 provides for response to and recovery from hazardous material releases, including oil spills. This support function is applicable to all types and sizes of hazardous materials incidents potentially involving transportation corridors (highway, and marine), abandoned waste sites, pipelines, tank farms, and fixed facilities (chemical plants, laboratories, operating hazardous waste sites, hospitals, etc).

*Note: Response and recovery involving release of radiological materials is covered in an Incident-Specific Annex to this County Emergency Operations Plan and will not be included in the scope of ESF 10.*

1.2 Scope
Most hazardous material incidents will fall under the purview of the local fire district jurisdiction in which they occur. Existing mutual aid may be called upon for staffing power. Law enforcement, road, and public works agencies may be called upon to redirect traffic routes in the interest of public safety.

This annex describes the responsibilities of County responders. It identifies who will be in charge of an incident and provides guidelines for coordinating emergency response resources during a hazardous materials emergency. It also describes coordination among County, State, and Federal agencies; local jurisdictions; industry; and volunteer organizations.
2 Policies and Agreements

The following policies and agreements are currently in place:

- Hazardous Materials are discussed in Oregon statute in Oregon Revised Statutes ORS Chapter 453.

3 Situation and Assumptions

3.1 Situation

In Curry County, hazardous materials are shipped via highway routes. Rivers in Curry County are used as a transportation route only on a very limited basis. There are no railway lines in Curry County.

Most local fire personnel are trained in hazardous material awareness and operations. A regional hazardous materials team is available to respond to emergencies in this jurisdiction and originates in Coos Bay. Local fire departments do not have hazardous materials technicians, and local law enforcement personnel are only responsible for controlling access to the incident site.

Curry County has one hazardous materials decontamination trailer, located in the Gold Beach area. This trailers houses basic decontamination and hazardous materials equipment. CAL-OR Lifeflight also has an Mass Casualty Incident unit with limited capabilities. The hospital currently has no dedicated rooms that could be used for isolation. It does possess an air handling unit that could make one room into an isolation room. The hospital also has a portable shelter that can be set up adjacent to the hospital.

3.2 Assumptions

Hazardous materials emergencies may be transportation or fixed site incidents and may involve biological agents, corrosives, cryogenics, drug labs, explosives, flammable liquids or solids, gases, oil, oxidizers, poisons, and radioactive materials. The occurrence of a hazardous materials emergency will require prompt and effective response and coordination between government, industry, and others.

Hazardous material emergencies may be of such magnitude and severity that they require State and/or Federal assistance. In responding to a hazardous materials incident, the County, cities, the rural fire protection districts, law enforcement, and other emergency response agencies have a responsibility to the public not to place themselves in a position that prevents them from responding to other incidents. Agencies will respond to a hazardous material incident only to the extent that they determine is within their capability. This response may be limited to determining the public’s exposure and implementing actions needed to protect life and property. Emergency responders will not implement or assume responsibility for any other needed response action (such as control, stabilization,
containment, or recovery and/or cleanup) if they determine it is beyond their capability due to lack of knowledge, training, expertise, personnel, or equipment.

4 Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities for each department in support of emergency services will vary depending on the type of resource, the length of the warning period, and the duration of the incident.

4.1 Rural and Municipal Fire Protection Districts (Fire and Ambulance Service)

- Attempt to identify the hazardous material in question and isolate the area.
- Provide on-scene Incident Command.
- Conduct emergency medical operations.
- Conduct fire suppression and rescue activities.
- Assist with radiological monitoring and decontamination.
- Coordinate with the County Fire Chief’s if incident requires a second alarm.
- Stand by for emergency response during a security or drug lab incident.
- Provide technical advice and support to the law enforcement Incident Commander in the case of a security or drug lab incident.

4.2 Law Enforcement (Sheriff’s Office, Local Police Departments)

- Direct Evacuation operations.
- Provide crowd and traffic control.
- Initiate road closures and blockades as needed.
- Coordinate activities with the Incident Commander (IC).
- Provide on-scene IC for security and drug lab incidents.

4.3 Public Works Agencies (Roads and Parks Department, City Public Works)

- Coordinate activities with the IC.
4.4 County Emergency Management

- Assist with coordination of off-site resources.
- Coordinate activities with the IC.
- Conduct exercises to test the plan and response capabilities.
- Manage the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) during major emergencies and disasters.
- Oversee the preparation and update of ESF 10.

4.5 Industry

- Report spills or incidents.
- Coordinate response activities with the IC.
- Conduct cleanup and site restoration when required to do so by law.
- Use, store, and transport hazardous materials safely and in a manner that poses the least threat to the safety of the public.
- Be familiar with this annex and, working with local government, ensure that their emergency plans are consistent with this annex.
- Respond to emergencies as required by law unless directed otherwise by the government agency with jurisdiction to enforce applicable law.

5 Concept of Operations

The local fire district would initially respond and assess the emergency situation, attempt to determine the type of hazardous material, attempt to shut off the source or isolate the area, and, if the incident requires response beyond their capabilities, request activation of the regional hazardous materials teams for carrying out field response operations. Liaisons may be designated at the County EOC to represent regional and State agencies, as well as private entities such as trucking companies, hospitals, agri-businesses, etc.

Curry County may also contract with environmental cleanup companies to conduct operations. Curry County personnel do not have formal training or
equipment to support cleanup and remediation activities following a hazardous materials incident. Local responders respond initially by providing containment methods for spill sites until hazardous materials response teams arrive on scene. The majority of oil and gasoline spills or releases are managed by the County Fire Agencies, Oregon Department of Transportation, or Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. The Curry County Sheriff’s Department Marine Division may also assist the Coast Guard and other maritime agencies in waterborne cleanup.

6 Direction and Control

6.1 Notification and Warning

- Notification of a hazardous materials incident will normally be received through 9-1-1. If notification is made through another avenue, the information will be immediately made available to the 911 centers to conduct a proper response.

- Public warning can be accomplished by the use of:
  - If the emergency is localized, the Sheriff’s Department, city police, or fire personnel will alert residents by mobile public address systems and door-to-door contact. In rural areas of the County, law enforcement vehicles with sirens and loud speakers can patrol and alert the public.
  - If the emergency is large scale in terms of the danger it poses to the public, and requires immediate action or evacuation by the public, all available means of warning will be utilized.
  - Public emergency instructions can be given through the Emergency Alert System.

- State notification of a hazardous material incident will be accomplished by telephone to the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) at 1-800-452-0311. The spiller is required to notify OERS, but the County IC and/or 911 centers should also issue notification to ensure that the incident is reported. Depending on the type of incident, OERS will notify the appropriate State agencies and the U.S. Coast Guard.

- The U.S. Coast Guard in Portland can be reached at (503) 240-9300.

- Federal notification can be made to the National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800-424-8802. Depending on the type and quantity of material spilled, the spiller must notify the NRC.
6.2 Incident Command

6.2.1 Incident Command Agency

The County will, consistent with its resources, ensure an adequate response to the incident.

- For a hazardous materials emergency, the County designates the municipal jurisdiction or relevant fire protection district in which the incident occurs as the incident command agency, and the IC (or designee) will be the city or ranking rural fire protection district (RFPD) officer on-scene.

- For a security or drug lab incident, the County designates the law enforcement agency, which has jurisdiction as the incident command agency, and the IC (or designee) will be the ranking law enforcement official.

- The IC has the responsibility and authority to direct all on-scene emergency response operations and the authority to commit County resources and funds in that effort.

- The County shall operate off site, ensuring that emergency response is taking place and providing support to the IC as requested.

6.2.2 Change of Incident Command

Incident Command will normally remain with the municipal, jurisdiction or RFPD until the response phase is completed and stabilization has been accomplished. Incident Command may change under the following conditions:

- Upon activation of the Oregon State Fire Service Plan, Incident Command may pass from the County Fire Defense Board Chief to the State Fire Marshal’s Office.

- The County has the authority, after a State of Emergency as been declared (as provided for in the County’s Emergency Operations Plan), to assume Incident Command or name a new IC. The County recognizes that in assuming Incident Command, or naming a new IC, it relieves the current IC of all responsibility and liability for the emergency response.

- When cleanup and restoration begins, the IC will turn command over to the lead State agency.
6.3 Incident Operations

6.3.1 Emergency Response Phase

■ Initial Incident Response

- The first public safety official on the scene will assume Incident Command and shall:
  - Assess the situation
  - Activate the County emergency response system
  - Initiate actions to protect the public

■ Incident Command System

- When the lead agency arrives on scene, it shall:
  - Assume Incident Command
  - Establish the Incident Command System
  - Establish a Command Post
  - Designate an Information Officer

■ Unified Command - The IC will initiate unified command if more than one government or major agency is involved.

■ Emergency Operations Center Operations - The EOC will be used to coordinate off-site support and resources to on-scene emergency response. It is the primary location for Incident Command when command is off-scene. The IC then directs the response through staff subordinates in the EOC and the Operations Section Chief on-scene.

6.3.2 Cleanup and Recovery Phase

If the size and complexity of the incident merits, the lead agency may change and thus the IC may change during this phase.

6.4 Technical Assistance

■ Technical assistance on hazardous materials is available from the Regional hazardous materials team.

■ The State Fire Marshal’s Office has compiled a list of all hazardous substances reported by companies in Curry County. Twenty-four-hour technical assistance from State agencies is available through OERS at 1-800-452-0311.
Twenty-four hour toxicological information and medical/treatment advice is available from the Poison Control Center at 1-800-222-1222.

Twenty-four hour technical assistance is available from Federal agencies through the NRC at 1-800-424-8802.

Twenty-four hour chemical information is available from CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300.

7 Continuity of Government

Lines of succession to each department head are drawn according to the standard operating procedures established by each department.

8 Emergency Support Function Development and Maintenance

The County Fire Defense Board is responsible for reviewing and updating the Hazardous Materials Annex as necessary.

9 Supporting Plans and Procedures

The following plans and procedures are currently in place:

- State of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan, ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials
- National Response Framework, ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials

10 Appendices

None at this time.
ESF 11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources
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1 Purpose and Scope

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 11 provides information regarding coordinating the protection of agriculture and natural resources in Curry County in the event of an emergency. This support function also outlines procedures for control and eradication of disease or infestation that could potentially impact plant and animal health while introducing significant risk to the local economy (dairy
and poultry operations, feedlots, auction yards, Christmas tree farms, timber/logging operations, agricultural crops, wildlife, etc). ESF 11 includes information regarding emergency animal sheltering and evacuation specific to livestock such as dairy, cattle, poultry, sheep, goats, horses, and other production species. Services addressed by this ESF include:

- Protection of the local agricultural food supply.
- Response to animal and plant diseases and pests that can potentially affect animal and plant health or pose significant risk to the local economy.
- Sheltering, care, and/or evacuation of animals.
- Protection of natural and cultural resources and historic properties.

This ESF overlaps with ESFs 6 and 13 in addressing some aspects of care and assistance for household pets and service animals. (ESF 6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services addresses care for household pets and service animals primarily associated with moving persons to shelters; and ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security addresses evacuation of persons and, by extension, some of the impacts for their pets and service animals).

2 Policies and Agreements

The Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA), State Veterinarian, Animal Health and Identification Division, in accordance with Oregon State law, specifically Oregon Revised Statutes, Chapter 596 (Disease Control Generally) and Oregon Administrative Rules 603 Division 11 has the authority to:

- Declare an animal health emergency.
- Impose restrictions on importations of animals, articles, and means of conveyance.
- Quarantine animals, herds, parts of the State, and the entire State, and create quarantine areas.
- Stop the movement of animals.
- Require the destruction of animals, animal products, and materials.
- Specify the method for destruction and disposal of animals, products, and materials.
- Indemnify owners for animals destroyed.
- Employ deputy State veterinarians and livestock inspectors.
ESF 11. Agriculture and Natural Resources

- Provide guidance and assistance to local jurisdictions for response to disasters that involve domestic animals.

ODA, Animal Health and Identification Division serves as the lead support agency in issues of livestock diseases and those involving evacuation, shelter, and care of animals in disasters.

Farm Service Agency programs are administered through the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and are subsequently activated by the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture in support of a natural hazard event such as drought. These include the following:

- Noninsured Assistance Program
- Emergency Conservation Program
- Emergency Haying and Grazing Assistance
- Emergency Loans.

Not all Farm Service Agency programs require a disaster declaration prior to activation.

The Farm Service Agency has local offices throughout the State that are often co-located with the Natural Resources Conservation Service and/or the local soil and water conservation district office. More information about programs administered by the Farm Service Agency can be accessed via the following website: http://disaster.fsa.usda.gov/fsa.asp.

3 Situation and Assumptions

3.1 Situation

Curry County has large populations of livestock, especially sheep. The County has limited capability to respond to an agricultural or natural resource–related emergency incident. In the event of a disaster, local resources will be called upon to provide an adequate and healthy supply of food and water, meet nutrition needs of the populace, and care for pets, service animals, and livestock. In addition, protection of natural resources is vital for long-term recovery.

3.2 Assumptions

- The owners of pets and livestock, when notified of an impending emergency, will take reasonable steps to shelter and protect their animals.

- Local veterinarians may be available to assist in an emergency, but resources are very limited in the County.
The County will rely on State and Federal assistance during this type of emergency. Numerous local, State, Federal, and Volunteer organizations will play a role in eradicating a Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) or other types of domestic disease outbreaks potentially impacting plants and/or animals.

The occurrence of a FAD, other highly contagious diseases, and catastrophic events may require mass culling of livestock, carcass removal, and disposal. Response efforts could also include culling of non-domesticated animals/birds such as wildlife.

Animal carcasses, unused animal feed, manure, and other organic matter may create sanitation, pest, and vector control issues.

Quarantine measures may be implemented for parts of Curry County, and law enforcement may be required to enforce quarantine and/or isolation measures.

4 Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities for each department in support of emergency services will vary depending on the type of resource, the length of the warning period, and the duration of the incident. The ODA and Oregon Department of Human Services serve as the principal points of contact in the event of an outbreak of a highly infectious/contagious or economically devastating zoonotic disease. The Area Veterinarian in Charge for the USDA, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services will assist the State Veterinarian as appropriate in any animal health emergency.

4.1 Tasks by Phase of Emergency Management

4.1.1 Mitigation

Provide surveillance for a FAD or an animal-borne poison or toxin that may pose a threat to the animal industries, the economy, or public health.

Provide for surveillance of plant pests of unknown or questionable origin that may pose a potential threat to agriculture, horticulture, the economy, or public health.

4.1.2 Preparedness

Develop standard operating guides and checklists to support ESF 11 activities.

Identify pet boarding facilities and private organizations that may provide emergency shelters for animals.
■ Identify sources to augment emergency food and water supplies.

■ Identify local agribusiness operators with equipment and personnel to assist with animal stop movement and quarantine activities.

■ Develop mutual aid agreements with government agencies, professional associations, and private agencies and organizations with personnel and equipment to support ESF #11 activities.

■ Conduct and participate in training to support the implementation of ESF 11.

■ Develop and/or review procedures for crisis augmentation of personnel.

■ Participate in and/or conduct drills and exercises.

### 4.1.3 Response

■ Support disaster response and recovery with all available resources.

■ Provide assistance to established pet shelters.

■ Restrict movement, detain or move animals, equipment, products, and personnel as necessary to control and eradicate animal or plant disease.

■ Manage and direct evacuation of animals from risk areas and provide technical assistance to prevent animal injury and the spread of disease.

■ Provide and/or receive appropriate mutual aid.

■ Secure supplies, equipment, personnel, and technical assistance from support agencies, organizations, and other resources to carry out the response plans associated with animal health or any act of agro-terrorism.

### 4.1.4 Recovery

■ Continue to support disaster operations as needed.

■ Restore equipment and restock supplies to their normal state of readiness.

■ Participate in after action reports and meetings.

■ Make changes to plans and procedures based on lessons learned.

■ As permitted by the situation, return operations to normal.
5 Concept of Operations

- Animal quarantine measures will be implemented through the State Veterinarian’s Office. Formal quarantine measures will be implemented following existing procedures established through the ODA.

- Most likely, support from the State Veterinarian, ODA, Oregon State Police, Oregon Department of Transportation, and the Oregon Department of Human Services would be included in these procedures.

- To date, Curry County has not developed emergency response plans or procedures that focus on agriculture and animal issues. However, the Incident Command System and National Incident Management System process would be implemented into the command structure established for the County EOC to track and mobilize all resources necessary to accomplish the incident objectives.

- Oregon Emergency Management will be relied upon to coordinate assistance by State and Federal agencies in case of a disaster or animal health emergency.

- Although not formalized, the County Fairgrounds could be used to accommodate pets/animals during quarantine, isolation, or evacuation activities. Agreements for using this facility for this purpose have not yet been developed.

6 Direction and Control

Command and control will be exercised as provided in the Basic Plan of the Curry County EOP.

7 Continuity of Government

Lines of succession to each department head are drawn according to the standard operating procedures established by each department.

8 Administration and Support

Every agency providing support will maintain records of the operations, including cost records that can be used after the emergency to obtain reimbursement from state or federal sources.

9 Emergency Support Function Development and Maintenance

- The County Public Health Department is responsible for maintaining this annex.
Each agency will develop SOPs that address assigned tasks.

10 Supporting Plans and Procedures

The following plans and procedures are currently in place:


11 Appendices

Appendix A - USDA Disaster Assistance Guide

Appendix B – USDA Emergency Disaster Designation and Declaration Process

Appendix C – AVMA Policy – Animal Carcass Risk in Natural Disasters, 2009
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Appendix AUSDA Disaster Assistance Guide

Producers who have experienced losses can use this guide to examine recovery assistance options available under the 2008 Farm Bill. USDA agencies are working together to help producers manage risk and recover when natural disasters adversely impact operations. To find information on the nearest local office, visit the website or call the numbers shown for USDA agencies.

CROP / LIVESTOCK LOSSES, LOANS

Farm Service Agency

www.fsa.usda.gov/or

Disaster programs appearing in the 2008 Farm Bill are described below. Note the Disaster Program Eligibility criteria on page 2. CROP INSURANCE or NAP COVERAGE IS REQUIRED FOR PARTICIPATION IN MANY FSA DISASTER PROGRAMS. For more information contact your local FSA Office.

SURE - Supplemental Revenue Assistance provides payment for revenue losses in Secretarial Disaster Designated Counties (and contiguous counties) or for farms with a 50% production loss due to natural disaster.

EM - Emergency Loan Program provides low interest loans to producers in Presidential or Secretarial Disaster Declared counties (and contiguous counties.) Up to $500,000, terms up to 40 years.

LFP - Livestock Forage Disaster Program provides payment for feed losses on grazed land designated by D2 or higher for eight weeks by the Drought Monitor.

LIP - Livestock Indemnity Payments provides financial assistance for livestock deaths in excess of normal mortality due to natural disasters.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Natural Resources Conservation Service


EQIP - Environmental Quality Incentives Program among other conservation practices provides technical and cost share assistance to improve irrigation efficiency. Water conserving irrigation systems, pipelines and conveyance systems may be cost shared and incentive payments are available for producers who engage in and document improvements in water use efficiency. Apply by October 31, 2008 to be considered for cost share and incentive opportunities in fiscal year 2009.

INSURANCE PROGRAMS

Risk Management Agency

www.rma.usda.gov

CI - Crop Insurance is available to producers through commercial insurance brokers to reduce the risk of loss due to adverse events like natural disasters. Producers interested in crop insurance need to contact any Approved Insurance...
CROP LOSS PROGRAMS
(FSA)

• SURE - Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments
• TAP - Tree Assistance Program
• ELAP - Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees and Farm-Raised Fish
• ECP - Emergency Conservation Program
• NAP-Crop – Noninsured Crop Program

LIVESTOCK / FORAGE
LOSS PROGRAMS (FSA)

• LFP - Livestock Forage Disaster
  (FSA)
• LIP - Livestock Indemnity Payments
• NAP-Forage - Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance
  (FSA)

LOANS / INSURANCE
PROGRAMS (FSA / RMA)

• EM - Emergency Loan Program
  (FSA)
• CI - Crop Insurance Program
  (RMA)

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
(NRCS)

• EQIP - Environmental Quality Incentives Program
• CTA – Conservation Technical Assistance
USDA DROUGHT DISASTER ASSISTANCE GUIDE

Farm Service Agency - continued

NAP - Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program provides payments for crop or grazing feed losses in excess of 50% for crops that are not covered by a federal crop insurance program. Available to enrolled participants.

TAP - Tree Assistance Program provides up to 70% cost share assistance for tree, vines and bush crop losses in excess of 15% due to natural causes. Contingent on funding.

ELAP - Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honey Bees and Farm-Raised Fish provides assistance for significant losses (yet to be determined).

ECP - Emergency Conservation Program provides cost share assistance for conservation-related repairs due to natural disaster.

DISASTER PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY FOR 2011 CROPS

To be eligible for 2011 SURE, LFP and TAP Programs, producers must be covered by Crop Insurance (CI) or Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP). All crops produced in all counties must be covered. EXCEPTION: Insurance or NAP coverage is NOT REQUIRED for SURE participation on grazing lands.

For producers who have not already obtained this coverage on ALL their 2008 crops there is a Disaster Program Eligibility Buy-In option available until Sept. 16, 2008. To ensure eligibility, visit your nearest FSA office by Sept. 16 to complete this Buy-In. Note that this post-deadline Buy-In option does not confer CI or NAP coverage.

Natural Resources Conservation Service - continued

CTA - Conservation Technical Assistance is available to farmers, ranchers, tribes, and communities interested in sustaining agricultural production goals while enhancing, conserving, and improving their natural resources and the environment. All services and programs are voluntary, non-regulatory, free of charge and offered statewide. NRCS Programs offer these advantages: Planning for conservation on your farm or ranch, financial & technical assistance, information on soils, water, plants, wildlife, and air, soil management, water conservation and irrigation water management. Administration

Risk Management Agency - continued

Coverage level from 50% to 85% for selected crops to protect against losses from weather related events, insects, diseases and wildlife. Since crop insurance is federally subsidized, USDA will pay from 38% to 67% of the coverage level. Based on the 2008 Farm Bill, farmers must be enrolled in crop insurance or the FSA administered NAP program to qualify for disaster payments.

Sales closing dates (SCD) vary by crop, state, and county so producers should consult a crop insurance agent to discuss their insurance options. The SCD for cranberry crops is fast approaching on November 20! For a short explanation of key dates in the insurance cycle, go to http://www.rma.usda.gov/policies/cycle/insurance_cycle_g.html
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Appendix B USDA Emergency Disaster Designation and Declaration Process

Fact Sheet

Emergency Disaster Designation and Declaration Process

Overview

Agricultural-related disasters are quite common. One-half to two-thirds of the counties in the United States have been designated as disaster areas in each of the past several years. Producers may apply for low-interest emergency (EM) loans in counties named as primary or contiguous under a disaster designation.

Four types of disaster designations are made:
1) Presidential major disaster declaration;
2) USDA Secretarial disaster designation;
3) Farm Service Agency (FSA) Administrator’s Physical Loss Notification and,
4) Quarantine designation.

The first three types of disaster declarations are authorized under 7 CFR 1945-A. The fourth is the result of a statutory requirement, Section 5201 of the Agricultural Assistance Act of 2003, P.L. 108-07, which authorizes emergency (EM) loans for losses resulting from quarantines imposed by the Secretary under the Plant Protection Act or animal quarantine laws as defined in section 2509 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990.

Presidential major disaster declarations, which must be requested by a governor to the President, are administered through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). A Presidential major disaster declaration can be made within days or hours of the initial request. FEMA immediately notifies FSA of the primary counties named in a Presidential declaration.

USDA Secretarial disaster designations must be requested of the Secretary of Agriculture by a governor or the governor’s authorized representative, or by an Indian Tribal Council leader. The Secretarial disaster designation is the most widely used and its process is the most complicated of the four. It is described in further detail under “Secretarial Disaster Designation Process.”

An FSA Administrator’s Physical Loss Notification (APLN) is for physical losses only, such as a building destroyed by a tornado. Livestock related losses are considered physical losses. An APLN is requested of FSA’s Administrator by an FSA State Executive Director (SED).

A quarantine designation is requested of the FSA Deputy Administrator for Farm Programs by an FSA SED. A quarantine designation authorizes EM loans for production and physical losses resulting from a quarantine.

Secretarial Disaster Designation Process

Damages and losses prompting disaster designations must be due to a natural disaster; and a minimum 30-percent production loss of at least one crop in the county must have occurred.

STEP 1

The governor or Indian Tribal Council leader makes a request in writing to the Secretary of Agriculture within three months of the ending date of the disaster.

STEP 2

FSA county offices assemble required agricultural loss information for the Damage Assessment Report (DAR).

STEP 3

FSA’s National Headquarters notifies the SED of the request. The SED instructs county offices named in the request to complete the DAR, conduct County Emergency Board (CEB) meetings, and approve or disapprove the DAR.
STEP 4
The DAR is submitted to the State Emergency Board (SEB) for review and processing.

STEP 5
The SED prepares comments and recommendations. The SEB reviews the DAR. Upon approval, the DAR is submitted to FSA’s National Headquarters (NHQ).

STEP 6
FSA’s Disaster Assistance Branch, Emergencies Section (DAB/ES) reviews the loss information on the DAR, determines eligibility, and prepares a package, including the letter of approval or disapproval, to be signed by the Secretary.

Information Required for Processing Secretarial Disaster Requests
The information required to process a Secretarial disaster request includes:
- Previous 5-year average production history for the crops and farms listed in the DAR;
- Average farm price for previous 3 years for the crops listed in the DAR;
- Dates that crops suffered damage, and conditions causing production losses;
- DAR signed by the CEB and SEB chairpersons;
- CEB and SEB meeting minutes;
- SED comments and recommendations.

Eligible Natural Disasters
Natural disaster conditions include: a blizzard, cyclone, earthquake, hurricane, tornado, severe hail, excessive rain, heavy snow, ice and/or high wind, an electrical storm, several weather patterns sustained over a period of time, including low or high temperatures, and related pests, epidemics or fires.

Circumstances Affecting Secretarial Disaster Designations
Disaster designations offer flexibility and can accommodate circumstances such as:
- Continuing adverse weather. When a natural disaster continues beyond the date on which a Secretarial determination is made, and continuing losses or damages are occurring, the incurrence period and termination date may be extended up to 60 days.
- Insufficient data. When the data is determined insufficient to make a determination, the request remains active, but is deferred until sufficient information is received to make a determination.

FSA Programs Initiated by Designations and/or Declarations
All four types of designations, (Secretarial disaster designations, Presidential disaster declarations, APLNs, and quarantine designations) immediately trigger the availability of low-interest FSA EM loans to eligible producers in all primary and contiguous counties. Other programs that have used Secretarial designations and Presidential declarations as an eligibility requirement trigger, for primary counties only, include:
- Livestock Compensation Program;
- Livestock Assistance Program;
- Livestock Indemnity program;
- Flood Compensation Program.

Disaster Debt Set-Aside Program
FSA borrowers located in designated disaster areas or contiguous counties, who are unable to make their scheduled payments on any debt, may be authorized to have certain set asides. Under Section 331A of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, FSA is authorized to consider setting aside certain payments owed by FSA borrowers to allow the operation to continue.

Loan Limit
Farm operators in the primary designated counties, and in the contiguous counties, can apply and may be approved for low-interest FSA EM loans, provided eligibility requirements are met.

Eligible producers may borrow up to 100 percent of actual production or physical losses, not to exceed a total amount of $500,000. EM loans are further limited to a maximum, cumulative principal of $500,000 at any time.
EM Loan Applicants

Applicants must meet all standard loan eligibility requirements; and:

- have eight months from the date of the designation approval to apply for the loans to help cover their actual losses;
- must meet the agency definition of an established farmer, be citizens or permanent residents of the United States, and have suffered at least a 30-percent loss in crop production; and/or sustained a physical loss to livestock, livestock products, real estate, or chattel property;
- must have an acceptable credit history, yet be unable to receive credit from commercial sources;
- must have collateral to secure the loan and ability to repay the loan.

EM Loan Funding

The EM loan program is subject to an annual appropriation of discretionary funding.
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Executive Board Coverage

May 15, 2009

New AVMA policy: Animal carcasses not an immediate risk

A new AVMA policy indicates carcasses of animals that die of injuries, particularly during mass natural disasters, do not pose immediate health risks for humans.

The AVMA Committee on Disaster and Emergency Issues recommended the policy adopted by the Executive Board April 3. It states:

**AVMA Policy**

Animal Carcass Risk in Natural Disasters

Consistent with current scientific literature and the conclusions of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the AVMA recognizes that animals who die from injuries, including massive animal deaths in cases of natural disasters, generally do not represent a health hazard for humans. The presence of dead bodies that result from a disaster, without the presence of another risk factor, is not the cause for the spread of infectious diseases. (PAHO Manual, Ch 3, Conclusions; p. 81)

Background on the policy cites conclusions from the Pan American Health Organization—in refuting a myth prevalent in disaster response—that carcasses require quick removal or disposal to prevent the spread of disease.

A PAHO publication, "Management of Dead Bodies in Disaster Situations," states, in part, that confusion among authorities and the public about the risk from dead human and animal bodies "has frequently led to incorrect prioritization and use of scarce resources in crisis situations." It cites as an example the aftermath of Atlantic Hurricane Mitch, in which limited supplies of fuel were used to cremate bodies.

As for threats originating specifically from animal carcasses, the PAHO publication states that animal corpses present a risk only through "specific infectious agents" or through water contamination by feces or discharge from lesions.
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1 Purpose and Scope

1.1 Purpose
The purpose of Emergency Support Function (ESF) 12 is to provide guidance for emergency coordination with providers of electric power, water resources, telecommunications, sanitation, natural gas, and petroleum resources to meet the essential needs of Curry County during a major emergency or disaster.

1.2 Scope
- ESF 12 is responsible for the restoration of damaged energy utility infrastructure and accompanying systems within the County following a disaster.
- Also considered in this ESF is the provision of temporary emergency power generation capabilities to support critical facilities until permanent service is restored.
- All forms of energy production and transmission and its associated infrastructure should be considered, including electricity, natural gas, petroleum products, hydroelectricity, wind, etc.
- Critical facilities may include primary and alternate Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), hospitals/critical care facilities, designated shelters, agency operating centers (if applicable), government offices/facilities, water/sewage systems, and other essential community services.

2 Policies and Agreements
It is the policy of Curry County that all utilities, whether publicly or privately owned, be prepared to respond to needs caused by an emergency or disaster. The
Curry County Emergency Services Department may establish liaison with such utility providers to coordinate disaster and emergency needs and services.

Restoration of electrical service is primarily conducted by Coos Curry Electric Cooperative. Some areas in the extreme north end of the County are provided service by Bandon Electric. The Office of Emergency Services will coordinate with these agencies to ensure a prompt return of service to the residents of the County.

3 Situation and Assumptions

3.1 Situation

The suddenness and devastation of a disaster, either natural or human-caused, may sever key energy lifelines, constraining supply in affected areas and most likely adversely impacting adjacent areas, especially those with supply links to the directly affected areas. Such an event also could affect transportation, communications, and other lifelines needed for public health and safety.

Emergency power sources and back-up systems are available to support critical facilities and emergency operations in Curry County. The following facilities have adequate back-up generator power. Some have resources for sustainable operations throughout the duration of response and recovery:

- Curry County Sheriff’s Office: this includes the EOC, 9-1-1 Center, and the County jail
- Curry General Hospital
- Curry County Courthouse Annex
- Curry County Communications Repeater Towers
- Ophir Fire District
- Winchuck Fire District
- State Shops (Hunter Creek) Fuel Pumps
- Curry County Road Department Office and Shop at Hunter Creek

Note: All Coos-Curry Electric Cooperative, Inc. offices and radio sites have backup power.

3.2 Assumptions

- A severe natural disaster or other significant event can sever energy and utility lifelines, hinder supplies in impacted areas or in areas with supply links to impacted areas, and also affect firefighting,
transportation, communication, and other lifelines needed for public health and safety.

- There may be widespread and/or prolonged electric power failure. With no electric power, communications, transportation, health care, business, education, and infrastructure will be greatly impeded.

- There may be extensive pipeline failure in water, wastewater, and gas utilities. It may take hours, days, weeks, or even months to make repairs.

- There are no natural gas lines in Curry County, but there is propane service.

- Water pressure may be low, hampering firefighting and impairing sewer system function.

4 Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities for each department in support of emergency services will vary depending on the type of resource, the length of the warning period, and the duration of the incident. Each utility will make reasonable efforts in the areas of public safety; assess the damage and estimate the time frame for repair; contact the media with information regarding the incident; and provide an estimated time at which service will be restored.

5 Concept of Operations

- The Incident Command System/National Incident Management System organization would be used to manage and coordinate response and recovery operations for ESF 12.

- The Incident Commander assigned to the County EOC coordinates resources, activities, and field operations with the Coos Curry Electric Operations Center for damage and restoration support and contingency planning necessary for long-term outages.

- It is expected that public and private utility providers, such as those that provide power, water, natural gas, petroleum, sanitation, or communications services, will develop internal organizational procedures that will guide operations after a major event. These procedures should facilitate the basic assessment of what happened, what can be done about it, and what is needed. This information should be provided to the Curry County (EOC) as soon as possible.

- Contact with utility providers may be established by the EOC to coordinate resources, establish priorities, assess and document damages, and provide information to the public. The EOC may
initiate information programs to keep the public informed of utility status and any restrictions.

- Utility providers will be invited to send a liaison to the County EOC to facilitate coordination among agencies.

- Requests for assistance are primarily made by utility providers through existing mutual aid agreements with other providers. The EOC may assist with coordinating outside resources, upon request.

- Curry County Emergency Management may advise public utilities operating in Curry County of any emergency restrictions or operating policies established by County government.

6 Direction and Control
Command and control will be exercised as provided in the Basic Plan.

7 Continuity of Government
Lines of succession to each department head are drawn according to the standard operating procedures (SOPs) established by each department.

8 Administration and Support
Every agency providing support will maintain records of the operations, including cost records that can be used after the emergency to obtain reimbursement from State or Federal sources.

9 Emergency Support Function Development and Maintenance

- The County Emergency Services Coordinator is responsible for maintaining this annex.

- Each agency will develop SOPs that address assigned tasks.

10 Supporting Plans and Procedures
The following plans and procedures are currently in place:

- National Response Framework, ESF 12 – Energy

11 Appendices
There are no appendices at this time. There are three specific inventories requested by the Oregon Energy Assurance Initiative that could be accessed in the future:
1) An inventory of all renewable energy locations – insignificant resource in Curry County. List not provided here due to confidentiality.

2) An inventory of critical facilities by county and city – list completed by the County. Coos Curry Electric Cooperative will provide electricity consumption data if the County secures written permission for each critical facility.

3) An inventory of emergency energy service providers and their key requirements – the County is in a better position to collect this data in the future if required.
ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security
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1 **Purpose and Scope**

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 13 coordinates law enforcement personnel and equipment to support emergency response operations. This support function includes general law enforcement duties, emergency police, and public safety services. Local law enforcement agencies will also provide support for evacuation traffic control, criminal investigations, access control to incident sites and/or governmental facilities (including County and local emergency operations centers [EOCs]), and security at community care/sheltering facilities and hospitals, prisons, and other critical care facilities involved in emergency response activities.

2 **Policies and Agreements**

Local intergovernmental agreements and memoranda of understanding are not required to provide back-up law enforcement coverage.

3 **Situation and Assumptions**

3.1 **Situation**

During times of emergency, law enforcement agencies will be called on to expand their operations. The Incident Command System (ICS)/National Incident Management System (NIMS) processes will be adopted and used in the command and control of any law enforcement incident occurring within the County’s jurisdiction.

3.2 **Assumptions**

Local law enforcement personnel will generally be able to provide adequate police control through existing mutual aid agreements (MAAs). Curry County Justice Services includes the Sheriff’s office, the medical examiner, other law enforcement agencies, office of the County counsel, and the courts. The County Sheriff employs Reserves, Special Deputies, and other volunteers (such as Search and Rescue) to augment full-time staff. If local and regional capabilities are
exceeded, support may be available from any of several State and Federal law enforcement groups.

4 Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities for each department in support of emergency services will vary depending on the type of resource, the length of the warning period, and the duration of the incident. Detailed roles and responsibilities of County and local law enforcement personnel can be found in their local standard operating procedures (SOPs). The organizational structure followed on a day-to-day-basis will also be adhered to during a minor emergency. In the case of a major emergency, ICS will be instituted.

5 Concept of Operations

5.1 General

Emergency operations for law enforcement agencies will be an expansion of their normal daily responsibilities. The County EOC will be the primary location for coordination and control of emergency law enforcement operations. Emergency response and recovery operations will be coordinated according to ICS/NIMS processes, and the lead law enforcement agency will assume the role of Incident Commander (IC). When environmental conditions do not allow for coordination and control of emergency operations from the County EOC, the County EOC Director may authorize control from other locations.

Two-way radio communications for control of emergency operations and emergency communications with neighboring law enforcement and medical and health officials will be the same as is used for day-to-day operations. Telephone communications will be used for administrative purposes and for coordination and control if two-way radio communications are not available.

5.2 Phases of Emergency Management

5.2.1 Mitigation

■ Provide continuous plan review and updating.

5.2.2 Preparedness

■ Prepare plans for traffic control.

■ Develop adequate communications systems for emergencies.

■ Provide training of primary and auxiliary personnel.

5.2.3 Response

■ Maintain law and order.
ESF 14. Long-Term Community Recovery

- Provide mobile units for warning purposes.
- Provide security for critical facilities.
- Patrol evacuated areas.
- Support other public safety operations.
- Provide traffic and crowd control.
- Escort people in and out of restricted areas.

5.2.4 Recovery
- Continue response operations.
- Assist in damage assessment.

6 Direction and Control
Routine operations will be handled by law enforcement agency SOPs. During major emergency or disaster situations, the IC will be responsible for coordinating all emergency law enforcement operations within the jurisdiction. An on-scene Incident Command Post may be established at the site of a disaster situation in conjunction with responding agencies. If local capabilities are exceeded, the IC may request outside assistance available through MAAs.

7 Continuity of Government
Lines of succession to each department head are drawn according to the SOPs established by each department.

8 Emergency Support Function Development and Maintenance
- The Curry County Sheriff’s Department is responsible for maintaining this annex.
- Each agency will develop SOPs that address assigned tasks.

9 Supporting Plans and Procedures
The following plans and procedures are currently in place:
- Curry County Sheriff Policies and Procedures Manual
- State of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan, ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security
- National Response Framework, ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security
10 Appendices

None at this time.
ESF 14 – Long-Term Community Recovery
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1 Purpose and Scope

Recovery is defined as actions carried out during or after an emergency that are required to return the jurisdiction to a normal or better than normal condition. This could include reconstruction of roads and government buildings, as well as securing financial aid for disaster victims.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 14 provides a framework for support to county, local governments, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector. It is designed to enable community recovery from the long-term consequences of a significant incident or event. This support consists of available programs and resources of Federal and State departments and agencies to enable community recovery, especially long-term community recovery, and to reduce or eliminate risk from future incidents, where feasible. ESF 14 will most likely be activated for large-scale or catastrophic incidents that require Federal and State assistance to address significant long-term impacts in the affected area (e.g., impacts on housing, businesses and employment, community infrastructure, and social services).

2 Policies and Agreements

A number of policies and programs are available to support recovery operations, financial reimbursement, and other types of assistance after an emergency or disaster. The following agencies/entities have established disaster programs that can assist with local recovery efforts:

- U.S. Small Business Administration: physical disaster and economic injury disaster loans.

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: assistance with mitigation, response, and recovery, particularly dealing with flood hazards, and including:
• Emergency Water Program: providing emergency supplies of potable water to communities dealing with contaminated water sources or drought

• Rehabilitation Program: repairing flood control structures that have been damaged or destroyed

• Advanced Measures Program: preventative work prior to predicted unusual flooding.

  ■ Federal Highway Administration Emergency Relief program: assists with the cost of repairing roads and bridges on Federal aid highways and non-Federal aid roads on Federal lands that have been damaged by natural disaster or catastrophic failure.

3 Situation and Assumptions

3.1 Situation

Curry County government may suspend operations during the first 72 hours of an emergency or disaster. This will enable employees to perform light search and rescue and debris removal and account for all employees and their families. All employees will attempt to make contact with their supervisors and managers within the first 72 hours following an incident.

During the first 72 hours, a field survey will be coordinated through the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the Facilities Maintenance Manager to determine where departments can relocate or if they can reoccupy their existing structures. This information will be reported to the EOC as soon as possible. A determination will be made for continuity of government, including establishment of clear command and control authority. Damage assessments and departmental reports to account for all personnel will be reported to the EOC as soon as possible.

When department policies and procedures are in conflict with the Board of County Commissioners (BOC) orders or directives, the BOC orders and directives will take precedence.

3.2 Assumptions

  ■ Depending on the type and scope of the incident, Federal resources and/or funds may be available for public and/or private (individual and businesses) assistance.

  ■ A long-term recovery plan will be developed based on the impacts of the specific disaster or emergency, the duties and responsibilities outlined in the other functional annexes and hazard-specific
appendixes to this plan, and the planning considerations addressed in this annex.

- Long-term recovery planning and activities could include mitigation efforts to reduce the potential hazard of similar disasters in the future.

- Depending on the incident, it may be more appropriate for some recovery functions to be tasked to a specific County department rather than an EOC section.

4 Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities for each department in support of emergency services will vary depending on the type of resource, the length of the warning period, and the duration of the incident.

Curry County Public Services provides technical assistance with the National Flood Insurance Program and flood mitigation activities. It also provides emergency permits and coordinates other recovery activities with State and Federal resource agencies.

4.1 Organization

As response activities are completed, the management of and responsibility for recovery operations could transition from the EOC to an established Recovery Management Team or Office.

Establishment of a Recovery Management Team and transfer of recovery responsibilities from the EOC to the Team will be the responsibility of the Policy Group. To avoid duplication of efforts, this transition should not occur until all response-specific activities have been completed.

4.2 Task Assignments

4.2.1 General

- While the EOC is still activated, the initial development of a Recovery Plan will be the responsibility of the Incident Commander (IC), but may be delegated to the Planning Section Chief.

- Depending on the incident, it may be more appropriate for some recovery functions to be tasked to a specific County department rather than an EOC Section. The tasked department will keep the IC apprised of its recovery activities.

- Responsibilities for specific recovery functions are as assigned in the other functional annexes and the hazard appendixes, unless specifically re-assigned in the Long-term Recovery Plan.
Functions, tasks, and responsibilities not addressed in the Emergency Response and Recovery plan will be covered in the Long-term Recovery Plan.

4.2.2 Incident Commander

- **Administration:** Provide guidance for the administration and management of departmental and recovery functions during disasters and emergencies.

- **Direction and Control:**
  - Provide for the assignment and coordination of responsibilities for management of disaster recovery activities.
  - Organize incident debriefings and critiques.

- **Recovery Management:**
  - Provide for overall management of recovery activities. Develop strategic goals and policy directives to guide both short- and long-term recovery.
  - Keep elected officials informed of the situation and provide advice on required decisions and appropriate actions.
  - Ensure that accurate public information is disseminated.
  - Provide for the safety and welfare of the public and recovery personnel.

4.2.3 Operations Chief

- **Direction and Control:** Develop and implement tactical goals for recovery operations.

5 Concept of Operations

When the County EOC has been activated following a local disaster or emergency, the EOC Director (or designee) determines what County officers and officials are available to support recovery operations and, according to the adopted line of succession, will replace any officials that are unavailable or unable to serve. All elected officials must check in with the County EOC as soon as possible so that a clear chain of command can be established.

Upon notification of a pending or actual incident, County departments and agencies will take the following actions:
Maintain an equipment list and staffing pattern with a line of succession; review and provide staff training through the exercise process.

Determine vulnerability and department readiness. Pre-position mobilization equipment and supplies in a safe or safer location, with minimal disruption of business.

Review and update mutual aid agreements.

Each County department or agency will review and complete the following information and identify critical needs and personnel to ensure continuity of operation and accountability:

- Each County department is responsible for developing its own protocols, guidance, and plan to address its continuity of operations. These should include what resources are necessary to complete its mission and tasks to serve the public effectively.
- The department head is responsible for pre-identifying staff patterns to show a succession line in the absence of management.
- All department employees must understand the protocols, guidance, and line of succession to minimize confusion, maintain leadership, and provide clear direction.
- Each department will incorporate this plan in its department or agency policy and procedures manual.
- Each department will review and update its plan and make any necessary changes on an annual basis.
- Departments will provide training and exercise regarding individual plans on an annual basis.
- The BOC (or their designees identified in the line of succession) will provide guidance and direction to department heads to ensure continuity of government. Additional policy guidance and direction may be needed.
- Each department head (or designee) is responsible for public and staff safety.

Once needs have largely been met, the crisis subsides, and Curry County government can begin to function in its normal, day-to-day mode, the resource management function will focus on the following areas:
Disposal of excess stocks: Loaned equipment will be returned to its owners. Surplus property can be dealt with through normal procedures, except where hazardous materials are involved. Warehouse space may be needed for excess donations as local and area volunteer agencies attempt to absorb them. A donations coordination team will be assigned to manage donated goods.

Stand down: Facilities and staff should be deactivated as soon as feasible, with all reports and documentation filed.

Financial settlement: The jurisdiction may need to reimburse or compensate the owners of private property. It may also be required to submit reports addressing the jurisdiction’s financial liability for assistance received under the Stafford Act.

Appreciation acknowledgement: Suppliers and donors should receive acknowledgement, as feasible and in coordination with the BOC. New suppliers should be contacted regarding the potential for developing a MOU with the County for emergency response.

This section of the plan will contain a list of the issues pertaining to long-term community recovery as well as provide a brief explanation of each of those issues. It will also include a breakdown of the planning considerations and an explanation of each item.

5.1 Recovery Functions

Administration: Provides policy and guidance for administration and management of departmental and recovery functions during disasters and emergencies.

Continuity of Government: Provides for the preservation, maintenance, and/or reconstitution of the government’s ability to carry out its executive, legislative, and judicial processes. This includes preservation of lawful leadership and authority, prevention of unlawful assumption of authority, and prioritization and maintenance of essential services.

Legal Program Management: Ensures that all of the County’s criminal and legal obligations are met. Provide legal guidance and assistance for disaster recovery activities. This includes assistance with preparation of disaster-related declarations, rendering opinions regarding planned/proposed actions, and interpreting regulatory actions of other jurisdictions (e.g., State or Federal).
■ **Financial Management**: Provides guidance and procedures for disaster cost documentation and contingency funding for recovery activities, including restoration of government services.

- Items of concern may include paying bills, meeting payrolls, and maintaining or establishing contractual relationships.

- Assesses disaster impacts on municipal bonds and insurance; examine taxation issues such as property reassessment and coordination of cost recovery activities, including grant applications for government entities.

■ **Environmental Services**: Provides environmentally based, technical information and support for management of recovery activities. This includes assistance and advice on air quality, soil conditions, natural resources, weather, river levels, and advice on solid waste disposal and environmental permitting.

■ **Human Resource Management**: Provides for the coordination of human resource support during disaster recovery activities. This includes assistance with staffing the EOC and other coordination centers (e.g., phone banks); coordination of County volunteers (including multi-lingual services); continuation of employee assistance and family contact/support programs; and employee education regarding disaster reimbursement policies.

■ **Dignitary/VIP Coordination**: Provides for the coordination of dignitary/VIP visits during disaster recovery activities. This includes arranging their schedules and logistics, providing escort, ensuring that appropriate protocols are followed, and coordinating with impacted/interested staff.

■ **Volunteer Coordination**: Provides for the recruitment, training, registration, certification, assignment, and recognition of volunteers.

■ **Donation Management**: Provides for the coordination of donations to disaster victims, including informing the general public, through the Public Information Officer, of specific items needed. Works with businesses, private nonprofit organizations, churches, and private citizens to manage receipt, sorting, transport, and delivery of donated goods and services.

■ **Direction and Control**: Provides for the assignment and coordination of responsibilities for management of disaster recovery activities. Organizes incident debriefings and critiques.
● Develops and implements tactical goals for recovery operations.

● Develops and implements procedures for maintaining County/department daily operations and services.

■ Recovery Management: Provides for overall management of recovery activities. Develops strategic goals and policy directives to guide both short- and long-term recovery. Keeps elected officials informed of the situation and provide advice on required decisions and appropriate actions. Ensures that accurate public information is disseminated. Provide for the safety and welfare of the public and recovery personnel.

■ Emergency Operations Center Management: Provide for management of the EOC and coordination with other jurisdictions. Includes development and implementation of EOC policies and procedures, preparation of staffing plans, and management of the EOC staff.

■ Communications/Automation: Provides the communications and automated data processing abilities for direction and control of recovery activities, as well as for continued daily operations. This includes identifying actions to protect current resources, procedures for prioritizing and sharing limited resources, and identifying additional resources for procurement. Communications/Automation resources include, but are not limited to, County/city and amateur radio equipment and operations, fax machines, telephones, cellular phones, copiers, and computers.

■ Public Information: Provides channels for educating the public on actions to take during the recovery period. Collect, control, and disseminate public safety, public service and general assistance information. Minimizes the impact of misinformation, rumors, etc. Organize ‘Town Hall’ meetings. Coordinates within own agency staff, other agencies, the EOC, public information phone centers, and the media.

■ Resource Management: Provides for the coordination of the materials, personnel, equipment, and facilities for disaster recovery activities.

■ Law Enforcement: Provides for the protection of lives and property by maintaining law and order. Provides for traffic and crowd controls, access control, re-entry, and security.

■ Infrastructure Management:
● Repair/restoration: Prioritizes essential public facilities and provides for coordination of personnel and resources necessary to make temporary or permanent repairs to them.

● Relocation: Includes locating and leasing temporary Office and storage space and the retrieval of needed resources from damaged buildings.

■ **Engineering/Construction:** Provides technical advice and evaluations, engineering services, construction management, and inspection and contracting services during the disaster recovery period.

■ **Damage Assessment:** Ensures that procedures and expertise are available to assess the safety and serviceability of essential government facilities (e.g., EOCs, shelters, hospitals, police and fire stations, schools, highways, bridges, airports, public works etc.); commercial buildings; and residential occupancies. Establishes building/structure accessibility/usability.

■ **Debris Management:** Provides for the removal, temporary storage, and disposal of disaster-related debris, including hazardous and other contaminated materials. Coordinates with waste haulers, transfer stations, landfill sites, and other disposal facilities.

■ **Demolition:** Ensures that appropriate policies, agreements, and procedures are in place to facilitate the demolition of public and private structures considered unsafe for habitation or declared an imminent hazard.

■ **Rezoning and Land Use:** Ensures that ordinances, policies, and procedures are in place to allow expeditious zoning and land use decisions following a disaster. This includes procedures for building moratoria, fast track permitting, permit restrictions, fee waivers, and coordination and oversight of repairs to historic buildings.

■ **Transportation:** Provides transportation (road, water, and air) for personnel, equipment, and supplies to perform disaster recovery activities, including maintenance and repair of transport vehicles. Provides for public transport for dislocated citizens and for coordination of public transportation systems during recovery activities.

■ **Mental Health/Counseling:** Provides for social and psychological counseling for disaster victims, emergency service workers, and disaster recovery workers.
Temporary and Long-Term Housing: Provides for relocation of citizens displaced by a disaster and ensures that housing is available throughout the recovery period.

- Emergency housing: the housing of displaced persons for a short period of time.
- Temporary housing: temporary quarters for displaced people to live in until permanent housing can be found for them.
- Long-term housing: permanent replacement housing.

Animal Control/Sheltering: Provides policies and procedure addressing animal control and sheltering following a disaster. This includes sheltering, feeding, and release of pets, livestock, and wild animals.

Disaster Assistance: Provides policies and procedures for and information concerning Federal, State, local, private, and nonprofit disaster assistance programs.

Business Resumption: Provides policies and procedures to facilitate the re-establishment of normal commercial business activities following a disaster. This includes policies/procedures for deferral of taxes and fees, availability and use of grants, disaster assistance applications, and relocation guidance.

Utilities: Provides for the facilitation and coordination of efforts to fully restore utility services following a disaster. This includes phone, power, water, cable, and sanitation.

Preservation of Records: Provides guidance, information, and procedures for the salvaging of damaged vital records and documents, as well as the restoration of information and record systems.

5.2 Planning Considerations

5.2.1 Information Needs
A variety of information is needed to ensure a comprehensive recovery plan.

Damage Assessment
- Critical facilities assessment
- Initial assessment (situation assessment)
- ATC 20/Occupancy inspections
● Preliminary Disaster Application (Federally-declared disasters)
● Detailed Assessment (Federally declared disasters)

■ Personal Needs Assessment - The personal needs assessment is typically conducted by the American Red Cross and provides basic information on the extent of the impact the incident had on the general public.

■ Economic and Job Base Assessment
  ● Analysis of major employers
    □ Determine major employers, including:
      ▪ Manufacturing facilities
      ▪ Service-based businesses
      ▪ Agricultural businesses
      ▪ Commercial and retail establishments
    □ Request information on their likelihood of resuming business, when resumption may occur, and at what percentage of former capacity.
    □ Assess the need for economic base and job generation activities.
    □ Develop partnerships with business representatives to pursue sources of public and private assistance for small businesses.
  
  ● Assess impact on public and private finance
    □ Estimate remaining tax base
    □ Revise estimates of revenues
    □ Estimate costs of disaster-generated projects and activities
    □ Identify likely sources of disaster funds
    □ Determine impacts on revenues if property tax assessments are revised, based on degree of damage sustained
    □ Project revisions to current and next year’s budget
    □ Identify potential means of increasing revenue.
Public Information Needs

- Identify recovery information that needs to be passed on to the public.
- Identify/develop a means of providing the necessary information.
  - Social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter); city and County Websites; public Cable TV; Nixle-Community Information system, etc.
  - Flyers
  - Public address systems
  - Door-to-door
  - “Town Hall” meetings
  - Establish information centers around the County where information can be posted and where people can go to ask questions.

Assistance needs

- Identify functional areas that may require city, State, or Federal assistance to complete recovery activities. Such activities may include:
  - Debris removal
  - Demolition
  - Building inspections
  - Hazardous materials removal and disposal
  - Temporary housing
  - Law enforcement and security

5.2.2 Recovery Administration

- Existing plans (e.g., Economic Development, Capital Improvements, Mitigation) should be incorporated as much as possible into the redevelopment portion of the recovery plan.

- Submit appropriate reports to the State.

- Evaluate the County’s ability to deal with and manage recovery.
Review current organizational mechanisms and determine whether any new ones are needed (e.g., housing authority, redevelopment authority, recovery management office or team).

Identify additional requirements for County staff land services that may require augmentation of existing staffing levels with additional hires of full or part-time employees or the contracting for the services of private vendors.

- Permitting
- Data entry into GIS or other County information systems
- Building/code inspections
- County representation at the numerous meetings with Federal, State officials, as well as local residents and business organizations, to address recovery progress and concerns

Identify consultants and other specialists that could augment County staff to pursue grant assistance funds or support other specialized functions.

Identify mitigation measures that could be taken or must be taken (e.g., building codes and land use regulations) during recovery.

Facilitate involvement of business and industry in the recovery process.

- Maintain documentation, especially records of expenditures.
- Identify changes to policies, procedures, and the County Code that would be necessary to facilitate an effective recovery process.

**5.2.3 Building and Construction**

- Develop a means to license, monitor, and otherwise “control” the large numbers of contractors that will be operating in the County on both new constructions and repairs. Work with the community to explain and enforce the new standards.
- Identify how to manage the increase demand on the permit process.
5.2.4 Housing

- Work with property owners and their insurers (private) to identify, condemn, secure, and/or demolish unsafe homes and multi-residential buildings.

- Assess the amount of unstable housing.

- Identify sources of temporary housing units.

- Identify sources of permanent housing units.

- Determine changes that may be needed to existing ordinances to:
  - Ensure that reconstruction is performed in accordance with the appropriate ordinances, standards, and plans.

- Protect renters from unwarranted displacement and/or financial hardship as a result of unlawful or unfair actions by landlords.

- Include development of low and moderate income housing in redevelopment plans.

- Determine the possibility of reductions in property tax assessments, based on the degree of damage sustained.

- Take into consideration past social and neighborhood patterns, including
  - Recognition of previous housing patterns
  - Preferences of former residents regarding street and neighborhood patterns
  - Priorities for former residents to return to reconstructed neighborhoods

5.2.5 Businesses

- Based on incident information, County plans and ordinances identify usable business locations and establishments.

- Consider temporary zoning exemptions in areas where businesses could set up temporary operations while their permanent facilities are being repaired/rebuilt.

- Identify the availability of government assistance to aid impacted business and pass the information on to business owners.
5.2.6 Health, Welfare and Public Assistance
- Estimate the need for social and health (physical and mental) services and determine possible providers of the service.
- Estimate the need for welfare, food assistance, and unemployment benefits.
- Identify potential sources for funding for services, as needed.

5.2.7 Environmental and Ecological
- Determine benefits of open-air burning in contrast to concerns about air quality.
- Verify water quality from wells and reservoirs and ensure that adequate supplies of potable water are available.
- Handle solid wastes
  - Provide for debris removal and resumption of normal solid waste pick-up and recycling services
  - Coordinate the use of temporary transfer sites, debris reduction sites, and the possible need for additional landfill space
  - Identify and remediate contaminated soils
  - Collect, contain, identify, and dispose of hazardous materials, including household products, industrial waste, and biohazard materials.
  - Collect and dispose of animal remains
  - Assess and determine recovery options for affected natural resources, including wildlife, fish, and plants.

6 Direction and Control
Command and control will be exercised as described in the Basic Plan of the Curry County EOP.

7 Continuity of Government
A line of succession has been established for Curry County should one or more County Commissioners become unable to perform the duties of office following an emergency or disaster in order to assist in the economic recovery of the County. Lines of succession to each department head are drawn according to the standard operating procedures (SOPs) established by each department.
8 Administration and Support
Every agency providing support will maintain records of its operations, including cost records that can be used after the emergency to obtain reimbursement from State or federal sources.

9 Emergency Support Function Development and Maintenance
- The County Assessor is responsible for maintaining this annex.
- Each agency will develop SOPs that address assigned tasks.

10 Supporting Plans and Procedures
The following plans and procedures are currently in place:
- State of Oregon Disaster Recovery Guide
- State of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan, ESF 14 – Long-Term Community Recovery
- National Response Framework, ESF 14 – Long-Term Community Recovery

11 Appendices
None at this time.
ESF 15 – External Affairs
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1 Purpose and Scope

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 15 provides guidance and procedures for gathering, controlling, and disseminating emergency information to the public, media partners, community leaders, and other stakeholders. This ESF also establishes policies for internal review and approval of public information prior to its release to the community and/or media partners, while clearly defining clearance procedures within the incident command structure. This support function pertains to all response agencies and is applicable to all types of incidents.

Coordination and collaboration with local and regional media and public information personnel are essential to providing accurate, consistent, and timely information regarding the status of the emergency response/recovery. Where applicable and practical, information should be provided in appropriate languages to accommodate non-English-speaking populations. Public information and educational materials dealing with emergency management and preparedness can be provided to the general public and community partners prior to a disaster/incident. Information can be disseminated in a variety of formats and via multiple communication avenues.

2 Policies and Agreements

The Chairperson of the County Board of Commissioners (BOC) shall act as the voice of the County in regards to press briefings. If the Chairperson is unavailable, then one of the other Commissioners shall assume these duties. Depending on the circumstances of the event or incident, it may be more appropriate for another elected official or department head to act as the primary public information contact. This shall be done in consultation with the BOC.

An incident or event may necessitate the appointment of a Public Information Officer (PIO) or the creation of a Joint Information Center (JIC) with liaisons inside and outside the County. The PIO/JIC shall also serve as the liaison between the Incident Commander (IC) and the BOC to ensure that all current information is updated in a timely fashion.
3 Situation and Assumptions

3.1 Situation
Curry County has limited immediate-communications abilities. There are no local television stations. There are two local radio stations and three non-daily newspapers. A large segment of the population has access to scanners to monitor police, fire, and medical communications. There is also an active corps of amateur radio operators.

Curry County is currently investigating purchase of a reverse 9-1-1 system for systematic notification. The County currently subscribes to the NIXLE system for notifications.

3.2 Assumptions
An effective emergency information program combining both education and emergency information may significantly reduce disaster-related casualties and property damage. However, despite educational programs, people are generally unconcerned about hazards until affected. Thus, special emphasis must be placed on the effectiveness of the program.

4 Roles and Responsibilities
The roles and responsibilities for each department in support of emergency services will vary depending on the type of resource, the length of the warning period, and the duration of the incident.

4.1 General
The overall responsibility for public information rests with the IC/Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Director, who may appoint a PIO as deemed necessary and if the situation warrants. The PIO will manage and coordinate emergency information–related activities in close coordination with the IC, EOC Director, and BOC.

4.2 Task Assignments

4.2.1 Incident Commander/Emergency Operations Center Director
- Appoint an Emergency PIO.
- Develop and maintain a public information program.
- Authorize release of information to the media.
4.2.2 Incident Plans Section

- Based on all hazards likely to confront the County, develop and maintain Emergency Public Information guidance materials, including:
  - General materials dealing with the nature of hazards and basic protective actions to take in the event of an emergency.
  - Hazard-specific instructions on “where to go and what to do” in an emergency, including detailed instructions on shelter and evacuation.

4.2.3 Public Information Officer

- Develop methods (e.g., newspaper supplements, prepared TV/radio scripts for broadcast stations) for distribution of emergency public information materials to the public, including programs for the visually or hearing impaired, or non-English-speaking groups.
- Develop written agreements with broadcast media (e.g., radio stations, TV stations, cable TV, educational TV) to receive and disseminate warning messages and emergency information.
- Educate all department heads and administrative staff on media access.
- Coordinate emergency public information efforts.
- Serve as a contact/source for dissemination of official emergency-related information to the public.
- Provide media news releases, with clearance from the IC.
- Check all media for accuracy of reports (TV, radio, print, etc.).
- Maintain a record of PIO events.
- Take appropriate action to minimize rumors.
- Authenticate sources of information and verify them for accuracy.
- Provide for dissemination of emergency warnings with the media.
- Maintain a resource document in the PIO office that outlines fax/computer/telephone/voicemail use.

5 Concept of Operations

5.1 General

A lead PIO will be designated at the County EOC and incorporated into the PIO network. It is important to implement a command structure for information
sharing that allows staff and function to adapt as the situation changes and/or progresses. Thus, additional public information functions and positions may be added as necessary to meet the needs of the incident.

If an incident involves criminal investigation, specific procedures are established to manage and control security-sensitive information locally and Countywide. During a local response, only the Sheriff, Department Chief, or designee should allow the release of information pertaining to a criminal matter.

*Joint Information System*

Providing timely and accurate public information during an emergency of any nature is critical to the overall response efforts. A joint information system will be implemented in conjunction with the EOC, and a local and/or regional JIC will be established under Unified Command. Curry County will ensure that procedures are consistent with those implemented by the existing regional and State public information network.

Depending on the size and nature of the incident, the JIC may be co-located with an existing EOC/Command Post or could be designated as an independent facility. A lead PIO, representing the lead agency for the response, will be assigned to the incident and maintain the following responsibilities:

- Coordinate information sharing among the larger PIO network.
- Develop and distribute materials to the general public and media partners.
- Implement information clearance processes set by the IC.
- Schedule media briefings in a designated location away from the EOC and other emergency operations.

*Public Information and Dissemination*

Designated personnel, public officials, and/or response staff will inform and involve appropriate stakeholders, subject matter experts, and other technical staff during the initial stages of a response.

Support activities of the lead PIO and other public information staff include:

- Creation and dissemination of key messages and incident updates to public and media partners (following review and clearance processes set forth by the IC, or designee).
- Activation and staffing of a JIC (which may include appointing a JIC Manager).
- Development of fact sheets and situation updates for internal staff use.
Designation of a spokesperson, alternate spokesperson, and supporting subject matter experts, if needed.

- Development and distribution of news releases, status updates, and other emergency information through news conferences, websites, newspapers, television stations, radio stations, email, and emergency hotlines.

Public information can be disseminated during an emergency in a number of ways. The Oregon Emergency Response System will be used to provide key information regarding the incident(s) to the first responder community and key partners. Media partners play a significant role in sharing and disseminating information to the public and among private-sector and governmental entities. Curry County will adopt and incorporate the principles of the public information system set forth by the National Incident Management System (NIMS). A “virtual JIC” system may also be utilized. This is a centralized electronic database that can serve as a tool for sharing information among the PIO network. Designated PIOs and support staff in a variety of remote locations can communicate with each other in this format.

*Evacuation Information*

The PIO will ensure that evacuation information is disseminated to the media on a timely basis. Instructions such as traffic routes to be followed, location of temporary reception centers, and situation updates will be issued to the public as information becomes available.

### 5.2 Phases of Emergency Management

#### 5.2.1 Mitigation

- Conduct hazard awareness programs.
- Coordinate with media.

#### 5.2.2 Preparedness

- Conduct public education programs.
- Prepare emergency information in the form of pre-made bulletins, alerts and guidance for possible release during emergencies.

#### 5.2.3 Response

- Develop public information for release.
- Coordinate rumor control.
- Schedule news conferences including photo opportunities, interviews, and tours.
Maintain a callback system with media.

5.2.4 Recovery
- Provide public information.
- Compile record of events.
- Assess effectiveness of information and education program.

6 Direction and Control

6.1 General
During disaster incidents, an IC and/or EOC Director may be assigned who, in turn, may designate a person as the PIO. All emergency disaster information will be coordinated through this position. He or she may operate from the EOC and will function as a member of the Incident Command System staff.

6.2 Educational Programs
Public education programs involve a variety of activities. The media should be provided with information on new developments affecting emergency management activities. Thus, much information reaches the public via television, radio, and newspapers. Lectures and other presentations are often requested by various organizations, presenting another opportunity for public education. Educational brochures and films are also distributed to the general public and organizations.

7 Continuity of Government
- Lines of succession to each department head are drawn according to the standard operating procedures (SOPs) established by each department.
- Should the PIO be unavailable, absent, or incapacitated for any reason, the IC (or designee) may act as the PIO for the duration of the incident.

8 Emergency Support Function Development and Maintenance
- The BOC, with support from the County Emergency Services Coordinator, is responsible for maintaining this annex.
- Each agency will develop SOPs that address assigned tasks.
9 Supporting Plans and Procedures
The following plans and procedures are currently in place:

- Curry County Public Health Emergency Plan.
- National Response Framework, ESF 15 – External Affairs

10 Appendices
None at this time.
Incident Annexes
IA 1 – Severe Weather/Landslide
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1 Description
Curry County has a history of regular wind storms, sometimes accompanied by tidal surges. These usually occur during the winter storm season. These events sometimes cause power outages, interruptions in telephone service, the closure of portions of Highway 101, and damage to homes and businesses. Evacuations are not normally necessary.

When the seas are driven by wind, tidal surges can affect the following areas:

- The RV Park at Brookings Harbor (Low-lying areas of Brookings, including motels at the harbor)
- Certain residential areas of Port Orford
- The Wedderburn area and lower Rogue River mouth (beachfront homes and condos in Gold Beach)
- RV Park at Hunter Creek
- Winchuck River mouth area
- Arizona Beach RV Park area

This annex has been developed by the Curry County Emergency Management Organization (EMO) to provide guidance to emergency response personnel in coordinating response to landslide/earth movement incidents. Curry County has many areas that are prone to landslides. These events normally happen during the wet winter months when the soil is saturated with rainwater. The Curry County EMO has assigned the responsibility for coordination of activities related to this annex to the Curry County Sheriff/Emergency Services Director.

2 Legal Authorities
This section describes which agencies have legal authority to act during a disaster and how that authority will be exercised should such a disaster occur.

- The Board of County Commissioners has the authority to declare a State of Emergency in the County and the responsibility to request a State or Federal declaration if appropriate.
Law enforcement has the authority to order evacuations and enforce perimeters.

3 Concept of Operations

3.1 Severe Weather

The following guidelines will assist the Curry County EMO to respond to wind storms and tidal surges:

- Upon notification of possible storm conditions, maintain contact with Oregon Emergency Management (OEM) in Salem. OEM maintains constant contact with the Weather Service Forecast Office in Portland and in Medford at 541-776-4326.

- Activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) if threat warrants. Establish a damage assessment capability, if necessary.

- Alert appropriate emergency responders, and brief key County and city officials.

- Disseminate emergency information to the public via the guidelines of the Public Information section. Include information on safety measures to be taken.

- Alert utilities to stand by with repair teams.

- Be prepared to close Highway 101 from Battle Rock to Humbug State Park, at the Rogue River Bridge, and at other locations if necessary. Close other highways to public use, if appropriate. Coordinate with the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) concerning State highways and with the Curry County Road Department and the Sheriff’s office concerning County roads. Coordinate with cities within their jurisdictions.

- Maintain contact with on-scene sources of information.

- Remove debris from highways to allow the passage of emergency vehicles.

- Continue to provide emergency information to the public.

- Provide temporary emergency housing and feeding to the public if necessary due to power outages.

- Work with utilities to re-establish power and telephone service to critical facilities.
3.2 Landslides

The following guidelines will assist the County in responding to landslides:

- Continue to provide emergency information to the public.

- Most landslide incidents will involve small areas for any single incident. Most of these incidents will be handled by the local emergency responders within the affected area.

- Shelter and feeding will likely be needed if the landslide has affected homes and businesses. Consult the Shelter/Feeding section for guidance on this process.

- Coordination with road repair agencies such as ODOT, and Curry County Road Department will be necessary if the landslide has closed or threatens to close any roadways.

- Safety of responders is of the utmost importance. If the landslide is still unstable, extreme caution is advised. Conditions may require that responders wait for conditions to stabilize before working in the area.

- Responders must be aware that new landslides can happen without warning and are much more likely to do so near a recent landslide.

- Utility companies must be notified of the landslide conditions and what, if any, of their equipment is threatened or damaged. Utility personnel will be very useful in determining safety at the scene. They will be able to assist with power lines and related equipment.

- Utilize the rescue capabilities of the local fire department to rescue trapped persons. Those small fire agencies that do not have rescue equipment themselves do have mutual aid agreements that will allow another agency with this equipment to respond. There are no areas within Curry County where rescue equipment is unavailable.

- Utilize Search and Rescue for locating missing persons and for rescue efforts. They are trained and well equipped.

- Communication capability is critical to the success of the operation. This capability must be restored as soon as possible after disruption.

- If homes and businesses are involved, size up the situation and advise dispatch accordingly. Request that dispatch notify medical resources (hospitals, ambulance service, doctors offices). Try to determine the number of victims and their conditions as soon as possible.
If the landslide is going to isolate a community for more than two to three days, Public Health will assess the need for medical and pharmaceutical support to the area.

4 Considerations and Implementation Responsibilities

4.1 Damage Assessment and Incident Stabilization

Damage assessment will take place in two phases: 1) the initial assessment, to determine general impact and damage to vital facilities and resources and provide a brief overview of impact on citizens and businesses; and 2) subsequent, in-depth assessments to determine the full extent of damage and the financial implications for disaster declarations and disaster assistance. Priorities in the initial assessment will be the restoration of emergency response and direction and control capability and the saving of lives.

The initial damage assessment survey should be completed as soon as possible, since it will provide the supporting documentation for a disaster declaration and establish a base for the secondary assessment process.

4.2 Shelter and Family Referral Services

If temporary lodging is needed, the American Red Cross (ARC) will activate, publish information concerning shelters, and manage shelter operations. It is critical that all relief efforts to shelter and feed citizens must be a coordinated effort between the ARC and all affected communities.

4.3 Evacuations

Prior to a Disaster or Emergency Declaration, the Sheriff or State or local municipal law enforcement operating under the Incident Command System have the authority to order evacuations if the situation is imminently critical. Upon Disaster Declaration, the County has the responsibility to order appropriate citizen evacuations utilizing the Sheriff or State or local municipal law enforcement or other emergency response personnel as deemed appropriate.

4.4 Communication

If power or telephone service is disrupted as a result of severe weather, it will be critical to the recovery to establish emergency communication. The most logical source of communication will be the local Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services/Amateur Radio Emergency Services organization. They are established to provide portable and self-sustained amateur radio communication that can link critical sites such as the EOC, shelters, and hospitals, as well as any other critical facilities that may be needed.
5 Information to the Public

Agencies involved in the response to the emergency will develop appropriate instructions to the public concerning actions to protect life and property. Curry County will establish a Public Information Officer when requested or it is deemed appropriate in order to facilitate the release of information to the public. In addition, these agencies will provide information and guidance to the EOC Public Information function during EOC activation.

6 Appendices

- Appendix 1    Severe Weather Incident Checklist
**Appendix 1  Severe Weather/Landslide Incident Checklist**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase of Activity</th>
<th>Action Items</th>
<th>Supplemental Information</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRE-INCIDENT PHASE</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>☐ Continue to maintain and revise, as needed, applicable response plans pertaining to severe weather and landslides, including the EOP and supporting procedures/plans.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>☐ Monitor weather and flood reports.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>☐ Pre-designate evacuation routes and alternate routes for areas vulnerable to landslides or other hazards relating to severe weather.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>☐ Conduct pre-incident planning for sheltering and evacuation related to severe weather and landslides.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>☐ Prepare map(s) and scripts for use by local television station(s) during emergency broadcasts. Include release instructions.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Prepare radio messages for use by local radio stations during emergency broadcasts. Include release instructions.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>☐ Have personnel participate in necessary training and exercises, as determined by Emergency Management in coordination with lead agencies and coordinators.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>☐ Participate in County severe weather and landslide preparedness activities, seeking understanding of interactions with participating agencies in a severe weather scenario.</td>
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<td>☐ Ensure that emergency contact lists are updated and establish a pre-event duty roster allowing for 24/7 operational support for the County EOC.</td>
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<td>☐ Ensure that landslide and flood response equipment and personnel inventories are current for the County. Test and maintain response and communications equipment. Keep a stock of necessary response supplies.</td>
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<td>☐ Inform County Emergency Management of any major developments that could adversely affect response operations (e.g., personnel shortages, loss of firefighting equipment, etc.).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>☐ Work with the County planning department to establish appropriate infrastructure protection measures in landslide-/flood-prone areas.</td>
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<td>Phase of Activity</td>
<td>Action Items</td>
<td>Supplemental Information</td>
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<tr>
<td>RESPONSE PHASE</td>
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<td>1. Provide public safety information and educational programs regarding emergency preparedness and response.</td>
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<td>2. Activate the EOP when severe weather and/or landslides incidents pose threats to the County.</td>
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<td>3. Activate the appropriate EOCs and establish Incident Command. For larger events that cross multiple jurisdictions, establish a Unified Command. City and/or County EOCs may be staffed. Staffing levels vary with the complexity and needs of the response. At a minimum, the IC, all Section Chiefs, the Resource Coordinator, and management support positions will most likely be needed.</td>
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<td>4. Estimate emergency staffing levels and request personnel support.</td>
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<td>5. Ensure that action is taken to protect personnel and emergency equipment from possible damage by severe weather, landslides, or floodwaters.</td>
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<td>6. Develop work assignments for ICS positions (recurring).</td>
<td>ICS Form 203: Organization Assignment List</td>
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<td>7. Notify supporting agencies as well as the County Commissioners.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>a.</strong> Identify local, County, and regional agencies/entities that may be able to mobilize resources to support local response efforts and EOC staffing.</td>
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<td><strong>b.</strong> Determine the type, scope, and extent of the incident (recurring). Verify reports and obtain estimates of the area that may be affected. Obtain status of impacts within the County.</td>
<td>ICS Form 209: Incident Status Summary</td>
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<td><strong>a.</strong> Notify command staff, support agencies, adjacent jurisdictions, agency leads/coordinators, and liaisons of any situational changes.</td>
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<td><strong>b.</strong> Develop and initiate shift rotation plans, including briefing of replacements during shift changes.</td>
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<td><strong>a.</strong> Dedicate time during each shift to preparing for shift change briefings.</td>
<td>ICS Form 201: Incident Briefing</td>
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<td><strong>b.</strong> Confirm or establish communications links among local and County EOCs and other agency operations centers. Confirm operable phone numbers and verify the functionality of alternate communications resources.</td>
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<td>Phase of Activity</td>
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<td>Ensure that all required notifications have been completed. Consider other local, County, and regional agencies/entities that may be affected by the incident. Notify them of the status.</td>
<td>Local, agency, and facility-specific SOPs</td>
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<td>Manage and coordinate interagency functions. Providing multi-agency coordination is the primary goal. Assimilate into a Unified Command structure if the scope of the incident so dictates.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Implement local plans and procedures for severe weather, landslide, and/or flood operations. Ensure that copies of all documents are available to response personnel. Implement agency-specific protocols and SOPs.</td>
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<td>Obtain current and forecasted weather to project potential damage and determine the affected area (recurring).</td>
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<td>Determine the need to conduct evacuations and sheltering activities (recurring).</td>
<td>ESF 6 of the County EOP</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Determine the need for additional resources and request them as necessary through appropriate channels (recurring).</td>
<td>Chapter 1 of the County EOP</td>
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<td>Submit a request for an emergency/disaster declaration, as applicable.</td>
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<td>Activate MAAs. Activation includes placing backup teams on standby and alerting resource suppliers with potential needs as well as current needs.</td>
<td>ICS Resource Tracking Forms</td>
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<td>Develop plans and procedures for registering mutual aid and other first responders as they arrive on the scene and receive deployment orders.</td>
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<td>Establish a Joint Information Center and designate a lead PIO for the County.</td>
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<td>Formulate emergency public information messages and media responses, utilizing “one message, many voices” concepts (recurring).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Public information will be reviewed by the IC (or designee). Information will be approved for release by the IC and Lead PIO before dissemination to the public.</td>
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</table>
## Severe Weather/Landslide Incident Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase of Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Record all EOC and individual personnel activities (recurring). All assignments, person(s) responsible, and actions taken should be documented in logbooks.</td>
<td>EOC Planning Section job action guide</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Record all incoming and outgoing messages (recurring). All messages, and the names of those sending or receiving, them should be documented as part of the EOC log.</td>
<td>ICS Form 209: Incident Status Summary</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Develop situation reports (recurring). At regular intervals, the EOC Director and staff will assemble a situation report.</td>
<td>ICS Form 202: Incident Objectives</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Develop and update the IAP (recurring). This document is developed by the Planning Section and approved by the IC. The IAP should be discussed at regular intervals and modified as the situation changes.</td>
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<td>Implement objectives and tasks outlined in the IAP (recurring).</td>
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<td>Coordinate with private-sector partners as needed.</td>
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<td>Ensure that all reports of injuries, deaths, and major equipment damage accrued during response activities are communicated to the IC and/or the Safety Officer.</td>
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<td>Ensure an orderly demobilization of emergency operations in accordance with current demobilization plans.</td>
<td>ICS Form 221 - Demobilization Plan</td>
</tr>
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<td>Once the threat to public safety is eliminated, conduct cleanup and recovery operations.</td>
<td>ESF 14 – Long-Term Community Recovery and COOP/COG Plans</td>
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<td>Activate, if necessary, the appropriate recovery strategies, and COOP/COG plans.</td>
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<td>Release mutual aid resources as soon as possible.</td>
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<tr>
<td>RECOVERY/DEMOBILIZATION PHASE</td>
<td>Conduct a post-event debriefing to identify success stories, opportunities for improvement, and development of the After Action Report/Improvement Plan.</td>
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<td>Deactivate/demobilize the EOCs, agency operations centers, and command posts.</td>
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<td>Correct response deficiencies reflected in the Improvement Plan.</td>
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<td>Revise any applicable emergency response plans based on the success stories and/or lessons learned during the response.</td>
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### Severe Weather/Landslide Incident Checklist

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase of Activity</th>
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|                   | ☐ Submit valuable success stories and/or lessons learned to the Lessons Learned Information Sharing website (www.llis.gov) | }
IA 2 – Earthquake
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   Appendix 2 Mercalli and Richter Scales ................................................................. xiv
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1 Description

The earthquake hazard for Curry County has only recently been recognized. Curry County sits on a geologically active fault system known as the Cascadia Subduction Zone. It has been shown that this subduction zone has generated very large earthquakes in the past and will likely do so in the future. Due to the unpredictability of earthquake events, there will be little or no warning of such an incident. It must also be recognized that in the event of a strong earthquake, a tsunami will most likely be generated and will arrive along the Curry County coast anywhere from 5 to 30 minutes after the earthquake that generated it. Refer to Incident Annex 10 of this plan for guidance on this hazard. The main differences between a tsunami generated locally and one generated some distance away is the amount of warning time and the size of the tsunami. The earthquake that strikes Curry County will likely generate a tsunami that will be much larger than any that the area has thus far experienced and will arrive without any time for warning the potentially affected populations.

A powerful subduction zone earthquake will very likely cause bridge failures, landslides, road buckling, and other problems that will impede or prevent emergency vehicles from responding to the disaster for some time. It will be incumbent upon all responders to coordinate with road repair agencies to open the affected roads as soon as possible.

Safety information will need to be disseminated to the public due to the likelihood of damaged buildings and other structures. There will likely be aftershocks that will cause more damage and may cause collapse of previously weakened structures.

In addition to structural damage to bridges, buildings, utilities, and communications systems, an earthquake of 6.0–8.0 on the Richter scale may be expected to result in:

- Additional natural/environmental emergencies such as floods and landslides.
- Industrial/technological emergencies such as fires, explosions, and hazardous materials incidents.
- Disruption of vital services such as water, sewer, power, gas, and transportation.
- Damage to, and disruption of, emergency response facilities, resources, and systems.
- Civil and political emergencies, such as looting.
2 Legal Authorities
This section describes which agencies have legal authority to act during a disaster and how that authority will be exercised should such a disaster occur.

- The Board of Commissioners has the authority to declare a State of Emergency within the County and the responsibility to request a State or Federal declaration if appropriate.
- Law enforcement has the authority to order evacuations and enforce perimeters.

3 Concept of Operations
- Evacuation of tsunami inundation zones needs to be the first priority following a major local earthquake.
- Law enforcement has the authority to order evacuations and enforce perimeters.
- Activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), and establish damage assessment capability if possible.
- Assess damage to 9-1-1 centers and re-establish this service as soon as possible. This is important even if telephone lines aren’t working because these centers have paging capability for all of the response agencies in their jurisdictions. This paging capability will be useful for at least 8 to 10 hours (until the pager batteries are depleted, assuming no re-charge capability).
- Notify Oregon Emergency Management and keep them updated on the emergency as information becomes available.
- Activate amateur radio groups Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)/Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)/Pelican Bay Amateur Radio Club to establish emergency communication capability.
- Alert appropriate emergency responders, and brief key officials.
- Coordination between the Emergency Management Organization, Curry County Road Department and Oregon Department of Transportation will be vital and cannot be overstated.
- Establish and maintain contact with on-scene responders and other sources of information.
- Remove debris from roadways to allow passage of emergency vehicles and passage of displaced persons to shelter, and feeding locations.
Work with other affected agencies to: provide shelter and feeding of displaced persons (American Red Cross [ARC]); provide health services to those in need (hospitals, ambulances, doctors offices etc.); provide rescue and emergency extrication services as needed (fire departments, Search and Rescue); and provide transportation to those in need.

Public Health will work with shelter facilities to ensure safe food handling, potable water, and sanitation stations.

Coordinate with local utility companies to restore service to vital facilities.

Provide emergency information to the public using the guidelines established under Emergency Support Function (ESF) 15 of this plan. Include safety information due to the fact that there are likely to be damaged, weakened buildings, and aftershocks.

Provide appropriate emergency reports to Oregon Emergency Management on a timely basis to help assure proper assistance from the State of Oregon and the Federal Government (Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA]).

Restore Curry County government to functional status as soon as possible.

Be prepared to furnish liaison persons for disaster relief agencies such as FEMA, ARC, OEM, and others.

### 4 Considerations and Implementation Responsibilities

#### 4.1 Damage Assessment and Incident Stabilization

Damage assessment will take place in two phases: 1) the initial assessment, to determine general impact and damage to vital facilities and resources and provide a brief overview of impact on citizens and businesses; and 2) subsequent, in-depth assessments to determine the full extent of damage and the financial implications for disaster declarations and disaster assistance. Priorities in the initial assessment will be the restoration of emergency response and direction and control capability, and the saving of lives.

#### 4.1.1 Initial Damage Assessment

An aerial survey of the County should be performed as soon as possible after the initial shock. The results of this survey will facilitate further damage assessment on the ground. Local building officials will direct damage assessment on vital facilities according to their assigned branches.
The initial damage assessment should be augmented by “windshield” surveys and citizen reports, in order to provide an estimate of numbers of private homes and businesses affected.

This survey should be completed as soon as possible, since it will provide the supporting documentation for a disaster declaration and establish a base for the secondary assessment process.

Local building officials have the authority to condemn a structure as unsafe for occupation following an earthquake.

An assessment of damage to utilities, and evaluation of the immediate needs of the population, especially water and sanitation services, should be performed as soon as possible.

Potable water is a major concern following an earthquake. Power and gas for heating may also be extremely important, depending upon the season.

4.2 Shelter and Family Referral Services
If temporary lodging is needed due to earthquake, the ARC will activate, publish information concerning shelters, and manage shelter operations. It is critical that all relief efforts to shelter and feed citizens must be a coordinated effort between the ARC and all affected communities.

4.3 Evacuations
Prior to a Disaster or Emergency Declaration, the Sheriff or state or local municipal law enforcement operating under the Incident Command System have the authority to order evacuations if the situation is imminently critical. Upon disaster declaration, the County has the responsibility to order appropriate citizen evacuations utilizing the Sheriff or state or local municipal law enforcement or other emergency response personnel as deemed appropriate.

4.4 Public Health
The County Public Health Department will take the lead in issues of sanitation, potable water supply, and infectious disease caused by victims of the earthquake. It must be assumed that municipal water sources will be disrupted, with the potential for contamination of drinking water caused by sewage and other sources of infestation. Garbage and other forms of refuse could begin to back up causing additional health concerns.

4.5 Utilities
The potential for disruption of utilities is high during a major earthquake. Appendix 1 outlines a pre-established determination of focus for restoration
efforts. When all else fails, restoration priority will focus first on protection of life, followed by property, and, finally, the environment.

4.6 Search and Rescue
If there is an earthquake sufficiently intense to cause buildings to collapse, every reasonable effort should be made to determine if these buildings were occupied and, if so, efforts coordinated with qualified emergency personnel to locate any potential survivors. Additionally, if citizens are isolated due to collapsed bridges or other structures, every effort should be made to rescue these individuals as soon as is feasible.

4.7 Communication
If power or telephone service is disrupted as a result of the earthquake, it will be critical to the recovery to establish emergency communication. The most logical source of communication will be the local RACES/ARES organization. They are established to provide portable and self-sustained Ham radio communication that can link critical sites such as the EOC, shelters, hospitals, and any other critical facilities that may be needed.

5 Information to the Public
Agencies involved in the response to the emergency will develop appropriate instructions to the public concerning actions to protect life and property. Curry County will establish a Public Information Officer when requested or it is deemed appropriate to facilitate the release of information to the public. In addition, these agencies will provide information and guidance to the EOC Public Information function during EOC activation.

6 Appendices
- Appendix 1 Incident Stabilization/Restoration Priorities
- Appendix 2 Mercalli and Richter Scales
- Appendix 3 Earthquake Incident Checklist
Appendix 1  Incident Stabilization/Restoration Priorities

Restoration will focus first on protection of life, followed by property, and, finally the environment. Specific items may change based on the situation facing the decision makers at any given moment. The following lists are meant to be general guidelines.

Facilities

- 911 System, EOC, hospitals
- Fire stations
- ARC shelters, (e.g., schools, elementary through university)
- Water treatment plant
- Nursing homes and other congregate care facilities

Communication

- Emergency Alert System radio station phones on essential circuits data lines
- EOC communications services
- RACES/ARES located at various locations throughout Curry County

Transportation

- Primary roads and buses/routes, freight service, ambulances, collector streets, private autos
- Evacuation assistance

Personnel

- Workers essential to recovery actions

Water

- Potable water
- Fire suppression, sanitation
THE PRIORITIES REFLECTED IN THIS DIAGRAM ARE GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR RETURNING THE COUNTY TO OPERATIONAL AND ECONOMIC NORMALCY
Appendix 2  Mercalli and Richter Scales

The modified Mercalli and Richter scales are methods for measuring earthquakes. The Mercalli scale measures the intensity of an earthquake, and gives a rough idea of the amount and types of damage that may result at each level. The Richter scale measures magnitude, or the amount of energy released from an earthquake, but makes no direct estimate of damages. Each level, or point, in the Richter scale is 10 times more powerful than the previous point. For example, a 6-point earthquake is ten times more powerful than a 5, and 100 times more powerful than a 4.

Soil and rock type, and distance from the epicenter, as well as the quake’s magnitude affect damage caused by an earthquake.

Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale

I.  Not felt, except by a very few under especially favorable circumstances.
II. Felt by only a few persons, especially on upper floors of buildings. Delicately suspended objects may swing.
III. Felt quite noticeably indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings, but may not be recognized as an earthquake. Standing motor vehicles may rock slightly. Vibration like the passing of a truck.
IV. During the day, felt indoors by many; outdoors by few. At night, some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed, walls make creaking sound. Sensation like heavy truck striking building. Standing motor vehicles rocked noticeably.
V.  Felt by nearly everyone; if at night, many awakened. Some dishes, windows, etc. broken. Some cracked plaster. Unstable objects overturned. Disturbance of trees, poles, and other tall objects sometimes noticed. Pendulum clocks may stop.
VI. Felt by all. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster or damaged chimneys. Damage slight.
VII. Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary structures; considerable in poorly built or badly designed structures. Some chimneys broken. Noticed by people driving motor vehicles.
VIII. Damage slight in specially designed structures, considerable damage or partial collapse in ordinary substantial buildings; great damage in poorly built structures. Panel walls thrown out of frame structures. Factory stacks, columns, monuments, and walls toppled. Heavy furniture
overturned. Some evidence of ground movement; changes in well water. Persons driving motor vehicles disturbed.


XII Damage total. Waves seen on ground surfaces. Lines of sight and level distorted. Objects thrown upward into air.

The following table illustrates the approximate relationships between magnitude (Richter scale) and intensity (Mercalli), and the approximate radius of perceptibility:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Richter Scale</th>
<th>Mercalli</th>
<th>Scale Radius</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1–111</td>
<td>15 Miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>IV–V</td>
<td>30 Miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>VI–VI</td>
<td>170 Miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>VIII–IX</td>
<td>125 Miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>X–XI</td>
<td>250 Miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>XII</td>
<td>450 Miles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These relationships are approximate. An earthquake of 6 on the Richter scale could result in a Mercalli measurement either below or above the VIII–IX range, depending upon depth of focus, distance from the epicenter, and soil and rock types.
## Appendix 3  Earthquake Incident Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase of Activity</th>
<th>Action Items</th>
<th>Supplemental Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRE-INCIDENT PHASE</td>
<td>✕ Continue to maintain and revise, as needed, applicable response plans pertaining to earthquakes and other seismic activity including the EOP and supporting procedures and plans.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✕ Pre-designate evacuation routes and alternate routes for areas vulnerable to earthquakes.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✕ Conduct pre-incident planning for sheltering and evacuation related to earthquakes. This information will supplement ESF 1 and ESF 6.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Prepare map(s) and script to be used on local television station(s) for emergency broadcast. Include release instructions.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Prepare radio messaging to be used by local radio stations for emergency broadcast.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✕ Have personnel participate in necessary training and exercises, as determined by Emergency Management.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✕ Participate in earthquake preparedness activities, seeking understanding of interactions with participating agencies in an earthquake scenario.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✕ Ensure that emergency contact lists are updated and establish a pre-event duty roster allowing for 24/7 operational support for the County and City EOCs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✕ Ensure that earthquake response equipment and personnel inventories are updated. Test and maintain response and communications equipment. Keep a stock of necessary response supplies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✕ Inform Emergency Management of any major developments that could adversely affect response operations (e.g., personnel shortages, loss of firefighting equipment, etc.).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✕ Work with the planning department and local planning commissions to establish appropriate infrastructure protection measures in landslide-prone areas.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Implement seismic inspection procedures on a regular basis and incorporate improvements to structures while also updating appropriate mitigation plans.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Earthquake Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase of Activity</th>
<th>Action Items</th>
<th>Supplemental Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RESPONSE PHASE</strong></td>
<td><strong>Provide public safety information and educational programs regarding emergency preparedness and response.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Activate the EOP when earthquake and/or seismic incidents pose threats.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Activate the appropriate EOCs and establish Incident Command. For larger events that cross multiple jurisdictions, establish a Unified Command. A city and/or the County EOC may be staffed. Staffing levels vary with the complexity and needs of the response. At a minimum, the IC, all Section Chiefs, the Resource Coordinator, and management support positions will most likely be needed.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Estimate emergency staffing levels and request personnel support.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Ensure that action is taken to protect personnel and emergency equipment from possible damage by earthquake, also being cognizant of aftershocks.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Develop work assignments for ICS positions (recurring).</strong></td>
<td><strong>ICS Form 203: Organization Assignment List</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Notify supporting agencies.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Identify local, regional, state, and Federal agencies/entities that may be able to mobilize resources to support local response efforts and EOC staffing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Determine the type, scope, and extent of the incident (recurring). Verify reports and obtain estimates of the area that may be affected. Obtain status of impacts within the jurisdiction.</strong></td>
<td><strong>ICS Form 209: Incident Status Summary.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Notify command staff, support agencies, adjacent jurisdictions, ESF leads/coordinators, and liaisons of any situational changes.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Develop and initiate shift rotation plans, including briefing of replacements during shift changes.</strong></td>
<td><strong>ICS Form 201: Incident Briefing</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Dedicate time during each shift to preparing for shift change briefings.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Confirm or establish communications links among local and county EOCs, other AOCs, and the state ECC. Confirm operable phone numbers and verify functionality of alternate communications resources.</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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## Earthquake Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase of Activity</th>
<th>Action Items</th>
<th>Supplemental Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Ensure all required notifications have been completed. Consider other local, regional, tribal, state, and Federal agencies/entities that may be affected by the incident. Notify them of the status.</td>
<td>Established emergency contact lists maintained at the EOC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Manage and coordinate interagency functions. Providing multi-agency coordination is the primary goal. Assimilate into a Unified Command structure if the scope of the incident so dictates.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Implement local plans and procedures for earthquake operations. Ensure copies of all documents are available to response personnel. Implement agency-specific protocols and standard operating procedures.</td>
<td>Local, agency, and facility-specific Standard Operating Procedures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Conduct and obtain current damage reports and determine the affected area (recurring).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Determine the need to conduct evacuations and sheltering activities (recurring). Evacuation activities will be coordinated among ESF-1 (Transportation), ESF-5 (Emergency Management), ESF-6 (Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services), and ESF-15 (Public Information and External Affairs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Determine the need for additional resources and request as necessary through appropriate channels (recurring).</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Submit a request for emergency/disaster declaration, as applicable.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Activate mutual aid agreements. Activation includes placing backup teams on standby and alerting resource suppliers about potential needs as well as current needs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Coordinate resource access, deployment, and storage in the operational area. Resources to coordinate include equipment, personnel, facilities, supplies, procedures, and communications. Track resources as they are dispatched and/or used.</td>
<td>ICS Resource Tracking Forms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Develop plans and procedures for registering mutual aid and other first responders as they arrive on the scene and receive deployment orders.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Establish a Joint Information Center and designate a lead PIO for the jurisdiction.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Earthquake Checklist

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Formulate emergency public information messages and media responses utilizing “one message, many voices” concepts <em>(recurring)</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public information will be reviewed by the Incident Commander or designee. Information will be approved for release by the Incident Commander and lead PIO prior to dissemination to the public.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Record all EOC and individual personnel activities <em>(recurring)</em>. All assignments, person(s) responsible, and actions taken should be documented in logbooks.</td>
<td>EOC Planning Section job action guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Record all incoming and outgoing messages <em>(recurring)</em>. All messages, and the person sending/receiving them, should be documented as part of the EOC log.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Develop and deliver situation reports <em>(recurring)</em>. At regular intervals the IC/EOC Manager and staff will assemble a situation report.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Develop and update the Incident Action Plan (IAP) <em>(recurring)</em>. This document is developed by the Planning Section and approved by the Incident Commander. The IAP should be discussed at regular intervals and modified as the situation changes.</td>
<td>ICS Form 202: Incident Objectives</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Implement objectives and tasks outlined in the IAP <em>(recurring)</em>.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Coordinate with private sector partners as needed.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ensure all reports of injuries, deaths, and major equipment damage accrued during response activities are communicated to the IC and/or the Safety Officer.</td>
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</table>
# Earthquake Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase of Activity</th>
<th>Action Items</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ensure an orderly demobilization of emergency operations in accordance with current demobilization plans.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Once the threat the public safety is eliminated, conduct and/or coordinate cleanup and recovery operations.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Activate, if necessary, the appropriate recovery strategies, continuity of operations plans, and/or continuity of government plans.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECOVERY/DEMOBILIZATION PHASE</td>
<td>Release mutual aid resources as soon as possible.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conduct a post-event debriefing to identify success stories, opportunities for improvement, and development of the After Action Report/Improvement Plan.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deactivate/demobilize EOCs, AOCs, and command posts.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Correct response deficiencies reflected in the IP.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Revise any applicable emergency response plans based on the success stories and/or lessons learned during the response.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Submit valuable success stories and/or lessons learned to the Lessons Learned Information Sharing website (<a href="http://www.llis.gov">www.llis.gov</a>)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IA 3 – Major Fire
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# Table of Contents

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3 Situation and Assumptions ......................................................................................................................... v
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10 Appendices ................................................................................................................................................. vii
    Appendix 1 Major Fire Incident Checklist ............................................................................................... ix
1 Purpose
The purpose of Incident Annex 4 is to provide for a rapid and effective warning and response to a major fire such as a wildland fire.

2 Policies and Agreements
None at this time.

3 Situation and Assumptions

3.1 Situation
- The majority of lands within Curry County are forests. The primary fire hazard is within these lands. Wildland fires on national forest lands are the direct responsibility of the U. S. Forest Service. The Coos Forest Protective Association protects all other forest lands.

- All structural fires will be the responsibility of the authority having jurisdiction.

- A major fire may impact the area population, either by displacement, damage to property, injury, death, or service disruption. Roads may become crowded with fire apparatus. Residents may attempt to remove personal property from buildings threatened by an advancing fire. Animals within the advancing fire area also require special attention and evacuation.

3.2 Assumptions
- All fire services are prepared, either individually or collectively, to meet the requirements that a major wildland or structural fire presents.

- Residents will protect their homes and structures.

- Residents will abide by standby and evacuation orders expeditiously.
4 Concept of Operations

Areas in Curry County most at risk to fires in rural/forest interface are developed areas on the Chetco, Elk, Rogue, Pistol, Winchuck, and Sixes Rivers. Normally, State and Federal firefighters have no obligation or authorization to fight structural fires in developed areas like these adjoining the forested lands they do protect.

The Curry County Emergency Management Organization has assigned the responsibility for coordinating the activities of this annex to the County Fire Chief who may direct fire suppression activities in Curry County, excepting those on State or Federal lands. In order to coordinate response to forest fires in Curry County on State or Federally protected lands, the County Fire Chief will serve as the liaison with State (Coos Forest Protective Association) and Federal firefighting officials.

Good communication is essential to the success of any attempt to fight a fire in the rural/forest interface. Finding two-way radio frequencies common to responding agencies involved is important. County fire agencies have multi-frequency radio capability and are available to respond under County-wide mutual aid pacts. Other common frequencies are the State Fire Net, an interagency fire net also known as the “State Fire Marshal frequency” or “HAZMAT” frequency, and the Curry County Fire Mutual Aid frequency.

To further ensure good communication, a responsible official from each agency involved should be at the Command Post or the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) at all times to make decisions for their agency.

Public Health will be responsible for providing the EOC with information regarding possible threats to the public at large such as air quality, water quality secondary to ash, and debris in surface water.

5 Direction and Control

During all fire events, the Incident Command System will be used. The Incident Commander will adapt the management structure to reflect the need and complexity of the incident. In accordance with the other annexes, this may include, but is not limited to, activating the EOC, establishing Unified Command, and requesting fire activities coordination by the County Fire Defense Board Chief.

6 Continuity of Government

Lines of succession to each department and agency head are drawn according to the standard operating procedures established by the department or agency.
7 Administration and Support
Every agency providing support will maintain records of the operations, including cost records that can be used after the emergency to obtain reimbursement from State or Federal sources.

8 Annex Development and Maintenance
The Curry County Fire Chief is responsible for maintaining this annex.

9 Supporting Plans and Procedures
- Curry County Emergency Operations Plan, ESF 4 – Firefighting
- State of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan, ESF 4 – Firefighting
- National Response Framework, ESF 4 - Firefighting

10 Appendices
- Appendix 1 Major Fire Incident Checklist
### Major Fire Incident Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase of Activity</th>
<th>Action Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRE-INcIDENT PHASE</td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="checklist" /> Arrange for personnel to participate in necessary training and exercises, as coordinated by County Emergency Management and Fire Districts or Departments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="checklist" /> Participate in County preparedness activities, seeking understanding of interactions with participating agencies in a major fire scenario.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="checklist" /> Ensure that emergency contact lists are current and establish a pre-event duty roster allowing for 24/7 operational support to the EOC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="checklist" /> Inform Emergency Management of any major developments that could adversely affect response operations (e.g., personnel shortages, loss of firefighting equipment, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESPONSE PHASE</td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="checklist" /> Establish Incident or Unified Command, as appropriate. Staffing levels vary with the complexity and needs of the response. At a minimum, IC, all Section Chiefs, the Resource Coordinator, and management support positions will likely be needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="checklist" /> Estimate emergency staffing levels and request personnel support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="checklist" /> Develop work assignments for ICS positions (recurring).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="checklist" /> Notify supporting fire services agencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="checklist" /> Identify local, regional, and/or State agencies that may be able to mobilize resources and staff to the EOC for support.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="checklist" /> Determine the scope and extent of the fire (recurring). Verify reports and obtain estimates of the area that may be affected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="checklist" /> Notify command staff, support agencies, adjacent jurisdictions, coordinators, and/or liaisons of any situational changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td><img src="image.png" alt="checklist" /> Develop and initiate shift rotation plans, including briefing of replacements during shift changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td><img src="image.png" alt="checklist" /> Dedicate time during each shift to prepare for shift change briefings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="checklist" /> Confirm or establish communications links among City EOCs, County EOC, and other agency operations center, as applicable. Confirm operable phone numbers and verify functionality of alternative communication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Supplemental Information**
- County EOP and agency-specific plans
- ICS Form 203-Organization Assignment List
- ICS Form 209-Incident Status Summary
- ICS Form 201-Incident Briefing.
### Major Fire Incident Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase of Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>equipment/channels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ensure that all required notifications have been completed. Consider other local, County, regional, State, and Federal agencies that may be affected by the incident. Notify them of the status.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The fire Chief assumes duties to direct resources for fires. In the event of multiple fire agencies responding to the incident, the Fire Defense Board Chief, acting as the Fire Services Coordinator, will be integrated into the Operations Section of the County EOC.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manage and coordinate interagency functions. Providing multi-agency coordination is the primary goal. Assimilate into a Unified Command structure if scope of response increases.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Implement local plans and procedures for fire operations. Implement agency-specific protocols and SOPs.</td>
<td>Agency-specific SOPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Obtain current and forecasted weather information to project potential spread of the fire (recurring).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Determine the need to conduct evacuations and sheltering activities (recurring).</td>
<td>ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Determine the need for additional resources and request them as necessary through appropriate channels (recurring).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Submit a request for a disaster/emergency declaration, as applicable.</td>
<td>Chapter 1 of the County EOC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Activate MAAs. Activation includes placing backup teams on standby and alerting resource suppliers of both potential and current needs.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Coordinate resource access, deployment, and storage in the operational area. Resources to coordinate include equipment, personnel, facilities, supplies, procedures, and communications. Track resources as they are dispatched and/or used.</td>
<td>ICS Resource Tracking Forms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Develop plans and procedures for registration of task fire forces/strike teams as they arrive on scene and receive deployment orders.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Establish a JIC.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Formulate emergency public information messages and media responses, utilizing “one message, many voices” concepts (recurring).</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Major Fire Incident Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase of Activity</th>
<th>Action Items</th>
<th>Supplemental Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public information focusing on fire prevention, control, and suppression will be reviewed by the Fire Chief (or designee). Information will be approved for release by the IC and Lead PIO prior to dissemination to the public.</td>
<td>EOC Planning Section job action guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Record all Incident/EOC and individual personnel activities (<em>recurring</em>). All assignments, person(s) responsible, and actions taken should be documented in logbooks.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Record all incoming and outgoing messages (<em>recurring</em>). All messages, and the names of those sending/receiving them, should be documented as part of the Incident/EOC log.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Produce situation reports (<em>recurring</em>). At regular intervals, the IC/EOC Director and staff will assemble a Situation Report.</td>
<td>ICS Form 209 - Incident Status Summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Develop an IAP (<em>recurring</em>). This document is developed by the Planning Section and approved by the IC. The IAP should be discussed at regular intervals and modified as the situation changes.</td>
<td>ICS Form 202 – Incident Objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Implement objectives and tasks outlined in the IAP (<em>recurring</em>).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Coordinate with private-sector partners as needed.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECOVERY/DEMOBILIZATION</td>
<td>Ensure that all reports of injuries, deaths, and major equipment damage due to fire response are communicated to the IC and/or Safety Officer.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ensure an orderly demobilization of emergency operations in accordance with current demobilization plans.</td>
<td>ICS Form 221 - Demobilization Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Release mutual aid resources as soon as possible.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Activate and implement applicable mitigation plans, community recovery procedures, and COOP/COG plans until normal daily operations can be completely restored.</td>
<td>Agency recovery plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conduct post-event debriefing to identify success stories, opportunities for improvement, and development of the After Action Report/Improvement Plan.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deactivate/demobilize the Incident/EOC.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Implement revisions to the EOP and supporting documents, based on lessons learned and best practices adopted during response.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Correct response deficiencies reflected in the Improvement Plan.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Submit valuable success stories and/or lessons learned to the Lessons Learned Information</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

IA 4-xi
## Major Fire Incident Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase of Activity</th>
<th>Action Items</th>
<th>Supplemental Information</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sharing website (<a href="http://www.llis.gov">www.llis.gov</a>)</td>
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</table>
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IA 4 – Flood (including Dam Failure)
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3 Concept of Operations ....................................................25-2
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  3.2 Dam Failures ....................................................................25-3

4 Considerations and Implementation .........................................25-4
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Agencies</th>
<th>Curry County Emergency Services</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supporting Agencies</td>
<td>All Curry County Agencies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Description

Flooding can occur in Curry County at any time during periods of steady and heavy rains, often in combination with snow melt. It can impact property along many rivers and streams, including, but not limited to Floras Creek, Hunter Creek, Elk River, Sixes River, Euchre Creek, Chetco River, Rogue River, Pistol River, and Winchuck River.

Curry County historically has not had a problem with dam failures. The only river that could be affected at this time by a dam failure is the Rogue River. The County has two water sources with dams, and both are undergoing removal process. There are some dams in the upper reaches of the Rogue River; however they are not located within the boundaries of Curry County.

The County participates in the National Flood Insurance Program, and conducts its land development in accordance with the guidelines established by that program. Flood insurance rate maps showing the anticipated levels of a 100-year flood event (100-year flood plain) are maintained by the Planning Department.

2 Legal Authorities

This section is describes which agencies have a legal authority to act during a disaster and how that authority will be exercised should such a disaster occur.

- The Board of Commissioners has the authority to declare a state of emergency within the County and the responsibility to request a State or Federal declaration if appropriate.

- The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Division of State Lands have the authority to manage all issues related to fish habitat and stream bank restoration.

- Law enforcement has the authority to order evacuations.

- County and municipal building departments have the authority to condemn structures damaged by the flood.

- The Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) and the Federal Highway Administration have the authority to close State and Federal highways and bridge structures.

- The Roads Department has authority to close streets and bridges within its jurisdiction.
The County Health Officer has broad authority over matters of public health.

Under Federal law, no one has the legal authority to force citizens to evacuate their homes against their will, unless they are obstructing emergency operations. Officials can, however, enforce an evacuation of public facilities, or places of business. In addition, law enforcement officers may arrest or take into protective custody persons who have violated an established perimeter or who interfere with responders.

3 Concept of Operations

3.1 Flooding

The following guidelines will assist the Curry County Emergency Management Organization (EMO) to respond to flood conditions:

- Upon notification of possible flood conditions, maintain flood watch with the Emergency Management Division in Salem. The Emergency Management Division maintains constant contact with the Weather Service River Forecast Office in Portland.

- If threat warrants, activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Review the EOP. If necessary, establish a damage assessment capability.

- Warn and brief key County officials.

- Notify radio stations and other news media of the threat and activate the Public Information Officer section.

- Notify key officials of all possibly threatened cities.

- Notify school officials for implementation of policy regarding student transportation. School buildings in Curry County are not directly at risk, but flooding can disrupt transportation routes, utilities, and other critical services.

- Notify the American Red Cross and Salvation Army.

- Analyze the flood plain based on predicted maximum flood stage to determine areas which may be affected. Maps that document projected 100-year flood levels are kept at the Emergency Services Office in Gold Beach and at the Brookings City Hall.

- Anticipate sanitary problems that may result from backed-up sewers, flooded lagoons, and outages at sewage pump stations.

- Anticipate the need for supplying potable water to affected areas.
Mobilize necessary emergency responders for evacuation operations.

If possible, have persons on scene maintain a river watch from a safe location. Establish two-way radio communications between the personnel and the EOC. Amateur Radio Emergency Services/Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services/Pelican Bay Amateur Radio Club amateur radio operators or persons living along the rivers may be asked to assist.

Evacuate areas before flood conditions make it difficult to do so.

As flooding occurs, conduct search and rescue operations, if necessary.

Declare a State of Emergency, if appropriate.

Keep the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) in Salem informed of the situation to provide lead-time for requests for assistance from the state. Report damage assessment information to OEM.

Begin debris clearance, bridge and road repair.

Work with the American Red Cross (ARC) or volunteer organizations to house and feed displaced persons.

Supply potable water, as necessary, to affected areas. The Westbrook Dairy, and the Port Orford, Brookings, and Langlois Fire Departments have potable water tankers. The County is also replete with local springs.

Curry County Public Health will initiate necessary sanitary and health actions and recommend any disease precautions to be implemented.

Establish security to prevent looting in affected areas.

Continue to provide information about the emergency to the public.

### 3.2 Dam Failures

The following guidelines will assist the Curry County EMO to respond to conditions resulting from a dam failure:

Establish security to prevent looting in affected areas.

It is most likely that a dam failure would occur as a secondary effect of another event such as an earthquake. Certain meteorological conditions could cause excessive runoff that could cause a dam to fail.
In the event of a catastrophic dam failure, an unknown amount of time will elapse before Curry County is notified. If time permits, an evacuation should be initiated. It will be imperative that coordination between the EMO and local responders along the Rogue River be utilized effectively.

Local responders, especially in Agness and surrounding areas, will be the first to observe any changes in local conditions. Communication will be critically important, both from a functional standpoint and from a safety standpoint. The Fire Departments will be crucial in this effort.

Consider utilizing the media for public notification.

Shelter and feeding will likely be needed for displaced persons. Consult the ESF 6 annex for additional information.

Many of the effects downstream from the failed dam will relate to the flood waters released.

Coordination with other affected parties will be necessary. One example might be the Port of Gold Beach. A large surge of water may require actions on their part to protect life and property within the port area.

4 Considerations and Implementation Responsibilities

Every type of disaster has unique related issues. This section is designed to point out the disaster specific issues or areas of consideration and what agency, private or governmental, is responsible to resolve that issue.

4.1 Shelter and Family Referral Services

If temporary lodging is needed due to flooding, the ARC will activate, publish information concerning shelters, and manage shelter operations. It is critical that all relief efforts to shelter and feed citizens must be coordinated between the ARC and all affected communities.

4.2 Evacuations

Prior to a Disaster or Emergency Declaration, the Sheriff or State or local municipal law enforcement operating under the Incident Command System have the authority to order evacuations if the situation is imminently critical. Upon Disaster Declaration, the County has the responsibility to order appropriate citizen evacuations utilizing the Sheriff, State or local municipal law enforcement, or other emergency response personnel as deemed appropriate.
4.3 Telephone Outages

Cellular telephones may not work when conventional telephone lines are lost. If the interruption to phone service promises to be lengthy or widespread, the emergency communication plan should be implemented. Alternative communication such as amateur radio organizations may be used to establish contact between the public and government facilities.

4.4 Debris Removal

Removal of flood-deposited debris from public roads/highways and associated culverts is the responsibility of the agency that is responsible for its maintenance. Care should be taken to ensure that debris removal efforts are coordinated with other agencies that may have an associated responsibility, such as the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Division of State Lands, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Natural Resource Conservation Service or the Army Corps of Engineers. Removal of debris from private property is the responsibility of the property owner.

4.5 Public Health

Of major concern during periods of flooding are the contamination of potable water supplies and the disruption of sanitary services. Some flooding events in the past have allowed raw sewage from overloaded pumps, sewers, and flooded septic systems directly into waterways.

These problems could rapidly develop into a major health crisis without immediate attention. Efforts should be made early in the emergency to ensure adequate potable water for the population. Sources for potable water, should water treatment facilities or distribution system become inoperative, include a collection of pre-approved public water sources. If activated, the National Guard can also assist with the distribution of potable water. Portable toilets should also be considered. It may also be necessary to immunize the population against a variety of illnesses associated with impure water. The lead agency in such an event is the Curry County Public Health Department.

4.6 Special Populations

In some situations, it may be necessary to evacuate elderly and infirmed citizens from nursing homes, foster homes, and other public and private facilities. Special transportation and trained personnel may be required to accomplish this task. Incarcerated populations may also be required to be moved, which will require special transportation accommodations as well as trained security personnel. Additionally, prisoner work crews may also be used to build dikes and other sandbag operations.
4.7 Stream Bank Stabilization
Flooding causes significant erosion that can damage fish runs, navigation, recreation, and agriculture. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife is the lead agency for streams and rivers restoration efforts following a flood.

4.8 Environmental Protection
Flooding can disrupt water supplies and sewage disposal facilities. The DEQ and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency are two resources available and with an interest in any type of pollution to streams and rivers.

4.9 Sandbagging and Runoff Containment
There is a natural tendency during floods to want to protect homes and businesses. Erecting a sandbag barrier around the structure can be an effective method of protecting property and diverting water flow. The Curry County Roads Department, in conjunction with all municipal public works departments, is a source of sand and sandbags. The public is often a willing workforce to assist with the construction and maintenance of a sandbag barrier.

4.10 Search and Rescue
Floods by their very nature can isolate citizens. The Sheriff’s Department manages the County Search and Rescue program. This resource will be deployed when needed to locate or recover isolated citizens during a flood.

4.11 Bridge Evaluation
Floods, by their very nature, can endanger transportation. Floating debris on a stream or river can collect on bridge footings and supports. If left unchecked, this debris can cause structural damage to a bridge that endangers all who may need to transit it. Therefore, ODOT and the County Road Department have the responsibility and the technical expertise to inspect all suspect bridges to determine whether they are safe for transit. If unsafe, they may be temporarily or permanently closed.

4.12 Road Closures and Emergency Transportation Routes
Rising flood waters may necessitate closure of roads due to unsafe driving conditions caused by fast water running across a road or damage to a bridge as a result of the flooding. State, County, or municipal law enforcement agencies working in conjunction with ODOT and the County Roads Department can enforce the closure of roads.

5 Appendices
- Appendix 1 Flood Incident Checklist
## Appendix 1  Flood Incident Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase of Activity</th>
<th>Action Items</th>
<th>Supplemental Information</th>
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</table>
| **PRE-INCIDENT PHASE** | Ø Arrange for personnel to participate in necessary training and develop exercises relative to flood events.  
Ø Coordinate County preparedness activities, seeking understanding of interactions with participating agencies in flooding scenarios.  
Ø Ensure that emergency contact lists are updated and establish a pre-event duty roster allowing for 24/7 operational support to the City EOC.  
Ø Contact supporting emergency response agencies to review and determine if major developments have arisen that could adversely affect response operations (e.g., personnel shortages, loss of equipment, etc.).  
Ø Annually review and update the County EOP and SOPs, as needed.  
Ø Review flood-prone areas.  
Ø Familiarize staff with requirements for requesting State and Federal Disaster Assistance.  
Ø Ensure that supplies, such as communications devices and sandbags, are prepared and ready for use. This includes primary and alternate communications and warning systems.  
Ø Identify and review local contractor lists to see who may provide support specific to flood response.  
Ø Review, revise, and, where necessary, establish MAAs with other agencies and private contractors relative to multiple agency response to floods. | County EOP and agency-specific SOPs  
Stafford Act, FEMA guidance, and Oregon EOP  
ESF 2 of the City EOP                                                                                                                                |
| **RESPONSE PHASE** | Ø The IC will provide overall guidance for the deployment of resources.  
Ø Activate mutual aid agreements.  
Ø Activate the City EOC and implement appropriate staffing plans. Contact appropriate private partners to assign liaisons to the EOC for coordination of specific response activities.  
Ø Estimate emergency staffing levels and request personnel support, including specialized staff such as engineers, building inspectors, heavy equipment operators, and/or environmental remediation contractors.  
Ø Develop and initiate shift rotation plans, including briefing of replacements during shift changes.  
Ø Submit request for disaster/emergency declaration, as applicable.  
Ø Coordinate evacuation of the affected area, if necessary. Assign appropriate agency liaisons to the County EOC, as the situation requires. | City Basic Plan, agency and company-specific plans  
SOPs  
Chapter 1 and Annex A of County EOP                                                                                                                |
## Flood Incident Checklist

<table>
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<th>Phase of Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support Search and Rescue operations by coordinating resource requests outside of the jurisdiction.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Request the to activate sheltering plans and open/staff shelters, if needed.</td>
<td>American Red Cross Shelter Plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Establish a JIC. Formulate emergency public information messages and media responses, using “one voice, one message” concepts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Record all EOC activities, completion of personnel tasks, and incoming and outgoing messages. These should be documented in EOC logbooks.</td>
<td>Existing ICS and EOC forms</td>
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<td>Begin damage assessments in coordination with the Public Works Department and County/local government.</td>
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</table>
|                   | Assist with the coordination of public works activities, such as debris removal from:  
  - Storm drains  
  - Bridge viaducts  
  - Main arterial routes  
  - Public rights-of-way  
  - Dams (via established liaisons at the County EOC)  
  - Other structures, as needed |  |
|                   | Contact local contractors for support, if necessary. Establish contact with private-sector partners and/or dam operators (if the flood is associated with dam failure or malfunction). | Existing contact lists at EOC |
|                   | Coordinate with the County Sheriff’s Office and other local police to provide law enforcement to affected areas (curfew enforcement, road closures, security, etc.). |  |
|                   | Collect and chronologically file records and bills generated during the incident ensure timely submittal of documents for reimbursement. |  |
| RECOVERY PHASE    | Monitor secondary hazards associated with floods (landslides, contamination, damage to bridges/roads, and impacts to utility lines/facilities) and maintain on-call personnel to support potential response to these types of hazards. |  |
|                   | Deactivate/demobilize the EOC. Deactivate mutual aid resources as soon as possible. |  |
|                   | Activate and implement applicable mitigation plans, community recovery procedures, and COOP/COG plans until normal daily operations can be completely restored. | ESF 15 – Long-Term Community Recovery Annex and Agency-Specific Recovery Plans |
|                   | Implement revisions to the EOP and supporting documents, based on lessons learned and best practices adopted during response. |  |
## Flood Incident Checklist

<table>
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<th>Phase of Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Offer recommendations to County government and Public Works departments for changes in planning, zoning, and building code ordinances.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Participate in After Action Reports and critiques. Submit valuable success stories and/or lessons learned to the Lessons Learned Information Sharing website (<a href="http://www.llis.gov">www.llis.gov</a>).</td>
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IA 5 – Volcano
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Appendix 1 Volcano Incident Checklist ................................................. ix
1 Description
Curry County does not have any dormant or active volcanoes within its jurisdiction. This, unfortunately, does not mean that Curry County is immune from hazards caused by volcanic disturbances in the surrounding areas. Curry County could be covered with a thick layer of ash from an eruption in the Cascade mountains to the east. The County could also be affected by an eruption occurring under the Pacific Ocean. It is possible that an undersea eruption could cause a tsunami. There is also the possibility of volcanoes associated with earthquake activity. There is also a possibility of an eruption occurring within Curry County itself due to a previously unknown volcanic vent.

2 Legal Authorities
This section is to describe which agencies have legal authority to act during a disaster and how that authority will play out in this specific disaster.

- The Commissioners have the authority to declare a State of Emergency within the County and the responsibility to request a State or Federal declaration, if appropriate.

- Law enforcement has the authority to order evacuations and enforce perimeters.

4 Concept of Operations
- Law-related Coordination among all emergency response agencies will be critical to the success of the operations to be performed.

- In the event of a large ash fall, shelter and feeding will be necessary. Livestock must be considered as soon as human life is assured.

- In the event of an undersea eruption, consult Incident Annex 10 – Tsunami for guidance on this hazard. Not all undersea eruptions produce tsunamis, but many do. Consult with Oregon State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI). Obtain guidance from its geologists concerning the likelihood of tsunami problems.

- Volcanic events may cause other problems affecting Curry County besides ash fall and tsunami. It is possible that an eruption could cause catastrophic problems with rivers such as the Rogue River. The rivers could become choked with debris. This could artificially raise the flood level associated with these rivers. A large eruption could cause
IA 6. Hazardous Materials

rapid snowmelt, which would in turn cause extreme rises in river levels—even without volcanic debris in the water. Consult Incident Annex 4 – Flood if this is a likely possibility.

- Road repair agencies will take a lead role in dealing with this type of emergency. Coordinate activities with the Oregon Department of Transportation and with Curry County Road Department.

- Ash fall patterns will be governed by the prevailing wind pattern in place at the time of the eruption. There will usually be a warning that there is a likelihood of an eruption and that the wind pattern is not favorable to Curry County. Use this time to warn residents, anticipate problems, and try to eliminate as many problems as possible ahead of time.

- A truly major eruption will have global effects. Many of these effects are beyond the ability of any human response effort. Utilize the expertise available at the State (DOGAMI) and Federal levels (Federal Emergency Management Agency).

- Notification of the public will be necessary. Provide information and safety guidance through the media.

- Visibility could be affected if ash fall is heavy enough. Curry County could be plunged into daytime darkness due to ash in the air.

- Health effects range from minor to major, depending on the volume and chemical composition of the ash involved. Sheltering in place may need to be considered for critical facilities such as the hospital, nursing homes, etc. The ash fall could last for hours or days.

- Vehicles and machinery may be damaged by the fine ash. This material is extremely abrasive and will damage all internal combustion engines if allowed to get through the air filtering system. Aircraft are especially vulnerable (especially turbine engines). This would likely limit or prohibit the use of air ambulances for some period of time.

- Power outages are likely due to the ash causing short circuiting of power lines. If the ash is wet, it will be heavy and can cause loss of power and phone service due to its weight causing pressure on the wires.

- Crops may be damaged by ash fall. The acids dissolved in the ash will damage plants and cause loss of crops. If this occurs, it will be necessary to seek Federal Disaster Assistance for affected farmers.
4 Considerations and Implementation Responsibilities

4.1 Damage Assessment and Incident Stabilization

Damage assessment will take place in two phases: 1) the initial assessment, to determine general impact and damage to vital facilities and resources and provide a brief overview of impact on citizens and businesses; and 2) subsequent, in-depth, assessments to determine the full extent of damage and the financial implications for disaster declarations and disaster assistance. Priorities in the initial assessment will be the restoration of emergency response and direction and control capability, and the saving of lives.

The initial damage assessment survey should be completed as soon as possible, since it will provide the supporting documentation for a disaster declaration and establish a base for the secondary assessment process.

4.2 Shelter and Family Referral Services

If temporary lodging is needed, the American Red Cross (ARC) will activate shelters, publish information concerning them, and manage shelter operations. It is critical that all relief efforts to shelter and feed citizens must be coordinated between the ARC and all affected communities.

4.3 Evacuations

Prior to a Disaster or Emergency Declaration, the Sheriff, state or local municipal law enforcement operating under the Incident Command System have the authority to order evacuations if the situation is imminently critical. Upon Disaster Declaration, the County has the responsibility to order appropriate citizen evacuations utilizing the Sheriff or State or local municipal law enforcement or other emergency response personnel as deemed appropriate.

4.4 Public Health

The County Public Health Department will take the lead in issues of sanitation, potable water supply, and illnesses caused by volcanic activity. It must be...
assumed that municipal water sources could be disrupted with the potential for contamination of drinking water caused by ash.

### 4.5 Communication

If power or telephone service is disrupted as a result of the volcano, it will be critical to the recovery to establish emergency communication. The most logical source of communication will be the local Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services/Amateur Radio Emergency Services organization. These organizations are established to provide portable and self sustained Ham radio communication that can link critical sites such as the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), shelters, hospitals, and any other critical facilities that may be needed.

### 5 Information to the Public

Agencies involved in the response to the emergency will develop appropriate instructions to the public concerning actions to protect life and property. Curry County will establish a Public Information Officer when requested or it is deemed appropriate in order to facilitate the release of information to the public. In addition, these agencies will provide information and guidance to the EOC Public Information function during EOC activation.

### 6 Appendices

- Appendix 1 Volcano Incident Checklist
# Appendix 1  Volcano Incident Checklist

## Volcano/Volcanic Activity Incident Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase of Activity</th>
<th>Action Items</th>
<th>Supplemental Information</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRE-INCIDENT PHASE</strong></td>
<td>☐ Arrange for personnel to participate in necessary training and develop exercises relative to volcanic events.</td>
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</table>
| | ☐ Provide information and training on volcano-hazard response to emergency workers and the public.  
  - Implement a public outreach program on volcano hazards.  
  - Review public education and awareness requirements. |  |
| | ☐ Participate in County preparedness activities, seeking understanding of interactions with participating agencies in a volcano scenario. |  |
| | ☐ Ensure that contact lists are current and establish a pre-event duty roster allowing for 24/7 operational support to the EOC. |  |
| | ☐ Familiarize staff with requirements for requesting State and Federal Disaster Assistance. | Stafford Act, FEMA guidance, and Oregon EMP |
| | ☐ Inform Emergency Management of any major developments that could adversely affect response operations (e.g., personnel shortages, loss of firefighting equipment, etc.). |  |
| **RESPONSE PHASE** | ☐ Activate the EOC and establish Incident or Unified Command, as appropriate. Contact appropriate private partners to assign liaisons to the EOC for coordination of specific response activities. Staffing levels vary with the complexity and needs of the response. At a minimum, the IC, all Section Chiefs, the Resource Coordinator, and management support positions will likely be needed. | Agency and company-specific plans |
| | ☐ Activate and implement the EOP. |  |
| | ☐ Notify supporting agencies.  
  - Identify local, regional, or State agencies that may be able to mobilize resources and staff to the EOC for support |  |
| | ☐ Provide local warnings and information and activate appropriate warning/alert systems. |  |
| | ☐ Support a Regional Coordination Center, if necessary. |  |
| | ☐ Establish a JIC.  
  - Provide a PIO for the JIC.  
  - Formulate emergency public information messages and media responses, utilizing “one message, many voices” concepts (recurring). |  |
<p>| | ☐ Initiate and coordinate local emergency declarations or requests for assistance from mutual aid partners, County, State, or Federal resources. If applicable, submit a request | Chapter 1 of the County EOP. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase of Activity</th>
<th>Action Items</th>
<th>Supplemental Information</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for local disaster/emergency declaration following established County procedures.</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Estimate emergency staffing levels and request personnel support.</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Develop work assignments for ICS positions (<em>recurring</em>).</td>
<td><em>ICS Form 203-Organization Assignment List</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Develop and initiate shift rotation plans, including briefing of replacements during shift changes.</td>
<td><em>ICS Form 209- Incident Status Summary</em></td>
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<td>▪ Dedicate time during each shift to prepare for shift change briefings.</td>
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<td>Confirm or establish communications links among primary and support agencies, City EOCs, the County EOC, and State ECC; confirm operable phone numbers and backup communication links.</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Ensure that all required notifications have been completed. Consider other local, regional, State, and Federal agencies that may be affected by the incident. Notify them of the status.</td>
<td><em>ICS Form 201- Incident Briefing</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Manage and coordinate interagency functions. Providing multi-agency coordination is the primary goal. Assimilate into a UC structure if scope of response increases.</td>
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<td>☐</td>
<td>Obtain current and forecasted weather to project potential spread of ash, fires, and/or gases (<em>recurring</em>).</td>
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<td>☐</td>
<td>Determine the need to conduct evacuations and sheltering activities (<em>recurring</em>). Request that the ARC activate and implement local sheltering plans.</td>
<td><em>ESF 6 of the County EOP and American Red Cross Shelter Plans</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>Coordinate evacuation of affected areas, if necessary. Assign appropriate ESF liaisons to the County EOCs, as the situation requires. The following emergency functions may provide lead roles during various phases of evacuation:</td>
<td><em>ESF 1, ESF 2, ESF 13 and ESF 15 of the County EOP</em>.</td>
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<td>▪ ESF 1 – Transportation</td>
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<td>▪ ESF 2 – Emergency Telecommunications and Warning</td>
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<td>▪ ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security</td>
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<td>▪ ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information</td>
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<td>☐</td>
<td>Determine the need for additional resources and request them as necessary through the EOC (<em>recurring</em>).</td>
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<td>Phase of Activity</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>OPERATIONAL PHASE</strong></td>
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<td>✓ Activate MAAs. Activation includes placing backup teams on standby and alerting resource suppliers of both potential and current needs.</td>
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<td>✓ Coordinate resource access, deployment, and storage in the operational area. Resources to coordinate include equipment, personnel, facilities, supplies, procedures, and communications. Track resources as they are dispatched and/or used.</td>
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<td>✓ Develop plans and procedures for registration of task forces/strike teams as they arrive on scene and receive deployment orders.</td>
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<td>✓ Record all EOC activity and completion of individual personnel tasks (recurring). All assignments, person(s) responsible, and significant actions taken should be documented in logbooks.</td>
<td>ICS Resource Tracking forms and EOC forms</td>
</tr>
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<td>✓ Record all incoming and outgoing messages (recurring). All messages, and the names of the person sending/receiving them should be documented as part of the EOC log.</td>
<td>Existing EOC forms/templates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>✓ Produce situation reports (recurring). At regular intervals, the EOC Director and staff will assemble a situation report.</td>
<td>EOC Planning Section job action guide</td>
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<td>✓ Develop an IAP (recurring). This document is developed by the Planning Section and approved by the IC. The IAP should be discussed at regular intervals and modified as the situation changes.</td>
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<td>✓ Implement elements of the IAP (recurring).</td>
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<td>✓ Coordinate with private-sector partners as needed.</td>
<td>ICS Form 202 – Incident Objectives</td>
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<td></td>
<td>✓ Ensure that all reports of injuries, deaths, and major equipment damage due to volcano/volcano response are communicated to the IC and/or Safety Officer.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>✓ Activate and implement applicable mitigation plans, community recovery procedures, and COOP/COG plans until normal daily operations can be completely restored. Deactivate/demobilize the City EOC.</td>
<td>ESF 14 of the County EOP and COOP/COG plans</td>
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<td>✓ Release mutual aid resources as soon as possible.</td>
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<td>✓ Monitor secondary hazards associated with volcano eruption and/or significant activity (e.g., landslides, fires, contamination, damage to infrastructure, impacts to utility lines/facilities, air quality issues) and maintain on-call personnel to support potential response to these types of hazards.</td>
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<td>✓ Conduct post-event debriefing to identify success stories, opportunities for improvement, and development of the After Action Report/Improvement Plan.</td>
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**RECOVERY/DEMobilization Phase**
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<td>☐ Correct response deficiencies reflected in the Improvement Plan.</td>
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<td>☐ Submit valuable success stories and/or lessons learned to the Lessons Learned Information Sharing website (<a href="http://www.llis.gov">www.llis.gov</a>)</td>
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</table>
IA 6 – Hazardous Materials (Accidental Release)
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3 Concept of Operations ......................................................................................... vi
4 Appendices .............................................................................................................. vii
   Appendix 1  Hazardous Materials Incident Checklist ......................................... ix
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1 Description

This annex has been developed by the Emergency Management Organization (EMO) to provide guidance to emergency response personnel in the coordination of response to hazardous materials incidents. Curry County recognizes the need for guidelines to coordinate response activities to reduce or prevent the effects of hazardous materials incidents.

The Curry County EMO has developed a Response Group to manage response to hazardous materials incidents and has assigned responsibility for coordinating the maintenance of this hazardous materials annex to the County Fire Chief. The Response Group is made up of the local, State, and Federal agencies in Curry County who could become involved in responding to a hazardous materials incident.

Hazardous materials incidents may include chemical or oil spills, transportation accidents, major explosions, or other types of hazardous substance incidents. Hazardous materials are stored or used in several locations in Curry County. Local fire service agencies maintain a list of these locations and, in many cases, a facility emergency plan as well.

Hazardous materials are transported by truck along U.S. Highway 101 and sometimes along County and Forest Service roads, occasionally by boat along the Rogue River and into the harbors, and by aircraft into Cape Blanco, Gold Beach, Brookings, and Agness airports.

Due to the need for coordination among many response agencies, the Curry County EMO has determined that the Emergency Services Director will coordinate the response activities outlined in this annex.

2 Legal Authorities

This section describes which agencies have legal authority to act during a disaster and how that authority will be exercised should such an event occur.

- The Board of Commissioners has the authority to declare a State of Emergency within the County and the responsibility to request a State or Federal declaration if appropriate.

- Law enforcement has the authority to order evacuations and enforce perimeters.
3 Concept of Operations

- This annex is intended to provide guidance to meet the responsibilities of emergency response agencies in Curry County. It is intended to be consistent with Oregon’s Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Plan, the National Response Plan, and Title III of SARA.

- County agencies do not have the capability to effectively respond to and manage all types of hazardous materials incidents, and will need the cooperation of local fire and police agencies in responding to a “medium” or “major” incident. The County does have a limited amount of decontamination equipment (showers and sheltering) available for responses within the County.

- Hazardous materials response is limited in the County due to budget constraints, limited equipment, lack of full-time personnel, and training requirements. Local emergency response agencies often will not be equipped to work within the hazard area and will have to establish a safe perimeter, evacuate persons at risk, call for outside help, and wait for a properly equipped hazardous materials response team to arrive. In some cases, geography limits both response time and communications capability.

- This plan does not cover incidents on Federal lands, incidents involving weapons and weapons-related materials under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, and spills into bodies of water under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Coast Guard.

- Noting the exceptions above, local government will assume the lead role during the emergency phase of a hazardous materials incident in Curry County.

- The County 9-1-1 Centers will notify local emergency response agencies as appropriate, and the appropriate response will be requested by the Incident Commander (IC).

- Public Health should be notified to assess the threat level to the public and any actions required immediately or for follow-up.

- At the request of the agency in charge on-scene, the 9-1-1 Center will notify the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) at 1-800-452-0311 of the hazardous materials incident.

- The Oregon Office of Emergency Management and Oregon State Police maintain a 24-hour notification capability. Through OERS, appropriate State and Federal agencies will be notified of the incident.

- The responding agency will undertake the following response actions as needed:
● Provide initial hazard determination and establish initial site security.
● Effect life-saving rescue when it can be done without significant threat to the rescuers.
● Designate an IC.
● Provide emergency medical care as appropriate.
● Request notification of the appropriate response group.
● Establish a Command Post.
● Establish a communications network.
● Evacuate or shelter the public, if appropriate.
● Provide public information.
● If appropriate instruments and other materials are available, conduct the initial assessment.
● The geographic area, population potentially at risk, and need for an evacuation will be determined by the IC.
● The scope of the incident will be determined by reviewing the best guidance materials available and by consulting with the other agencies involved. The assessment should be conservative.
● State agencies will provide necessary support to local agencies responding to ensure rapid and proper response to the incident.

State and Federal agencies will assume the lead role for directing the clean-up and restoration at the site of a hazardous materials spill. Private industry can provide the actual resources used in the cleanup and site restoration effort. Local agencies shall provide support to State and Federal agencies and private industries during the clean-up phase.

The County’s primary and support agencies shall hold meetings to review this annex and will meet following each incident to review the handling of the incident. The County’s primary and support agencies and other local agencies shall keep up-to-date on the training available through State and Federal governments and promote the education and training of local emergency response personnel. This training includes Hazardous Materials Awareness and Operations and annual refresher training as required by the Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Administration and others.

4 Appendices

- Appendix 1 Hazardous Materials Incident Checklist
## Appendix 1  Hazardous Materials Incident Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase of Activity</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PRE-INCIDENT PHASE</strong></td>
<td>- Have personnel participate in necessary training and exercises, as determined by County Emergency Management, Fire Protection District, and the County ESF 10 lead.</td>
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<td>- Participate in County preparedness activities, seeking understanding of interactions with participating agencies in a hazardous materials scenario.</td>
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<td>- Ensure that emergency contacts lists are updated and establish a pre-event duty roster allowing for 24/7 operational support for the EOC.</td>
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<td>- Inform Emergency Management of any major developments that could adversely affect response operations (e.g., personnel shortages, loss of equipment, etc.).</td>
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<td><strong>RESPONSE PHASE</strong></td>
<td>- In most incidents, the local fire district will initially respond, assume initial IC responsibilities, and request activation/deployment of the hazardous materials team.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Determine the type, scope, and extent of the hazardous materials incident (<em>recurring</em>). Verify reports and obtain estimates of the area that may be affected.</td>
<td><em>ICS Form 209: Incident Status Summary</em></td>
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<td>- Notify 9-1-1-dispatch, support agencies, adjacent jurisdictions, ESF coordinators, and liaisons of the situation.</td>
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<td>- Assess the type, severity, and size of the incident. If possible, characterize the hazardous material(s) of concern and determine appropriate personal protection equipment requirements.</td>
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<td>- Ensure that a health and safety plan is developed by the designated Safety Officer, including monitoring first responders in accordance with all applicable guidance.</td>
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<td>- Provide support for implementation of applicable Geographic Response Plans established by the Oregon DEQ to guide activities throughout the <em>Northwest Area Contingency Plan (NWACP)</em></td>
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<td>Phase of Activity</td>
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<td>duration of the incident.</td>
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<td>☐ Ensure that proper containment methods have been implemented by the first responders until hazardous materials response teams arrive.</td>
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<td>☐ Establish access control to the incident site through local law enforcement agencies.</td>
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<td>☐ If the situation warrants, request activation of the County EOCs via the IC through the Emergency Manager.</td>
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<td>☐ Activate the EOC, coordinate response activities among agency operations centers and Incident Command Posts, and establish Incident or Unified Command as appropriate. Staffing levels vary with the complexity and needs of the response. At a minimum, the IC, all Section Chiefs, the Resource Coordinator, and management support positions may be necessary.</td>
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<td>☐ If applicable, establish immediate gross decontamination capability for victims.</td>
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<td>☐ Estimate emergency staffing levels and request personnel support.</td>
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<td>☐ Develop work assignments for ICS positions <em>(recurring)</em>.</td>
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<td>☐ Notify hazardous materials supporting agencies.</td>
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<td>☐ Identify local, regional, and/or State agencies that may be able to mobilize resources to the City EOC for support.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>☐ Contact OERS at 1-800-452-0311 for technical assistance and support in requesting the regional Hazardous Materials Team. <em>Note: The primary regional hazardous materials response team is located in Portland.</em></td>
<td><em>OERS is available 24 hours a day.</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>☐ Assign liaisons to the EOC representing government agencies, private entities <em>(e.g., railroad companies, chemical manufacturers, etc.)</em>, and other stakeholders.</td>
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<td>☐ Develop and initiate shift rotation plans, including briefing of replacements during shift changes.</td>
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<td>☐ Dedicate time during each shift to prepare for shift change briefings.</td>
<td><em>ICS Form 201: Incident Briefing.</em></td>
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<td>☐ Confirm or establish communications links among primary and support agencies, the City EOCs, County EOC, and the State ECC. Confirm operable phone numbers and backup communication links.</td>
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### Hazardous Materials Incident Checklist

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<td>![Checkmark] Ensure that all required notifications have been completed. Consider other local, State, and Federal agencies that may be affected by the incident. Notify them of the status.</td>
<td>Established emergency contact lists maintained at the EOC</td>
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<td>![Checkmark] For incidents occurring on State highways, ensure that ODOT has been notified.</td>
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<td>![Checkmark] Contact appropriate key stakeholders and partners if the incident poses an actual or potential threat to State parks, recreational areas, historical sites, environmentally sensitive areas, tourist routes, or other designated areas.</td>
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<td>![Checkmark] If agricultural areas and livestock are potentially exposed or impacted, notify local extension services (Oregon State University), ODA, and the State Veterinarian.</td>
<td>ESF 11 Annex of the County EOP</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![Checkmark] A lead PIO will be designated by the fire district. The PIO will issue information individually or through the JIC, if established, in coordination with appropriate local, regional, and State agencies.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>![Checkmark] Manage and coordinate interagency functions. Providing multi-agency coordination is the primary goal. Assimilate into a UC structure as dictated by the incident.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>![Checkmark] Implement local plans and procedures for hazardous materials operations. Implement agency-specific protocols and SOPs. Ensure that copies of all documents are available to response personnel.</td>
<td>ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials of the County EOP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![Checkmark] For responses requiring assistance from the Oregon DEQ Regional Response Team, refer to the Geographical Response Plan applicable to the incident site and support procedures according to the Northwest Area Contingency Plan.</td>
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<td>![Checkmark] Obtain current and forecasted weather to project potential spread of the plume (recurring).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>![Checkmark] Based upon the incident’s size, type of chemical/substance, and weather projections, establish a safe zone and determine a location for an on-site staging and decontamination. Re-evaluate as the situation changes.</td>
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<td>![Checkmark] Determine the need to implement evacuation and sheltering activities (recurring).</td>
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IA 7-xi
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<td>Establish a victim decontamination and treatment area(s).</td>
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<td>Determine the need for additional resources and request them as necessary through appropriate channels <em>(recurring)</em>.</td>
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<td>Submit a request for emergency/disaster declaration, as applicable.</td>
<td>See Chapter 1 and Annex A of County EOP</td>
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<td>Activate MAAs. Activation includes placing backup teams on standby and alerting resource suppliers of both potential and current needs.</td>
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<td>Coordinate resource access, deployment, and storage in the operational area. Resources to coordinate include equipment, personnel, facilities, supplies, procedures, and communications. Track resources as they are dispatched and/or used.</td>
<td>ICS Resource Tracking Forms</td>
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<td>Develop plans and procedures for registering regional hazardous materials teams as they arrive on the scene and receive deployment orders.</td>
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<td>Establish the JIC, as needed.</td>
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<td>Formulate emergency public information messages and media responses using “one message, many voices” concepts <em>(recurring)</em>.</td>
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<td>- Public information will be reviewed and approved for release by the IC and the lead PIO before dissemination to the public and/or media partners.</td>
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<td>Record all EOC and individual personnel activities <em>(recurring)</em>. All assignments, person(s) responsible, and significant actions taken should be documented in logbooks.</td>
<td>EOC Planning Section job action guide</td>
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<td>Record all incoming and outgoing messages <em>(recurring)</em>. All messages, and the names of those sending or receiving them, should be documented as part of the EOC log.</td>
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<td>Develop and deliver situation reports <em>(recurring)</em>. At regular intervals, the IC/EOC Director and staff will assemble a Situation Report.</td>
<td>ICS Form 209: Incident Status Summary</td>
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<td>Develop an IAP <em>(recurring)</em>. This document is developed by the Planning Section and approved by the IC. The IAP should be discussed at regular intervals and modified as the situation changes.</td>
<td>ICS Form 202: Incident Objectives</td>
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<td>Implement objectives and tasks outlined in the IAP <em>(recurring)</em>.</td>
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<td>Coordinate with private-sector partners as needed.</td>
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<td>Ensure that all reports of injuries, deaths, and major equipment damage due to hazardous materials incidents are communicated to the IC and/or Safety Officer.</td>
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<td>As applicable, clean-up activities will most likely be conducted by private contractors and coordinated among the EOC, the responsible party (if known), and the Oregon DEQ.</td>
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<td>Ensure an orderly demobilization of emergency operations, in accordance with current demobilization plans.</td>
<td>ICS Form 221 - Demobilization Plan</td>
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<td>Consider long-term environmental decontamination and remediation needs and coordinate tasks with the appropriate State agencies and/or private-sector partners.</td>
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<td>Release mutual aid resources as soon as possible.</td>
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<td>Conduct a post-event debriefing to identify success stories, opportunities for improvement, and development of the After Action Report/Improvement Plan.</td>
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1 **Introduction**

Radiological emergencies are unlikely to occur in Curry County. With the demise of the “cold war” with the Soviet Union, the threat of nuclear war is perceived to have subsided. This threat had been the driving force behind radiological planning and preparation for decades. Curry County does face some threat from the release of radioactive materials, primarily posed by the transportation industry. These materials are carried up and down highway 101 on a regular basis. A vehicle accident could potentially cause a release of these materials into the environment. The Curry County EMO has designated Curry County Public Health as the lead agency for radiological emergencies within Curry County.

The Oregon Department of Energy is the lead State agency for incidents that occur during transport of radioactive materials and for incidents at nuclear reactors or nuclear fuel storage facilities. State public health provides technical assistance by responding to the scene and by providing information on the health effects of a radiological incident.

Oregon State Public Health is the lead State agency for all other radiological incidents, including terrorist incidents or an accident at a hospital, research lab, or industrial site as described in the State plan.

2 **Purpose**

The purpose of the Radiological Emergency Response Plan is to lessen the health impact on Curry County residents after a release of radioactive material. This plan focuses on elements unique to radiological emergencies.

3 **Authorities**

Oregon is an “agreement state” with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. This commission is responsible for overseeing the licensing, use, and disposal of all radioactive material in the State, except military facilities, as well as radiological emergency response. The following state laws and regulations define the responsibility: ORS 453.635, ORS 469.533, ORS 469.611(3) and OAR 333-100 to 123.

4 **Situation and Assumptions**

4.1 **Situation**

Radioactive materials are widely used in commercial applications, research laboratories, and medical care facilities in Oregon. In addition, radioactive materials are found in two experimental reactors in Oregon.
Response to the accidental or deliberate release of radiological materials will focus on protecting human health. A timely response is critical in limiting the health impact of public exposure to ionizing radiation and is essential in controlling the spread of radiological contaminants. A radiological incident may result in environmental contamination and thus the risk of ongoing human exposure and long-term health consequences. The incident may have psychological impacts among people who were not actually exposed but who are still concerned about their long term health.

This plan addresses industrial site or transportation accidents; radioactive materials introduced into air, food, water or left in public places; radiological dispersal devices, aka “dirty” bombs); and improvised nuclear devices.

4.2 Assumptions

■ The Federal Bureau of Investigation leads the criminal investigation if the release was intentional.

■ Federal agencies will provide resources and coordination when Oregon’s resources are depleted or when an incident extends beyond State boundaries.

■ The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is the lead Federal agency to support public health actions when State capacity and expertise are exceeded.

■ Local government authorities have response plans in place.

5 Concept of Operations

■ Radioactive materials pose their threat partly because radiation is undetectable without special equipment. Curry County has four sets of survey meters available, and Curry General Hospital has one set.

■ The three ways to protect yourself from exposure to radiation are time, distance, and shielding. Limit time spent in the area of the release. Remove yourself from the area of the release (recommended), and shield yourself from the release using a barrier that will absorb the radiation before it reaches you. Distance is the most effective protection. As the distance doubles, the amount of radiation absorbed decreases by a factor of four (twice the distance, one fourth the exposure).

■ These incidents are to be considered a hazardous materials incident and the guidelines in ESF-10 and IA-6 will apply. Some hazardous materials teams have some radiological monitoring equipment.

■ There is no routine radiation monitoring in Curry County. If there is a release or suspected release of radioactive materials, notify dispatch,
who will then notify the hazardous materials team responsible for Curry County. Dispatch will notify Curry County Public Health, who will then notify the Oregon State Health Division. Public Health personnel can utilize the radiation detection devices available in the County to screen for radioactive contamination. The State Health Division will send a trained response person(s) with the proper equipment. This will be coordinated between the hazardous materials team and the Oregon State Health Division.

- Safety of the responders is of the utmost importance. If there is any reason to suspect that a release involves radioactive materials, stay upwind of the scene, isolate the scene and deny entry, and notify dispatch. Get the proper help and the proper equipment before doing anything on the scene.

- It is possible that a release of these materials could be intentional. This would be a terrorist type incident. Refer to the Terrorism Annex (IA-9) for additional information.

- Persons exposed to radiation are no threat to anyone else. They are not radioactive themselves. Persons contaminated with radioactive materials are a threat to others until decontaminated. The bottom line is: no material on the person, no threat to others.

6 Appendices

- Appendix 1 Types of Radiation
- Appendix 2 Exposure Guidelines
Appendix 1 Types of Radiation

Source: Health Physics Society

The radiation most often encountered is one of four types: alpha radiation, beta radiation, gamma radiation, and x radiation.

Alpha Radiation
Alpha radiation is a heavy, very short-range particle and is actually an ejected helium nucleus. Some characteristics of alpha radiation are:

- Most alpha radiation is not able to penetrate human skin.
- Alpha-emitting materials can be harmful to humans if the materials are inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed through open wounds.
- A variety of instruments have been designed to measure alpha radiation. Special training in the use of these instruments is essential for making accurate measurements.
- A thin-window Geiger-Mueller (GM) probe can detect the presence of alpha radiation.
- Instruments cannot detect alpha radiation through even a thin layer of water, dust, paper, or other material because alpha radiation is not penetrating.
- Alpha radiation travels only a short distance (a few inches) in air but is not an external hazard.
- Alpha radiation is not able to penetrate clothing.

Examples of alpha emitters are radium, radon, uranium, thorium.

Beta Radiation
Beta radiation is a light, short-range particle and is actually an ejected electron. Some characteristics of beta radiation are:

- Beta radiation may travel several feet in air and is moderately penetrating.
- Beta radiation can penetrate human skin to the “germinal layer,” where new skin cells are produced. If high levels of beta-emitting contaminants are allowed to remain on the skin for a prolonged period of time, they may cause skin injury.
- Beta-emitting contaminants may be harmful if deposited internally (i.e., ingested).
Most beta emitters can be detected with a survey instrument and a thin-window GM probe (e.g., “pancake” type). Some beta emitters, however, produce very low-energy, poorly penetrating radiation that may be difficult or impossible to detect. Examples of these difficult-to-detect beta emitters are hydrogen-3 (tritium), carbon-14, and sulfur-35.

Clothing provides some protection against beta radiation.

**Gamma and X Radiation**

Gamma radiation and x rays are highly penetrating electromagnetic radiation. Some characteristics of these radiations are:

- Gamma radiation or X rays are able to travel many feet in air and many inches in human tissue. They readily penetrate most materials and are sometimes called “penetrating” radiation.

- X rays are like gamma rays. X rays, too, are penetrating radiation. Sealed radioactive sources and machines that emit gamma radiation and X rays respectively constitute mainly an external hazard to humans.

- Gamma radiation and X rays are electromagnetic radiation like visible light, radiowaves, and ultraviolet light. These electromagnetic radiations differ only in the amount of energy they have. Gamma rays and x rays are the most energetic of these.

- Dense materials are needed for shielding from gamma radiation. Clothing provides little shielding from penetrating radiation but will prevent contamination of the skin by gamma-emitting radioactive materials.

- Gamma radiation is easily detected by survey meters with a sodium iodide detector probe.

- Gamma radiation and/or characteristic X rays frequently accompany the emission of alpha and beta radiation during radioactive decay.

Examples of some gamma emitters are iodine-131, cesium-137, cobalt-60, radium-226, and technetium-99.
Appendix 2  Exposure Guidelines
Roentgen (R) Exposure Penalty Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPOSURE EFFECTS</th>
<th>DURATION PERIOD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical care not needed</td>
<td>150R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some need medical care few; if any deaths</td>
<td>250R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most need medical care 50%+ deaths</td>
<td>450R</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Estimated Single Radiation Exposures that will cause 50% incidence of symptoms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signs and symptoms of Radiation Sickness</th>
<th>Single Exposure</th>
<th>95 percent confidence range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of appetite</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>150–210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>220–290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatigue</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>230–310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomiting</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>290–360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>310–410</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary of relationship between acute exposure and levels of radiation sickness.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure Range (Roentgens)</th>
<th>Type of Injury</th>
<th>Probable Mortality Rate Within 6 months of exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0–50</td>
<td>No observable signs or symptoms</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50–200</td>
<td>Level I Sickness</td>
<td>5% or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200–450</td>
<td>Level II Sickness</td>
<td>50% or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>450–600</td>
<td>Level III Sickness</td>
<td>50% or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 600</td>
<td>Levels IV and V sickness</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: FEMA Attack Environmental Manual, CPG 2-1A

**Level I Sickness**

Less than half of the persons exposed will vomit within 24 hours. There are either no subsequent symptoms or at most, only increased fatigue. Less than 5 percent will require medical care for radiation injury. Others can perform their customary tasks. Deaths that occur are caused by complications such as blast and thermal injuries or infections and disease.

**Level II Sickness**

More than half of the persons exposed will vomit soon after exposure and will be ill for several days. This will be followed by a period of one to three weeks when there are few or no symptoms. At the end of this latent period, loss of hair will be seen in more than half, followed by a moderately severe illness due primarily to the damage to the blood forming organs. More than half will survive, with the chances of survival being better for those who received a lighter dose.

**Level III Sickness**

This is a more serious version of Level II Sickness. The initial period of illness is longer, the latent period shorter, and the ensuing illness is characterized by extensive hemorrhages and complicating infections. Less than half will survive.

**Level IV Sickness**

This is an accelerated version of Level III Sickness. All in this group will begin to vomit soon after exposure, and this will continue for several days or until death. Death will occur before the end of the second week and usually before the appearance of hemorrhages or loss of hair.
Level V Sickness

This is an extremely severe illness in which damage to the brain and nervous system predominates. Symptoms signs and rapid prostration come on almost as soon as the dose has been received. Death occurs in a few hours or a few days. Illness of this type would be caused by exposure to gamma radiation in excess of several thousand roentgens.
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IA 8 – Utility Outage
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IA 3 Tasked Agencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Agencies</th>
<th>Curry County Emergency Services Department</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supporting Agencies</td>
<td>Bonneville Power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coos Curry Electric Coop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oregon Department of Energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U.S. Department of Energy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Purpose

Utility outages are common in Curry County, especially during the winter months. Failure of electric power is the most common utility outage experienced in the County. Telephone company outages are also common. Other utilities could be affected by long-term power outages however, and could increase the problems associated with the original outage. Potable water systems and sanitary sewer systems are an example. Cable television could also be affected. Most utility outages last for a few hours or less and are not considered here. The outages discussed in this annex are those lasting days or more and affecting large numbers of persons.

2 Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

- Power resources (generation, transmission, and distribution) have become the most important element of infrastructure in the county economy. The interruption of power causes immediate and widespread disruption of services to any community, and Curry County is no exception.

- Curry County may experience power failures or outages ranging from a few hours to weeks, depending on the severity of the emergency and the extent of damage to electricity transmission lines. Power failures may result from any of the following causes:
  - Ice and high winds may bring down electric power lines over a wide area, causing widespread outages.
  - An earthquake could topple transmission towers or distribution lines or severely damage substations, resulting in widespread outages.
  - Using basic conventional weapons, vandals or terrorists could attack power infrastructure.
  - Technological failures, such as flashovers on high voltage lines, could cause generators to automatically trip off-line. This could result in cascading outages affecting Curry County.
- Power failures often occur along with other serious disruptions, such as heat waves, cold snaps, windstorms, snow storms, and other severe weather phenomena. Resources can be stretched to the limit, degrading response and recovery operations.

- Fortunately, most critical facilities in the County such as hospitals, police and fire stations, air traffic control centers, emergency operations centers, and key government and military facilities, have Uninterruptible Power Sources backed up by emergency generators. Schools are the exception.

2.2 Assumptions

- Nearly all power failures and outages occur without warning.

- Restoration of electric service will lead to stabilization of emergency conditions.

- All County equipment and personnel will be available to cope with emergency conditions. Assistance through mutual aid agreements may be necessary.

- Additional resources may be obtained through contracting with local vendors.

3 Roles and Responsibilities

Each utility will make reasonable efforts in the area of public safety, assess the damage, and estimate the time frame for repair, contact the media and the Incident Commander with information regarding what has happened and provide an estimated time that service will be restored.

4 Concept of Operations

4.1 General

- Restoration of electric power is the responsibility of Bonneville Power and Coos Curry Electrical Cooperative. Bonneville Power and Coos Curry Electrical Cooperative maintain and test emergency plans that will enable damage assessment, location of the source of the outage, and prioritization and restoration of electric service.

- Coordination with the utility companies involved to keep abreast of developments will be crucial to dealing with this type of problem.

- Public notification through the media should be considered. This will help relieve telephone congestion at utility company offices and at emergency services offices as well.
Be aware that there may be “vulnerable populations” in our communities that are dependent on electrical power for medical needs. These persons may need assistance with portable generators or transport to a facility that has back-up power. There are many medical devices that require electric power. Some of these devices have battery power that will last for a few hours but will need to be recharged. Consider local fire agencies to assist these persons. Other possibilities are the hospital and clinics, home health/hospice, local doctors’ offices, and ambulance service providers. Contact Curry County Public Health for a list of known citizens requiring life-sustaining electrical devices.

In the event of a long-term, widespread outage, sheltering and feeding may be necessary.

Sanitation and potable water may become very real concerns. Coordinate with Curry County Public Health on these issues.

Be aware that there may be problems with individual water wells, freezers, etc. There will be a demand for power generators that will far exceed the supply. The public notification activities will need to be completed early due to the fact that communication facilities may not be able to provide back-up power for the duration of the outage.

Local amateur radio operators may be needed to provide emergency communications due to the fact that many of them have alternative power sources for their radio gear.

Local fire and police departments may be needed to provide communication for citizens needing help. This will be required if the phone system is down.

Long-term power outages, as well as telephone outages, may cause problems for emergency managers as well. The Emergency Operations Center may not be able to function effectively if communications systems are compromised. This may require some ingenuity on the part of the Emergency Management Organization (EMO).

This type of utility outage will most likely be caused by some other catastrophic event, such as an earthquake, tsunami, or windstorm. Consult the appropriate annex of this plan for guidance.

Priority will be given to safety of human life. Livestock safety should be considered as soon as possible after human life safety is assured. One example of this would be watering of confined animals such as a poultry operation. The Curry EMO will be dependent on those needing help to communicate that need. Every effort should be made
to assist with these needs when they become known.

5 Incident Annex Development and Maintenance
The identified Primary and Support agencies are responsible for coordinating the maintenance of this annex.

6 Appendices
Appendix 1 Utility Outage Incident Checklist
### Appendix 1 Utility Outage Incident Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase of Activity</th>
<th>Action Items</th>
<th>Supplemental Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PRE-INCIDENT PHASE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✑ Arrange for personnel to participate in necessary training and exercises, as determined by County Emergency Services.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✑ Participate in County preparedness activities, seeking understanding of interactions with participating agencies in a major utility outage.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✑ Ensure that emergency contact lists are current and establish a pre-event duty roster allowing for 24/7 operational support to EOC.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✑ Inform Emergency Management of any major developments that could adversely affect response operations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RESPONSE PHASE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>County EOP and agency-specific plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✑ Activate the EOC and establish Incident or Unified Command, as appropriate. Staffing levels vary with the complexity and needs of the response. At a minimum, the IC, all Section Chiefs, the Resource Coordinator, and management support positions will likely be needed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✑ Estimate emergency staffing levels and request personnel support.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✑ Develop work assignments for ICS positions (recurring).</td>
<td>ICS Form 203-Organization Assignment List</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✑ Notify supporting agencies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✑ Identify local, regional, and/or State agencies that may be able to mobilize resources and staff to the EOC for support.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✑ Determine the scope and extent of utility outages. Verify reports and obtain estimates of the area that may be affected.</td>
<td>ICS Form 209-Incident Status Summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✑ Notify command staff, support agencies, adjacent jurisdictions, coordinators, and/or liaisons of any situational changes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✑ Develop and initiate shift rotation plans, including briefing of replacements during shift changes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✑ Dedicate time during each shift to prepare for shift change briefings.</td>
<td>ICS Form 201-Incident Briefing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✑ Confirm or establish communications links among City EOCs, County EOC, and other agency operations centers, as applicable. Confirm operable phone numbers and verify functionality of alternative communication</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Utility Outage Incident Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase of Activity</th>
<th>Action Items</th>
<th>Supplemental Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>equipment/channels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ensure that all required notifications have been completed. Consider other local, County, regional, State, and Federal agencies that may be affected by the incident. Notify them of the status.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manage and coordinate interagency functions. Providing multi-agency coordination is the primary goal. Assimilate into a Unified Command structure if scope of response increases.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Implement local plans and procedures for utility outage operations. Implement agency-specific protocols and SOPs.</td>
<td>Agency-specific SOPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Determine the need to conduct evacuations and sheltering activities (recurring).</td>
<td>ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing and Human Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Determine the need for additional resources and request them as necessary through appropriate channels (recurring).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Submit a request for a disaster/emergency declaration, as applicable.</td>
<td>Chapter 1 of the County EOC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Activate MAAs. Activation includes placing backup teams on standby and alerting resource suppliers of both potential and current needs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coordinate resource access, deployment, and storage in the operational area. Resources to coordinate include equipment, personnel, facilities, supplies, procedures, and communications. Track resources as they are dispatched and/or used.</td>
<td>ICS Resource Tracking Forms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Formulate emergency public information messages and media responses, utilizing “one message, many voices” concepts (recurring).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Record all EOC and individual personnel activities (recurring). All assignments, person(s) responsible, and actions taken should be documented in logbooks.</td>
<td>EOC Planning Section job action guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Record all incoming and outgoing messages (recurring). All messages, and the names of those sending/receiving them, should be documented as part of the EOC log.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Produce situation reports (recurring). At regular intervals, the EOC Director and staff will assemble a Situation Report.</td>
<td>ICS Form 209- Incident Status Summary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Utility Outage Incident Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase of Activity</th>
<th>Action Items</th>
<th>Supplemental Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RECOVERY/DEMobilization</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✐ Develop an IAP <em>(recurring)</em>. This document is developed by the Planning Section and approved by the IC. The IAP should be discussed at regular intervals and modified as the situation changes.</td>
<td>ICS Form 202 – Incident Objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✐ Implement objectives and tasks outlined in the IAP <em>(recurring)</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✐ Coordinate with private-sector partners as needed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✐ Ensure that all reports of injuries, deaths, and major equipment damage due to fire response are communicated to the IC and/or Safety Officer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✐ Ensure an orderly demobilization of emergency operations, in accordance with current demobilization plans.</td>
<td>ICS Form 221 - Demobilization Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✐ Release mutual aid resources as soon as possible.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✐ Activate and implement applicable mitigation plans, community recovery procedures, and COOP/COG plans until normal daily operations can be completely restored.</td>
<td>Agency recovery plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✐ Conduct post-event debriefing to identify success stories, opportunities for improvement, and development of the After Action Report/Improvement Plan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✐ Deactivate/demobilize the EOC.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✐ Implement revisions to the EOP and supporting documents, based on lessons learned and best practices adopted during response.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✐ Correct response deficiencies reflected in the Improvement Plan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✐ Submit valuable success stories and/or lessons learned to the Lessons Learned Information Sharing website (<a href="http://www.llis.gov">www.llis.gov</a>)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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IA 9 – Terrorism
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1 Purpose

Terrorist incidents, using weapons of mass destruction (WMD), can happen anywhere. While Curry County would typically be viewed as an unlikely target of WMD attacks, such an event is not impossible. This functional annex is designed to provide first response personnel with guidelines to handle this type of incident. When a WMD incident is mentioned, the first thought is that a state-sponsored terrorist group is responsible. While this is certainly possible, it is much more likely that Curry County would be the victim of an attack perpetrated by an individual or small group of individuals. While it is very difficult to defend against this type of incident, the County lessens its detrimental effects by preparing a response strategy. The Curry County Emergency Management Organization (EMO) has assigned responsibility for coordinating the activities of this functional annex to the Sheriff. Users should also refer to Incident Annex 7 – Radiological and Incident Annex 11 – Public Health/ Etiological and Radiological Annexes for specific information regarding infectious diseases and radiological hazards.

2 Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

- All government facilities, including public schools, libraries, reservoirs, and recreation facilities are potential targets for domestic or international terrorists, militant groups or any other person desiring to plant or mail an explosive or incendiary device (bomb) or some form of contaminant.

- Even though most bomb threats received are false, each situation has to be handled as if it were real until it is determined otherwise.

- Most bombs, including mail bombs, are homemade and are limited in their design only by the imagination of and resources available to the bomber. The only common denominator that exists among bombs is that they are designed or intended to cause injury and/or damage.

- Increased physical security measures in response to terrorist threats can generate inconveniences for the public and County employees.

- There is an increasing possibility that a WMD may be used within the County or surrounding area. Such weapons include chemical and biological agents, radioactive materials, and large conventional explosions such as truck/car bombs.
In the case of a found suspected explosive device, a mutual aid request will need to be made to the Oregon State Police Bomb Squad.

2.2 Assumptions

- Threats made against the government in general should be viewed as a threat against the County.

- If a terrorist incident occurs, proper planning will instill confidence in the leadership and reduce the potential for personal injury and property loss.

- Proper planning can also reduce the threat of panic. Once a state of panic has been reached, the potential for injury and property damage is greatly increased. In the context of a bomb threat, panic is the ultimate achievement of the caller.

- Even though the threat of chemical, biological, or radiological materials being used in an attack is low, all responders need to be aware of this potential. All first responders need to include the probability of such attacks, during their situation assessment, when approaching/arriving at a scene of a possible terrorist attack.

- Depending on the severity of the incident, this annex will be implemented along with the Basic Plan. Additional plans, appendices, and procedures may be executed in conjunction with this annex.

3 Background – Terrorism

3.1 Definition

Terrorism is the unlawful use or threatened use of force or violence by a person or an organized group against people or property with the intention of intimidating or coercing societies or governments, often for ideological or political reasons.

3.2 Possible Types of Terrorist Incidents

- Arson
- Homicide (assassination)
- Bombings or bomb threats
- Kidnapping and extortion
- Use or threatened use of chemical, biological, or radiological agents
3.3 Potential Targets
- Government facilities and events
- Elected officials and County employees
- Religious establishments and events
- Utilities
- Transportation
- International businesses/corporations
- International sporting events

3.4 Potential Consequences of a Terrorist Incident
- Mass fatalities and morgue operations
- Mass casualties
- Entrapment/structural collapse
- Hazardous materials incident
- Resource shortage
- Airborne pathogens
- Sheltering and care of displaced people
- Critical incident stress debriefing/mental health support for responders, victims, and families of victims
- Traffic management
- Crowd control
- Hostage negotiations
- Arrival of local, national and international media
- Arrival of expedient volunteers, skilled and unskilled
- Arrival of politicians and other dignitaries

4 Concept of Operations
Consider security for both responders and victims. Indicators to help identify a possible WMD incident include the following questions:
Are you responding to a target hazard or target event (likely to attract terrorist activity)?

Has there been a threat?

Have responders become victims?

Have multiple devices been located?

Are there multiple (non-trauma related) victims?

Have secondary devices been discovered, or activated?

Has there been an explosion or multiple explosions?

Have hazardous substances been released?

If multiple indicators are present, you may be on the scene of a terrorist incident. Use extreme caution and expect actions directed against responders. Consider personal protective equipment requirements and respiratory requirements, and implement them.

Approach upwind and upgrade if possible. Most agents will be carried by wind or are heavier than air and will flow downgrade and may collect in low areas.

Avoid “choke points.” These are areas where persons are forced to congregate (e.g., exit corridors).

Notify Dispatch of the possibility of a terrorist/WMD incident.

Notify Public Health and hospitals of the possible WMD incident and the number of potential victims that they will receive. If possible, identify the agent involved.

Establish Incident Command using Incident Command System (ICS) guidelines. Recommend Unified Command. Locate the command post away from areas that could contain a secondary device aimed at response personnel. Assume that there may be a secondary device.

Assign a safety officer to help assure the safety of the responders.

Evaluate the scene for safety and hazards. Use the North American Emergency Response Guidebook (Department of Transportation Orange Book) for initial guidance. Consider that all responders may need Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus.

Consider that all responders may need Self Contained Breathing Apparatus.

IA 10-viii
Consider the need for ventilation if the release was in a structure. Consider establishment of a decontamination corridor for evacuees. This may involve fire hose streams to remove contaminants from victims. You will need to consider water supply and site security for the purposes of keeping others out and for law enforcement investigation purposes.

Consider evacuation of persons upwind of incident for a minimum of 1500 feet from the hot zone.

Consider shelter in place for persons downwind of incident.

If an incident occurs indoors, evacuate persons to the upwind side exits if possible. Consider establishing positive pressure ventilation flow in opposite direction of crowd exit. The fire agencies will be able to provide this equipment and expertise.

Obtain an estimated patient count and common chief complaints/symptoms.

Review considerations below to help determine the type of agent involved and/or safety considerations for the responders and the general public.

Consider the scene as a potential crime scene. Everything at the site should be considered evidence. Ensure coordination with law enforcement.

Try to determine the mechanism of injury of victims.

5 Organization and Responsibilities
ICS will be used at the incident scene as the organizational structure for response activities. The structure will be expanded as needed by the Incident Commander.

When a suspected device is found, the Sheriff’s Department will assume control of the incident and will be responsible for coordinating mutual aid support by the Oregon State Police Bomb Disposal Unit.

If an explosive device detonates, causing injuries and fatalities, and/or starts a fire, the fire district may assume command during life safety and fire suppression operations, or a Unified Command between police and fire could be established.

6 References
Emergency Response to a Criminal/Terrorist Incident - Participant Handbook
■ Emergency Response to Terrorism - FEMA Self Study, Student Manual

■ Toxic Chemical Training For Terrorism Response - Course Book

■ Oregon Pre-Hospital Provider Course, Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program - Course Book

7 Appendices

■ Appendix 1  Terrorism Incident Checklist
■ Appendix 2  Facility Security
■ Appendix 3  Weapons of Mass Destruction
■ Appendix 4  Chemical and Biological Agent Considerations
## Appendix 1  Terrorism Incident Checklist

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<th>Phase of Activity</th>
<th>Action Items</th>
<th>Supplemental Information</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRE-INCIDENT PHASE</td>
<td>Continue to maintain and revise, as needed, the appropriate emergency response plans relating to terrorism response, including the EOP and annexes.</td>
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<td>Have personnel participate in necessary training and exercises, as determined by County Emergency Management.</td>
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<td>Participate in City, County, regional, State, and Federal terrorism preparedness activities, seeking understanding of interactions with participating agencies in a terrorism scenario.</td>
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<td>Ensure that emergency contact lists are updated, and establish a pre-event duty roster allowing for 24/7 operational support for the City EOC. Include appropriate regional, State, and Federal emergency contacts for terrorism response.</td>
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<td>Ensure that terrorism response equipment and personnel inventories for the County and the regional teams are updated. This includes response to chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive agents. Test and maintain response and communications equipment. Keep a stock of necessary supplies.</td>
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<td>Inform Emergency Management of any major developments that could adversely affect response operations (e.g. personnel shortages, loss of firefighting equipment, etc.).</td>
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<td>Provide public safety information and educational programs for terrorism emergency preparedness and response.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SURVEILLANCE PHASE (BIO ONLY)</td>
<td>Activate Incident/Unified Command upon recommendation from the Sheriff’s Office. Unified Command may consist of County, regional, State, and Federal crisis management and consequence management agencies.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mobilize appropriate emergency personnel and first responders. When deemed necessary, send fire, hazardous materials, law enforcement, public health, and relevant entities to the site. Determine responder activities and establish non-contaminated areas prior to mobilizing resources.</td>
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<td>Evaluate the safety of emergency personnel. Initiate development of site and agent-specific health and safety plan.</td>
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<td>Assess the situation/confirm the WMD/chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive incident. Gather all available data regarding the status of the incident. Record the information using established forms, log sheets, and templates. Use of standard ICS forms may be necessary.</td>
<td><em>ICS Form 209: Incident Status Summary</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Activate public notification procedures. Contact agency and partner emergency personnel to ensure they are aware of the incident’s status and are available and staffed to respond.</td>
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<td>Control the scene. Alert the public and consider shelter-in-place needs, relocation of people/animals, and special needs. This task should be coordinated with law enforcement.</td>
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<td>Conduct hazard assessment. In the case of a possible intentional release, begin addressing information needs for criminal investigation. For example, what is the ultimate purpose of the biological release? What is the target? Do further hazards and secondary threats exist? What is the source of release?</td>
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<td>Draft an IAP. Outline response goals and timelines and prepare for longer term (1-7 day) logistics, staffing, and operations.</td>
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<td>Maintain communication between field response crews, local/County EOCs, regional EOC, and State ECC, as applicable. Communication should be ongoing throughout the duration of the response and include incident status reports, resource requests, and projected staffing and equipment needs.</td>
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<td>Gather additional information. Include photographs and video recording.</td>
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<td>Determine if the threat level for that area should be elevated and inform appropriate agencies.</td>
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<td>Determine if any advisories should be issued to the public.</td>
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<td>RESPONSE PHASE</td>
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<td>If an explosive device is found, clear the immediate area and notify appropriate first responders. Be cognizant of any secondary devices that may be on site.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Be cognizant of any secondary devices that may be on site.</td>
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<td>- Be cognizant that CBRNE agents may be present.</td>
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<td>Investigate the crime scene and collect vital evidence.</td>
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<td>Activate the EOP.</td>
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<td>Activate the appropriate EOCs and establish Incident Command. For larger events that cross multiple jurisdictions, establish a Unified Command. During terrorism incidents, local and/or County EOCs may be staffed. Staffing levels vary with the complexity and needs of the response. At a minimum, the IC, all Section Chiefs, the Resource Coordinator, and management support positions will most likely be needed.</td>
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<td>Estimate emergency staffing levels and request personnel support.</td>
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<td>Develop work assignments for ICS positions (recurring).</td>
<td>ICS Form 203: Organization Assignment List</td>
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<td>- Establish an ICP near the incident location. The ICP should be uphill and upwind of the incident location.</td>
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<td>Notify supporting agencies (dependent on the type of incident) and the County Commission.</td>
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<td>- Identify local, County, regional, and/or State agencies that may be able to mobilize resources to the EOC for support.</td>
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<td>Determine the type, scope, and extent of the terrorism incident (recurring). Verify reports and obtain estimates of the area that may be affected. Also verify the status of critical infrastructure.</td>
<td>ICS Form 209: Incident Status Summary</td>
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<td>- Notify the regional hazardous materials team, public health agencies, support agencies, dispatch centers/PSAP, adjacent jurisdictions, Federal agencies (including FBI), and ESF leads/coordinators of any situational changes.</td>
<td>ESF 10 of the County EOP.</td>
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<td>- Verify that the hazard perimeter and hazard zone security have been established.</td>
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<td>Ensure that a health and safety plan is developed by the designated Safety Officer, including health monitoring of first responders in accordance with all applicable guidance.</td>
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<td>Assess the type, severity, and size of the incident. If possible, characterize the hazardous material(s) of concern and determine appropriate personal protection equipment requirements.</td>
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<td>Determine if the threat level for that area should be elevated and inform appropriate agencies.</td>
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<td>Disseminate appropriate warnings to the public.</td>
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<td>Develop and initiate shift rotation plans, including briefing of replacements during shift changes.</td>
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<td>Dedicate time during each shift to preparing for shift change briefings.</td>
<td>ICS Form 201: Incident Briefing</td>
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<td>Confirm or establish communications links among primary and support agencies, City EOCs, the County EOC, and State ECC. Confirm operable phone numbers and backup communication links.</td>
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<td>Ensure that all required notifications have been completed. Consider other local, regional, State, and Federal agencies that may be affected by the incident. Notify them of the status.</td>
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<td>Notification to the Oregon State Police and the FBI is required for all terrorism incidents.</td>
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<td>If an incident occurs on State highways, ensure that ODOT has been notified.</td>
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<td>Contact appropriate key stakeholders and partners if the incident poses an actual or potential threat to State parks, recreational areas, historical sites, environmentally sensitive areas, tourist routes, or other designated areas.</td>
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<td>If agricultural areas and livestock are potentially exposed, contact local Extension Services (Oregon State University), County Health Department, ODA, and the State Veterinarian, as applicable to situation.</td>
<td>ESF 11 Annex to the County EOP</td>
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<td>Manage and coordinate interagency functions. Providing multi-agency coordination is the primary goal. Assimilate into a UC structure as dictated by the incident.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Implement local plans and procedures for Terrorism operations. Ensure that copies of all documents are available to response personnel. Implement agency-specific protocols and SOPs.</td>
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</table>
|                    | Obtain current and forecasted weather to project potential hazardous material vapor plumes (*recurring*).  
  - Note: Vapor plume modeling support may be obtained through regional hazardous material teams, State, and/or Federal environmental protection agencies. | |
|                    | Determine the need to implement evacuations and sheltering activities (*recurring*). A determination of the use of shelter-in-place for surrounding residences and public facilities should be made.  
  - Note: Refer to the U.S. Department of Transportation Emergency Response Guidebook to determine the appropriate evacuation distance from the source. | |
|                    | Determine the need for emergency medical services (*recurring*) and activate them, if needed. | |
|                    | Determine the need for additional resources and request them as necessary through appropriate channels (*recurring*). | |
|                    | Submit a request for emergency/disaster declaration, as applicable. | Chapter 1 of the County EOP |
|                    | Activate MAAs. Activation includes placing backup teams on standby and alerting resource suppliers of both potential and current needs. | District Attorney’s Office (Primary); 911 Centers (Alternate) |
|                    | Coordinate resource access, deployment, and storage in the operational area. Resources to coordinate include equipment, personnel, facilities, supplies, procedures, and communications. Track resources as they are dispatched and/or used. | ICS Resource Tracking Forms |
|                    | Develop plans and procedures for registering regional hazardous materials or health and medical teams as they arrive on the scene and receive deployment orders. | |
|                    | Establish a JIC. | |
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<td>Formulate emergency public information messages and media responses, utilizing “one message, many voices” concepts (recurring).</td>
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<td>- Public information will be reviewed and approved for release by the IC and lead PIO before dissemination to the public and/or media partners.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Record all EOC activity and completion of individual personnel tasks (recurring). All assignments, person(s) responsible, and significant actions taken should be documented in logbooks.</td>
<td>EOC Planning Section job action guide</td>
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<td>Record all incoming and outgoing messages (recurring). All messages, and the names of those sending or receiving them, should be documented as part of the EOC log.</td>
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<td>Develop and deliver situation reports (recurring). At regular intervals, the EOC Director and staff will assemble a situation report.</td>
<td>ICS Form 209: Incident Status Summary</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Develop an IAP (recurring). This document is developed by the Planning Section and approved by the IC. The IAP should be discussed at regular intervals and modified as the situation changes.</td>
<td>ICS Form 202: Incident Objectives</td>
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<td>Implement objectives and tasks outlined in the IAP (recurring).</td>
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<td>Coordinate with private-sector partners as needed.</td>
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<td>Ensure that all reports of injuries, deaths, and major equipment damage due to the terrorist incident are communicated to the IC and/or Safety Officer.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>RECOVERY/DEMobilization Phase</strong></td>
<td>Ensure an orderly demobilization of emergency operations, in accordance with current demobilization and community recovery plans.</td>
<td>ICS Form 221 - Demobilization Plan</td>
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<td>As applicable, clean-up activities will most likely be conducted by private contractors and coordinated among the County, the responsible party (if known), and the Oregon DEQ. Support from the EPA may be necessary.</td>
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<td>Activate, if necessary, the appropriate recovery strategies, and COOP/COG plans.</td>
<td>ESF 14 of the County EOP, COOP/COG plans</td>
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<td>Release mutual aid resources as soon as possible.</td>
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<td>❑ Conduct a post-event debriefing to identify success stories, opportunities for improvement, and development of the After Action Report/Improvement Plan.</td>
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<td>❑ Deactivate/demobilize the EOC.</td>
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<td>❑ Correct response deficiencies reflected in the Improvement Plan.</td>
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<td>❑ Revise any applicable emergency response plans based on the success stories and/or lessons learned during the response.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>❑ Submit valuable success stories and/or lessons learned to the Lessons Learned Information Sharing website (<a href="http://www.llis.gov">www.llis.gov</a>)</td>
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Appendix 2  Facility Security

Security Levels

General
During periods when there is a potential or actual increase in the threat of attacks against government facilities, elected officials, or County employees, consideration should be given to implementing procedures that will reduce the vulnerability of County facilities.

Since the types and severity of threats received by the County vary, four security levels have been developed to provide the County with progressive levels of response.

Elected officials, in consultation with the Sheriff, will determine the security level to be implemented by the County. The level will be set based on an assessment of potential or actual threats to the County, surrounding jurisdictions or “the government” in general.

Each security level has corresponding actions that should be taken and physical security measures that need to be implemented. The threat parameters listed are only guidelines for use in the decision making process.

Normal Threat

- No perceived threat beyond the normal “nuisance” types.

Actions

- Normal daily routines.

Low Threat

- Threats are received that the County sees as potentially serious in nature, but there is no evidence that the capability exists for the threats to be carried out.

- A highly visible or unpopular activity is scheduled to take place.

- General threats against government are received nationally or regionally.

Actions

- Implement appropriate physical security measures.
- Increase attention to visitors in County facilities.
- Conduct periodic checks of remote sites

**Medium Threat**

- Law enforcement information indicates an organized threat exists against government in the region.
- General threats of a serious nature are received, and it is determined that the capability to carry out the threats exist.
- Threats were carried out in other parts of the country, and Federal law enforcement agencies advise that additional government facilities may be targeted.

**Actions**

- Implement required physical security measures.
- Initiate routine patrols and security checks of all County facilities on a 24-hour basis.

**High Threat**

- Specific threats directed against the County or a specific location are received and are determined to be valid.
- Threats against other government facilities in the area have been carried out, and the potential exists for additional attacks.
- An actual device has been located or detonated, and suspect(s) are still at large.

**Actions**

- Implement required physical security measures.
- Staff all County facilities 24 hours a day.

**Physical Security**

**General**

- Most County facilities already have some security in place. Locks on windows and doors, outside lights, cameras, etc., are all designed and installed to contribute to the security of a facility and the protection of its occupants.
There is not a single security plan that is adaptable to all situations; however, basic crime prevention procedures can be a good starting point. The police department can provide guidance regarding specific measures to increase security at individual facilities.

While recognizing the necessity to maintain good public relations, the County’s is also responsible for the safety and protection of the public and its employees within its facilities. The threatened use of explosives necessitates that, in the interest of safety and security, some inconvenience may have to be imposed on employees and visitors to public buildings.

A building’s configuration plays an important role in managing and preventing terrorist attacks. Unfortunately, architects rarely consider security in their designing process, particularly the relation of building design to thwarting or discouraging a bomb attack. The addition of fencing, lighting, and access control can significantly reduce a facility’s vulnerability to a bomb attack.

**Physical Security Measures**

Security measures should be implemented as soon as possible after notification of change in the security level is received. The measures listed below are provided as recommended minimums; additional measures may be implemented as necessary.

The following physical security measures, listed by security level, are provided as means of reducing the vulnerability of County facilities to bomb attacks:

- **Normal**
  - Standard policy and procedures for securing office areas should be adhered to.
  - Doors or access ways to such areas as boiler rooms, storage rooms, mail rooms, computer areas, switchboards, elevator control rooms, and vacant rooms will remain locked when not in use.
  - Good housekeeping is also vital. Trash or dumpster areas should remain free of debris. A bomb or other device can easily be concealed in the trash. Combustible materials should be properly disposed of or protected, if further use is anticipated.

- **Low**
  - Ensure that normal security procedures are being followed.
● It is important to establish accountability of all building and office keys. If keys cannot be accounted for, locks should be changed. In the case of the electronic locks, the missing key(s) should be deactivated in the system.

● Public areas should be checked periodically, especially at the beginning and end of the workday.

● Departments and offices should establish a single point of entry to their areas, which will be monitored by a staff member.

● Checks should be made of all un-staffed County facilities to ensure they are secure.

- Medium

● Advise all employees, especially security and maintenance personnel, to be alert for people who act in a suspicious manner, and objects, items, or parcels that look out of place or suspicious. Routine checks or surveillance should be established that include potential hiding places (e.g., stairwells, rest rooms, and any unsecured vacant office space) for unwanted individuals.

● Initiate routine patrols and security checks of all County facilities on a 24-hour basis.

● Controls should be established for positively identifying personnel who have authorized access to County facilities and for denying access to unauthorized personnel.

  □ Facility entrances and exits should be modified with barriers, etc., to channel all visitors past a central reception desk that is staffed during normal operating hours.

  □ Individuals entering the building would be required to sign a register indicating the department they wish to visit and show a current form of picture identification (ID).

  □ All individuals will be required to sign out before departing.

  □ Employees will also be required to enter and exit past the central reception desk. They will be required to show their County ID when they enter but will not need to sign the register.
For an additional security measure, a list of employees dismissed from the County within the past six months should be provided to the person staffing the reception desk.

- Ensure that all surveillance cameras are operating properly and notify Operations/Facilities of any that are not.

- Bombs being delivered by motor vehicle or left in a motor vehicle are a potentially grave threat.

Employees should be aware of any suspicious motor vehicles, especially if they are illegally parked, or have been parked by occupants who then leave the area in a second vehicle.

- Plans for restricting parking to at least 300 feet from the building or any building in a complex should be developed or reviewed.

- If restricted parking is not feasible, establish procedures for properly identifying employee vehicles, which should be parked closest to the building while visitor vehicles are parked at a distance.

**High**

- Advise all employees, especially security and maintenance personnel, to be alert for people who act in a suspicious manner, and for any objects, items, or parcels that look out of place or suspicious. Routine checks or surveillance should be established to include potential hiding places (e.g., stairwells, rest rooms, and any unsecured vacant office space) for unwanted individuals.

- Controls should be established for positively identifying personnel who are authorized access to County facilities and for denying access to unauthorized personnel.

  - Facility entrances and exits should be modified with barriers and other devices to channel all visitors past a central reception desk that is staffed during normal operating hours.

  - Individuals entering the building would be required to sign a register indicating the department or person they wish to visit, as well as the reason for the visit, and show a current form picture ID.
Employees at these reception desks should contact the person to be visited and advise him or her that a visitor is in the lobby, state the visitor’s name, and give the purpose of the visit. The person to be visited may decide to come to the lobby to ascertain that the purpose of the visit is valid.

Once the reason for the visit is validated, the visitor will be provided with a “Visitor” badge and instructed to wear it at all times while in the building.

Employees will also be required to enter and exit past the central reception desk. They will be required to wear their County IDs in a visible manner when they are in the building. County employees should sign in and out in a separate employee register, which will provide a means of accounting for them in case an explosion occurs.

When the individual departs the building, he or she will turn in the Visitor badge and sign out in the register.

- Access controls should extend to the inspection of all packages and materials being brought into the building.

- Bombs being delivered by motor vehicle or left in a motor vehicle are a potentially grave threat.

- Restrict parking and limit vehicle access to at least 300 feet from the building or any building in a complex.

- If restricted parking is not feasible, implement procedures for having properly identified employee vehicles being parked closest to the building and visitor vehicles parked at a distance.
Appendix 3  Weapons of Mass Destruction

I. GENERAL
A. Even though the threat of chemical, biological or radiological materials being used in an attack is low, all responders need to be aware of this potential. All first responders need to include the probability of such attacks during their situation assessment, when approaching or arriving at a scene of a possible terrorist attack.

B. There are currently minimal capabilities in the region for identifying and responding to incidents involving chemical, biological, or radiological weapons/agents. As more equipment and training are available for handling these type incidents, more detailed plans and procedures will evolve.

II. TYPES OF EVENTS
A. Radiological/Nuclear
1. Types:
   a. Radiological Dispersal Devices - Detonation of a conventional explosive, which incorporates radioactive materials as a component of the device.
   b. Detonation of a large explosive device (truck/vehicle bomb) near a nuclear power plant, research nuclear reactor, or a passing radiological cargo transport with the intent of disrupting the containment and shielding of the radioactive materials.
   c. Nuclear bomb

2. Hazards - There are three main types of radiation emitted from radioactive materials: alpha, beta, and gamma.
   a. Alpha
      (1) Alpha particles are the heaviest and most highly charged of the nuclear particles.
      (2) They cannot travel very far from the emitting source and will not penetrate the outermost layer of skin.
(3) If ingested through eating, drinking, or breathing of contaminated materials, they can become an internal hazard.

b. Beta

1. Beta particles are smaller and travel much faster than alpha particles.

2. Exposures to beta particles from outside of the body are normally considered a slight hazard.
   a. While they can penetrate several millimeters of tissue, they generally do not reach far enough to reach the inner organs.
   b. If the skin is exposed to large amounts of beta radiation over a long period of time, skin burns may result (similar to sunburn).

3. If ingested through eating, drinking, or breathing of contaminated materials, they can become an internal hazard.

4. Beta-emitting contamination may also enter the body through unprotected open wounds.

C. Gamma Rays

1. Gamma rays are a type of electromagnetic radiation that travels through space in the form of waves (similar to radio waves).

2. Gamma rays are pure energy and are the most penetrating type of radiation. They can travel great distances and can penetrate most materials.

3. Gamma rays can cause damage to all human tissue and organs. Acute radiation sickness occurs when an individual is exposed to a large amount of radiation within a short period of time. Acute symptoms of radiation sickness include:
   a. Skin irritation and dermal burns
   b. Nausea and vomiting
   c. High fever
   d. Hair loss

B. Biological Attack

1. Types - In the United States biological warfare agents are classified into three categories: pathogens (microorganisms), toxins, and bio-regulators/modulators.
a. Pathogens: Out of the hundreds of thousands of microorganisms known, only a few hundred can produce disease in humans. There are four types of pathogens, described below.

(1) Bacteria occur nearly everywhere and are the most common. They are present in soil, water, air, food, and most surfaces. Many serious human diseases, including meningitis, gonorrhea, tuberculosis, anthrax, dysentery, and salmonella come from bacteria.

(2) Rickettsiae are smaller parasites transmitted to humans by vectors (ticks, lice, fleas, and mosquitoes). It is harder for these organisms to produce than it is for bacteria since they need a host (living cells) to replicate. Primary rickettsial diseases affecting humans are typhus fever, spotted fever, Q fever, and scrub typhus.

(3) Fungi are members of the plant family and include molds, mildew, rusts, mushrooms, and yeasts. Fungi are more destructive to plant matter than to humans.

(4) Viruses are the smallest living agents. Like rickettsia, they require a living host for replication and are sometimes carried by vectors. Inhalation and ingestion are common to contracting a virus, as it can pass through most filters that normally stop bacteria. Diseases include rabies, polio, smallpox, chicken pox, influenza, and the common cold.

b. Toxins: Toxins are toxic substances (poisons) of natural origin produced by an animal, plant, or microbe. They differ from chemical agents in that they are not manmade and their composition is typically more complex.

(1) Several types of toxins are easily extracted for use as a terrorist weapon and, by weight, are usually more toxic than many chemical agents.

(2) The two main types of toxins are cytotoxins and neurotoxins.

i. Cytotoxins interfere with metabolic processes like digestion, respiration, and circulation.
ii. Neurotoxins induce nerve agent type symptoms like convulsions and pinpointed pupils.

(3) There are four common toxins thought of as potential biological agents:

i. Botulism (Botulinum) is considered the most effective toxin - A Neurotoxin

ii. Ricin is derived from the castor bean and available worldwide - A Cytotoxin

iii. T-2 (tricothecene mycotoxins) from molds - A Cytotoxin

iv. SEB (staphylococcus enterotoxin type B) from rotting foods - A Cytotoxin

c. Bio-regulators/modulators: This is kind of a catch-all category for toxins. All other agents of biological origin that can be found in the human body and that can cause severe or harmful effects are put into this class.

2. Routes of exposure

a. The primary routes of exposure for biological agents are inhalation and ingestion.

b. Skin absorption and injection also are potential routes of entry, but are less likely.

3. Methods of Delivery

a. Biological warfare agents are nonvolatile solids that would be disseminated either as liquid slurry or dry powder of freeze-dried organisms or toxin.

b. Possible delivery systems range in complexity and effectiveness from an agricultural sprayer mounted on a truck to a specialized cluster warhead carried on a ballistic missile. Other possibilities include targeting agriculture and urban water supplies.

c. The key to producing large-scale respiratory infections is to generate an aerosol or stable cloud of suspended microscopic droplets, each containing from one to thousand bacterial or virus particles. Fogs and smokes are examples of visible aerosols.
C. Chemical Attack

1. Types - Depending on the type of agent used, the intended use of chemical agents is to kill, incapacitate, or harass. Chemical agents can be broken out into five types based on their physiological effects: Nerve, Blister, Blood, Choking, and Irritating.

a. Nerve Agents - Will disrupt nerve impulse transmissions

(1) Similar in nature to some pesticides, but with a higher degree of toxicity. All are toxic in small concentration; a small drop could be fatal.

(2) Nerve agents resemble water or light oil in pure form and posses no odor.

b. Blister Agents - Also called vesicants; can cause severe burns of eyes, skin, and tissues of the respiratory tract.

(1) Similar in nature to other corrosive materials first responders may encounter. These agents readily penetrate layers of clothing and are quickly absorbed into the skin.

(2) All blister agents are very toxic, but not as toxic as nerve agents. A few drops on the skin can cause severe injury, and three grams absorbed through the skin can be fatal.

(3) Blister agents are heavy, oily liquids, and in a pure state they are nearly colorless and odorless. Slight impurities in the agent give them a dark color and an odor suggesting mustard, garlic, or onions.

c. Blood Agents - Interfere with the ability of blood to transport oxygen and result in asphyxiation.

(1) Common blood agents include hydrogen cyanide and cyanogen chloride. Cyanide and cyanide compounds are common industrial chemicals that emergency responders deal with, at times.

(2) All blood agents are toxic at high concentrations and lead to rapid death.

(3) In pure form, they are gasses, but under pressure they become liquids.

(4) The smells of bitter almonds or peach blossoms are potential warning signs of a blood agent.
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d. Choking Agents - Severely stress the respiratory tract.
   (1) Chlorine and phosgene, which are common industrial chemicals, are choking agents.
   (2) Most people will recognize the odor of chlorine, and phosgene has the odor of newly cut hay.
   (3) Both agents are gases and must be stored in bottles or cylinders.

e. Irritating Agents - Cause respiratory distress and tearing designed to incapacitate. They can also cause intense pain to the skin, especially in moist areas of the body.
   (1) Are also known as Riot Control Agents and tear gas.
   (2) Generally, they are non-lethal; however, they can result in asphyxiation under certain circumstances.
   (3) Common irritating agents include chloropicrin, MACE (CN), Tear Gas (CS), capsicum/pepper spray, and dibenzoxazepine (CR).
   (4) Several types of irritation agents are available for purchase over the counter at local stores.

2. Routes of Exposure - The most likely routes of exposure for chemical agents are inhalation, ingestion, and skin absorption/contact.
   a. With the exception of blister agents, inhalation tends to be the primary route of exposure for chemical agents.
   b. Skin absorption/contact is the primary route of exposure for blister agents and is a highly possible route of exposure for nerve and irritant agents.
      (1) The most efficient distribution is as an aerosol mist or a spray. This would require specific equipment in or near the target area that generates a mist or spray.
      (2) Though less efficient, small explosives may be used to disperse the chemical.
   c. Blister -
      (1) The most efficient distribution is as an aerosol mist, vaporization or a spray. This would require specific
equipment in or near the target area that generates a mist, vapor, or spray.

(2) Though less efficient, small explosives may be used to disperse the chemical.

d. Blood -

(1) Because of their physical properties, blood agents will be dispersed as a gas.

(2) They will be most effective in a closed environment such as a building, or, if dispersed outdoors, calm winds would be necessary for them to be effective.

e. Choking -

(1) Because of their physical properties, choking agents will be dispersed as a gas.

(2) They will be most effective in a closed environment, such as a building, or, if dispersed outdoors, a large volume of the gas and calm winds would increase its effectiveness.

f. Irritating

(1) Irritating agents will be dispersed as gas, spray, smoke or vapor.

(2) They will be most effective when used in a closed environment, such as a building.

III. RESPONSE

A. General

1. The response time window for minimizing loss of life and property, during an incident involving a WMD, is significantly smaller than typical emergency responses.

2. A properly managed first response will “make or break” the effectiveness of the response and could jeopardize additional lives and property.

   a. Failure to identify a potential WMD incident will put first responders at risk of exposure to the agent and/or secondary contamination. Support facilities, such as hospitals, transportation routes, and fire stations, will also be at risk of secondary/tertiary contamination.
b. There may be circumstances when no action is the appropriate action to take. As with industrial hazardous material incidents, if the first responders at the scene are not equipped to enter into a contaminated environment, search and rescue of victims will have to wait for the arrival of specially trained and equipped teams.

3. A declaration of local emergency should be considered to expedite the availability of State and Federal resources. Realistically, in cases of WMD, the Governor may make the declaration on behalf of the County before the process is completed.

B. Key elements of initial response to possible WMD incident –

1. Isolate the scene:
   a. Initiate the establishment of a hazard perimeter.
   b. Isolation would include trying to prevent potentially contaminated individuals from leaving the area. Designate a location in the cordoned area for such individuals to assemble to await decontamination and treatments.
   c. Deny entry to unauthorized and improperly trained/equipped personnel.

2. Notify additional response resources.

3. Recognize/identify key indicators of chemical, biological, or radiological incident.

4. If detection/identification of the specific chemical is not possible, use the key indicators to determine the type of agent and follow the initial isolation and response procedures found in the North American Response Guidebook. For the listed agent types, use the following ID numbers (CAS) to determine the appropriate response guide.
   a. Nerve - 2810
   b. Blood - 1051
   c. Blister - 2810

C. Warning signs and indicators of a WMD incident - The first emergency responders approaching an incident scene need to be aware of some common warning signs indicating the presence of lethal agents from the five threat categories.
1. Nuclear/Radiological
   a. Look for the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) placards and/or labels that indicate the presence of radioactive materials.
   b. Survey the area with a Geiger counter.

2. Biological
   a. In most instances, response to a biological attack will occur within the medical community (hospitals, Centers for Disease Control, and medical research facilities).
      (1) For the biological agents that are most likely to be used as weapons, days and weeks may pass between the time of exposure and the onset of symptoms.
      (2) With the mobility of today’s society, the people initially exposed could be anywhere in the world at the time of the onset of symptoms.
      (3) Depending on the agent used, secondary and tertiary contamination will greatly increase the number of people ultimately affected. Additionally, this secondary and tertiary contamination may impact medical responders and medical care providers if the symptoms/illnesses are not readily identifiable as being potentially contagious.
   b. Some indicators of a biological event may include:
      (1) Unusual numbers of sick or dying people or animals
      (2) Dissemination of unscheduled and unusual sprays, especially outdoors and/or at night
      (3) Abandoned spray devices with no distinct odors
   c. If first responders find themselves responding to several injury/illness calls with the same symptoms, especially in a short time frame, they should contact local hospitals and other response agencies to see if they are encountering the same circumstances.

3. Chemical -
   a. For chemical agents, the most significant indicator will be the rapid onset of similar symptoms in a large group of people.

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(1) Nerve -

i. Various generic symptoms, similar to pesticide poisoning, will be present. The victims will salivate, lacrimate (tearing and runny nose), urinate, and defecate without much control.

ii. Other symptoms include:

1. Eyes: pinpointed pupils, dimmed and blurred vision, pain aggravated by sunlight
2. Skin: excessive sweating and fine muscle tremors
3. Muscles: involuntary twitching and contractions
4. Respiratory System: runny nose and nasal congestion, chest pressure and congestion, coughing, and difficulty in breathing
5. Digestive System: excessive salivation, abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting, involuntary defecation and urination
6. Nervous System: giddiness, anxiety, and difficulty in thinking and sleeping (nightmares)

(2) Blister -

i. Initial indications of a blister agent include complaints of eye and respiratory irritation along with reports of garlic/mustard/onion-like odor.

ii. Clinical symptoms of exposure may not appear for hours or days. Other symptoms of blister agents include:

1. Eyes: reddening, congestion, tearing, burning, and a "gritty" feeling. In severe cases, swelling of eyelids, severe pain, and spasms of the eyelids
2. Skin: Within 1 to 12 hours, initial mild itching followed by redness, tenderness, and burning pain followed by burns and fluid-filled blisters. These effects are enhanced in the warm, moist areas of the body, like the armpits and groin.

3. Respiratory System: Within 2 to 12 hours, burning sensation in the nose and throat, hoarseness, profusely running nose, severe cough, shortness of breath.

4. Digestive System: Within 2 to 3 hours, abdominal pain, nausea, bloodstained vomiting and bloody diarrhea.

(3) Blood -

i. Blood Agents can cause tearing of the eyes and irritate the lungs.

ii. Clinical symptoms of patients affected by blood agents include:

   1. Respiratory distress
   2. Vomiting and diarrhea
   3. Vertigo and headaches

iii. Affected persons require removal to fresh air and respiratory therapy.

(4) Choking

i. Clinical symptoms include severe eye irritation and respiratory distress (coughing and choking).

ii. Severe respiratory distress from a choking agent, causes edema (fluid in the lungs), which can result in asphyxiation resembling a drowning.

(5) Irritating
i. Outward warning signs of these agents include the odor of pepper or tear gas and the presence of dispensing devices.

ii. Clinical symptoms include:

1. Eyes and Throat: burning or irritation, tearing of the eyes
2. Respiratory System: respiratory distress, coughing, choking, and difficulty breathing
3. Digestive System: high concentrations may lead to nausea and vomiting

(6) Other indicators would include:

a. Hazardous materials or lab equipment that are not relevant to the occupancy of the building or location.

b. Exposed individuals reporting unusual odors or tastes.

c. Explosions that disperse liquids, mists or gases.

d. Explosions that appear to destroy only package(s) or container(s).

e. Unscheduled dissemination of an unusual spray.

f. Abandoned spray devices, gas cylinders/bottles, or identifiable product container (i.e., tear gas canister, pepper spray).

g. Numerous dead animals, fish, and birds.

h. Absence of insect life in an area where they would be expected.

i. Mass casualties and/or mass fatalities without obvious trauma.

j. Distinct pattern of potential casualties and common symptoms.
Appendix 4  Chemical and Biological Agent Considerations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NERVE AGENTS</th>
<th>CYANIDE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Miosis–(pinpoint pupils of the eyes)</td>
<td>Pupils normal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copious secretions</td>
<td>Few secretions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscle twitching</td>
<td>No twitching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convulsions</td>
<td>Convulsions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal effects–nausea, vomiting, diarrhea</td>
<td>Nausea only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mild Exposure–Atropine 2mg, 2PAM–Cl 600mg</td>
<td>Mild Exposure–fresh air only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Exposure–Atropine 6mg, 2PAM–Cl 1800mg</td>
<td>Severe Exposure–Amyl Nitrite Perles, Sodium Nitrite 300mg, Sodium Thiosulfate 12.5mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENT</th>
<th>EFFECTS</th>
<th>ONSET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nerve-vapor</td>
<td>miosis, rhinorrhea</td>
<td>seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nerve-liquid</td>
<td>S.L.U.D.G.E.****</td>
<td>minutes–hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nerve-both</td>
<td>seizures, apnea</td>
<td>minutes–hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulmonary</td>
<td>dyspnea, cough</td>
<td>hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vesicants (blister agents)</td>
<td>erythema, blisters, eye irritation, cough, dyspnea</td>
<td>hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanide</td>
<td>LOC, convulsions, apnea</td>
<td>seconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**** S.L.U.D.G.E.= Salivation, Lacrimation (tearing of eyes), Urination, Defecation, Gastrointestinal (pain, gas), Emesis (vomiting).

Radiological Considerations

Exposure means that a person had contact with a source but poses no threat to others.

Contamination means physical contact with a radioactive substance (usually in particulate form). Contamination itself is not an acute threat to life, and its presence should not preclude the delivery of appropriate emergency care.
Assume that all property and personnel have particulate contamination.

Inhalation is the primary route of entry/injury for particulate radiation.

Exposure of responders to radioactive materials can be lessened by increasing their distance from the source. Doubling distance reduces exposure by a factor of four.

DOT Emergency Response Guidebook guide numbers 163 and 164 provide additional information.

Avoid contact with the agent. Stay out of smoke or visible fumes.

Remove victims from the hazardous area. Detain them in a safe area until assessed for contamination.

Detain and isolate uninjured persons and equipment. Delay decontamination until instructed otherwise by authorities with proper radiation measuring equipment.

A radiological survey should be performed; contact Oregon Health Division–Radiological Protection Services.

Wear personal protective equipment before rescue, especially high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter masks or self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Limit time spent in hazardous environment. Time, Distance, and Shielding are the best defenses. (Less time exposed; greater distance to source; large, dense, heavy objects shielding you from the source means less exposure).

**Biological Considerations**

Victims of a biological weapons attack will initially go unnoticed until a trend or unusual disease outbreak is noted.

Public Health will direct the initial response.

Symptoms may be delayed for days. Once disease is reported, emergency medical services and hospitals may be overwhelmed with sick and/or worried individuals.

Special protective garments are not normally required. Utilize Body Substance Isolation (BSI) precautions and a HEPA filter mask.

DOT Emergency Response Guidebook guide number 158 provides additional information.
Consider prophylactic antibiotic administration for emergency response personnel.

### Biological Agent Reference Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENT</th>
<th>SPREAD</th>
<th>TRANSMISSIBLE</th>
<th>INCUBATION</th>
<th>LETHALITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anthrax</td>
<td>aerosol</td>
<td>no (except cutaneous)</td>
<td>1–5 days</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholera</td>
<td>ingestion and aerosol</td>
<td>rare</td>
<td>12 hours to 6 days</td>
<td>low with treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plague</td>
<td>aerosol</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>1–3 days</td>
<td>high if untreated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tularemia</td>
<td>aerosol</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>1–10 days</td>
<td>moderate if untreated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q Fever</td>
<td>ingestion and aerosol</td>
<td>rare</td>
<td>14–16 days</td>
<td>very low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallpox</td>
<td>aerosol</td>
<td>high</td>
<td>10–12 days</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEE</td>
<td>aerosol and infected vectors</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>1–6 days</td>
<td>low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebola</td>
<td>contact and aerosol</td>
<td>moderate</td>
<td>4–16 days</td>
<td>moderate to high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botulinum toxin</td>
<td>ingestion and aerosol</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>hours to days</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T–2 mycotoxins</td>
<td>ingestion and aerosol</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>2–4 hours</td>
<td>moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricin</td>
<td>ingestion and aerosol</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>hours to days</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staphylococcal Enterotoxin B</td>
<td>ingestion and aerosol</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>hours</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Explosive Considerations

- If one bomb or explosive device is located/detonated, assume there is a secondary device aimed at emergency response personnel.
- If a device is found, avoid use of radio, cell phones, or any other radio frequency emitting device within 1500 to 2000 feet of the device.
Establish a perimeter of at least 1650 feet. Law enforcement should secure and control access to the area.

An explosive device may be designed to disseminate chemical, biological, or radioactive materials.

Explosives may also contain anti-personnel items such as nails, small metal pieces, or other material to increase lethality of the device.

Consider other hazards produced by the explosion (i.e. unstable structures, damaged utility lines, debris etc.).

DOT Emergency Response Guidebook guide numbers 112 and 114 provide additional information.

Evaluate conditions on the scene. Identify hazards and do not allow entry into unsafe areas. Remove viable victims to safe areas.

If you have multiple victims, refer to Incident Annex 13 – Mass Casualty Incident for more information.

Do not allow rescuers to enter unsafe areas and/or unstable buildings.

Staging areas should be out of the line of sight of the bomb and be located away from structures with large amounts of glass.

Most injuries will be caused by projectiles of glass and metal. Some of the metal may be from the device itself. Wear protective clothing (e.g. Structural Firefighting Turnout gear).

Call for additional help early in the incident. Be sure to have adequate medical and other help alerted as needed. It may take some time for a response, so order needed, or potentially needed, resources early.

Preserve and maintain evidence; treat the area as a crime scene. Proper evidence handling techniques may determine the outcome of the case. Poor technique may result in conviction being overturned on appeal, or never being able to obtain a conviction at trial.

Establish a Personnel Accountability System and enforce its use.


If a threat is called in and a time given for device detonation, use extreme caution. It is quite likely that the device will detonate before the time given.
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1 Description

2 Legal Authorities

3 Concept of Operations

4 Appendices
1 Description

Due to the need for warning and evacuation operations to take place on a Countywide basis during a tsunami emergency, the Curry County Emergency Management Organization (EMO) has assigned responsibility for coordinating the activities of this annex to the Sheriff.

A tsunami is a series of sea waves usually caused by the sudden movement of the ocean floor because of a large undersea earthquake. As tsunamis enter shallow water near land, they increase in height and can cause great loss of life and property damage.

There are two types of tsunamis:

- **A distant tsunami**, caused by a large undersea earthquake, comes from across the ocean and will take at least a few hours to come ashore. There will usually be plenty of time for an official warning and evacuation, if necessary. A National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration weather radio is the best way to find out what is happening. Many communities also have sirens and mass calling systems to alert the public. Do not rely on radio and TV stations to have the correct information.

- **A local tsunami** comes ashore within 5 to 20 minutes after a nearby offshore earthquake is felt. A local tsunami can be very destructive and fatal. Those in the area should not wait for a warning but should head to high ground as quickly as possible. The only warning will be the ground shaking. It is important for residents of tsunami-prone areas to have “grab & go kits” and know the evacuation routes and assembly areas in their community.

Tsunamis are a serious hazard for Curry County, a “Local” tsunami at 135 feet above mean sea level, would affect 25-30 percent of developed property. In addition to beaches and other recreation areas, a number of developed locations throughout Curry County might require evacuation during a tsunami emergency, depending upon predicted wave height, including the following.

- Port Orford – Especially from the lake area to Highway 101, should evacuate north toward Pacific High School or up east toward the Cedar Terrace area.

- Gold Beach - low lying areas should evacuate to the higher residential areas on the east side of town. Due to debris and washout affecting
Highway 101, the City of Gold Beach will likely be isolated from other Curry County communities. Gold Beach will likely be cut off at Euchre Creek, Thomas Creek, Pistol River, Rouge River, and Hunter Creek.

- Pistol River - low lying areas will need to evacuate east into the hills.
- Brookings – Most of Brookings is not at risk, those at risk can move up to the Highway 101 area
- Harbor - There is a pretty significant area at risk along Ocean View Drive and in the boat basin of Harbor. Those at risk should evacuate to locations east of Highway 101.
- Winchuck Area - persons living along the lower end of State Line Road on the Winchuck River will need to evacuate east of Highway 101.

It is predicted that Curry County will be segmented into approximately 14 separated “communities” due to damage or destruction of bridges, dikes, and culverts.

2 Legal Authorities

This describes which agencies have legal authority to act during a disaster and how that authority will be exercised should such a disaster occur.

- The Board of Commissioners (BOC) has the authority to declare a State of Emergency within the County and the responsibility to request a State or Federal declaration if appropriate.
- Law enforcement has the authority to order evacuations and enforce perimeters.

3 Concept of Operations

- Tsunami watch or warning information will be provided on a 24-hour basis to Curry County by Oregon Emergency Management and/or Oregon State Police (OSP) over the National Warning System (NAWAS) telephone located in the North County 9-1-1 Center. The North County 9-1-1 Center will need to alert the South County 9-1-1 Center upon initial notice of the watch or warning.
- Having been alerted to the tsunami situation via NAWAS, both 9-1-1 Centers shall receive additional and updated information on the watch or warning via the Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS). Oregon Emergency Management and OSP receive tsunami watch and warning information from the Alaska Tsunami Warning Center.
Alert and warning of the public and notification of emergency response agencies shall be initiated by the dispatchers at the North and South County 9-1-1 Centers per protocol. The 9-1-1 Centers shall notify the State Parks and Recreation Division of the tsunami emergency.

The evacuation guidelines below are specific to a tsunami emergency and may be adjusted by the Curry County EMO as required by the circumstances of the emergency. The Sheriff’s Office has been assigned the responsibility for coordinating the evacuation operations.

The guidelines below differ from those of the Evacuation section in two respects: fire service agencies are expected to play a greater role in implementing the evacuation, and city police may be asked to assist outside their municipalities. These changes are necessary due to the need to evacuate many areas of Curry County simultaneously.

Prior to the EMO and the Sheriff’s Office assuming command over evacuation operations, the North and South County 9-1-1 Centers shall start to coordinate the evacuation.

Emergency response personnel are not to stay in the hazard area so long as to put themselves at risk of the tsunami. The persons in charge of each agency shall determine when to move their personnel and equipment to high ground based on the predicted arrival time of the tsunami.

Predicted arrival times should be included in the information that Oregon Emergency Management Division and OSP provide to the North and South County 9-1-1 Centers via LEDS.

The following parties and their alternates are authorized to call for the evacuation of any area of Curry County deemed necessary to respond to the emergency and to protect the public: The Sheriff, the Curry County BOC, and the Governor.

The Incident Commander of the Response Group also has this authority, but it might not be applicable in this instance.

Coastal law enforcement agencies shall be responsible for providing warning to persons in the hazard zone within their response areas. In the municipalities, the fire service agency shall coordinate this effort with the city police agency.

Warnings will usually be given by loudspeaker systems or door-to-door methods as a supplement to the warning information broadcasted to the public via the radio and television.

The State Parks and Recreation Division shall provide warnings to persons in Oregon State Parks along the coast and shall be the primary
agency to implement an evacuation of the beaches. OSP and the U.S. Coast Guard shall assist in this effort on a personnel and resource availability basis.

- The U.S. Coast Guard may use helicopters and ships equipped with loudspeaker systems and marine two-way radio channels to warn boats, ships, and harbor areas. The warning should guide persons to move their vessels out to the open sea where tsunamis present little or no danger.

- Coast Guard helicopters may assist in the warning of Oregon State Parks as time permits.

- The Sheriff’s Office, City Police, and OSP shall warn persons in the hazard areas not covered above and shall assist the State Parks and Recreation Division with the evacuation of State Park beaches.

- Law enforcement agencies shall be responsible for traffic control. City, County, and State road maintenance agencies shall assist in this effort.

- The Oregon State Highway Division shall assist with traffic control as requested by the Sheriff’s Office and should close all appropriate highways to incoming traffic.

- The EMO should activate temporary housing, shelter, and feeding facilities for persons evacuated. The following facilities are more than 50 feet above mean sea level and should be considered:
  - Port Orford - Pacific High School and the Senior Center.
  - Gold Beach - Coos Forest Protective Association
  - Pistol River - The Friendship Hall.
  - Brookings - All schools, the U.S. Forest Service Buildings, the Elk’s Club, and the V.F.W. Club.
  - Harbor - The Fire Hall.

- As soon as feasible, the American Red Cross Manager shall be asked to take over management of housing, shelter, and feeding facilities.

- HAM Radio Operators are available to assist with emergency communications.

- Post-tsunami considerations:
  - The Sheriff’s Office shall coordinate search and rescue activities.
  - Refer concerned relatives and friends looking for missing parties to the Information Center or the Public Information Officer.
Animal carcasses should be removed from any standing water, but can be disposed of using normal methods.

Consistent with current scientific literature and the conclusions of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the American Veterinary Medical Association recognizes that animals that die from injuries, including massive animal deaths in cases of natural disasters, generally do not represent a health hazard for humans. The presence of dead bodies that result from a disaster, without the presence of another risk factor, is not a cause for the spread of infectious diseases (PAHO Manual, Ch 3, Conclusions; p. 81).

The following sanitary sewage systems could be affected by a tsunami, depending on the height of the inundation: Port Orford, Gold Beach, Wedderburn, and Brookings.

City water systems should be monitored for contamination. The Department of Environmental Quality, the Oregon State Health Division, and other state and federal agencies should be contacted through the Oregon Emergency Response System at 1-800-452-0311.

Public Health will check other public water systems for contamination.

Beaches should be closed if necessary. A decision shall be made jointly by the Curry County Health Department Administrator, the Oregon State Health Division, and the State Parks and Recreation Division.

Local airports will likely be a very important transportation and emergency medical resource if roads are impassible due to debris, landslide, and washout caused by the tsunami.

Gold Beach airport will likely be closed due to debris and washout. It should be cleared of debris and returned to service as soon as practical. The following airports should be considered as good alternatives to Gold Beach because all lie outside the tsunami hazard area: Cape Blanco, Carpenterville (private), Brookings, and Agness.

Debris clean-up and the repair of roads shall be a priority for city, County, and State road maintenance agencies.

Curry County may require assistance from Josephine, Jackson, Douglas, Coos, and other counties; the State of Oregon, and Federal agencies.
4 Appendices
None at this time.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase of Activity</th>
<th>Action Items</th>
<th>Supplemental Information</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRE-INCIDENT PHASE</td>
<td>Continue to maintain and revise, as needed, applicable response plans pertaining to earthquakes and tsunamis, including the County EOP and supporting procedures and plans.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Pre-designate evacuation routes and alternate routes for areas vulnerable to tsunamis.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Conduct pre-incident planning for sheltering and evacuation related to earthquakes and tsunamis. This information will supplement ESF 1 and ESF 6.</td>
<td>ESF 1 and 6 Annexes to the County EOP</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Prepare map(s) and script to be used on local television station(s) for emergency broadcast. Include release instructions.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Prepare radio messaging to be used by local radio stations for emergency broadcast.</td>
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<td>Have personnel participate in necessary training and exercises.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Participate in County tsunami preparedness activities, seeking understanding of interactions with participating agencies.</td>
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<td>Ensure that emergency contact lists are updated and establish a pre-event duty roster allowing for 24/7 operational support for the County EOC.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ensure that tsunami response equipment and personnel inventories for the County are updated. Test and maintain response and communications equipment. Keep a stock of necessary response supplies.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Inform the County Office of Emergency Management of any major developments that could adversely affect response operations (e.g., personnel shortages, loss of firefighting equipment, etc.).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Work with County planning departments to establish appropriate infrastructure protection measures in tsunami-prone areas.</td>
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<td>Provide public safety information and educational programs regarding emergency preparedness and response.</td>
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<td>Phase of Activity</td>
<td>Action Items</td>
<td>Supplemental Information</td>
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<tr>
<td>RESPONSE PHASE</td>
<td>✑ Activate the County EOP when tsunami incidents pose threats to the County.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>✑ Activate the appropriate EOCs and establish Incident Command. For larger events that cross multiple jurisdictions, establish a Unified Command. Staffing levels vary with the complexity and needs of the response. At a minimum, the IC, all Section Chiefs, the Resource Coordinator, and management support positions will most likely be needed.</td>
<td>ESF 5 Annex to the County EOP</td>
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<td></td>
<td>✑ Estimate emergency staffing levels and request personnel support.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>✑ Ensure that action is taken to protect personnel and emergency equipment from possible damage by a tsunami.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>✑ Develop work assignments for ICS positions <em>(recurring).</em></td>
<td>ICS Form 203: Organization Assignment List</td>
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<td></td>
<td>✑ Notify supporting agencies through ESF 1, ESF 5, and ESF 6 Leads/Coordinators.</td>
<td>ESF 1, 5 and 6 of County EOP.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>– Identify local, regional, State, and Federal agencies/entities that may be able to mobilize resources to support local response efforts and EOC staffing.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>✑ Determine the type, scope, and extent of the incident <em>(recurring).</em> Verify reports and obtain estimates of the area that may be affected.</td>
<td>ICS Form 209: Incident Status Summary</td>
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<td></td>
<td>– Notify command staff, support agencies, adjacent jurisdictions, ESF leads/coordinators, and liaisons of any situational changes.</td>
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<td>✑ Develop and initiate shift rotation plans, including briefing of replacements during shift changes.</td>
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<td>– Dedicate time during each shift to preparing for shift change briefings.</td>
<td>ICS Form 201: Incident Briefing</td>
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<td></td>
<td>✑ Confirm or establish communications links among local and County EOCs, other agency operations centers, and the State ECC. Confirm operable phone numbers and verify functionality of alternate communications resources.</td>
<td>ESF 2 Annex of the County EOP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✑ Ensure that all required notifications have been completed. Consider other local, regional, State, and Federal agencies/entities that may be affected by the incident. Notify them of the status.</td>
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</table>
## Tsunami Incident Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase of Activity</th>
<th>Action Items</th>
<th>Supplemental Information</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manage and coordinate interagency functions. Providing multi-agency coordination is the primary goal. Assimilate into a Unified Command structure if the scope of the incident so dictates.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Implement local plans and procedures for tsunami operations. Ensure that copies of all documents are available to response personnel. Implement agency-specific protocols and SOPs.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Local, agency, and facility-specific SOPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct and obtain current damage reports and determine the affected area (<em>recurring</em>).</td>
<td></td>
<td>ESF 1, ESF 5, ESF 6, and ESF 15 Annexes to the County EOP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determine the need to conduct evacuations and sheltering activities (<em>recurring</em>). Evacuation activities will be coordinated among ESF 1 – Transportation, ESF 5 – Emergency Management, ESF 6 – Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services, and ESF 15 – Public Information and External Affairs.</td>
<td></td>
<td>ESF 7 Annex to the County EOP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determine the need for additional resources and request them as necessary through appropriate channels (<em>recurring</em>).</td>
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<td>Chapter 1 and Annex A of the County EOP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Submit a request for emergency/disaster declaration, as applicable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activate MAAs. Activation includes placing backup teams on standby and alerting resource suppliers of both potential and current needs.</td>
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<td>[Indicate location of mutual aid copies]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinate resource access, deployment, and storage in the operational area. Resources to coordinate include equipment, personnel, facilities, supplies, procedures, and communications. Track resources as they are dispatched and/or used.</td>
<td></td>
<td>ICS Resource Tracking Forms; ESF 7 Annex to the County EOP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Develop plans and procedures for registering mutual aid and other first responders as they arrive on the scene and receive deployment orders.</td>
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<td>Establish a JIC and designate a lead PIO.</td>
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<td>ESF 15 Annex to the County EOP</td>
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<td>Formulate emergency public information messages and media responses, utilizing “one message, many voices” concepts (<em>recurring</em>).</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Public information will be reviewed by the IC or designee. Information will be approved for release by the IC and lead PIO prior to dissemination to the public.</td>
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<td>ESF 15 Annex to the County EOP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record all EOC and individual personnel activities (<em>recurring</em>). All assignments, person(s) responsible, and actions taken should be documented in logbooks.</td>
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<td>Phase of Activity</td>
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<td>Supplemental Information</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Record all incoming and outgoing messages (<em>recurring</em>). All messages, and the person sending/receiving them, should be documented as part of the EOC log.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Develop and deliver situation reports (<em>recurring</em>). At regular intervals, the IC/EOC Manager and staff will assemble a situation report.</td>
<td><em>ICS Form 209 Incident Status Summary</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Develop and update the IAP (<em>recurring</em>). This document is developed by the Planning Section and approved by the IC. The IAP should be discussed at regular intervals and modified as the situation changes.</td>
<td><em>ICS Form 202: Incident Objectives</em></td>
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<td>Implement objectives and tasks outlined in the IAP (<em>recurring</em>).</td>
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<td>Coordinate with private-sector partners as needed.</td>
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<td>Ensure that all reports of injuries, deaths, and major equipment damage accrued during response activities are communicated to the IC and/or the Safety Officer.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>RECOVERY/ DEMOBILIZATION PHASE</strong></td>
<td>Ensure an orderly demobilization of emergency operations, in accordance with current demobilization plans.</td>
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<td>Once the threat to public safety is eliminated, conduct and/or coordinate cleanup and recovery operations.</td>
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<td>Activate, if necessary, the appropriate recovery strategies and COOP/COG plans.</td>
<td><em>ESF 14 of the County EOP</em></td>
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<td>Release mutual aid resources as soon as possible.</td>
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<td>Conduct a post-event debriefing to identify success stories, opportunities for improvement, and development of the After Action Report/Improvement Plan.</td>
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<td>Deactivate/demobilize EOCs, agency operations centers, and command posts.</td>
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<td>Correct any response deficiencies reflected in the Improvement Plan.</td>
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<td>Revise any applicable emergency response plans based on the success stories and/or lessons learned during the response.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Submit valuable success stories and/or lessons learned to the Lessons Learned Information Sharing website (<a href="http://www.llis.gov">www.llis.gov</a>)</td>
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</table>
IA 11 – Public Health/Etiological
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## Table of Contents

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2 Legal Authorities .............................................................................................. v
3 Concept of Operations ................................................................................... v
4 Information to the Public ............................................................................... vi
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Appendix 1 Public Health/Etiological Incident Checklist ......................... vii
1 Description

Etiological emergency refers to any emergency caused by a pathogenic (disease causing) organism. These emergencies could be caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi, rickettsia, or any other living creature capable of causing disease. These types of incidents can be naturally occurring, as in the case of an influenza epidemic, or they could be caused intentionally by an individual or a group of individuals. These incidents may involve humans or livestock. The Curry County EMO has designated Curry County Public Health as the lead agency in dealing with this type of incident. It is expected that the Oregon State Health Division, and possibly the Federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, would be involved and would provide assistance to Curry County Public Health in handling this type of emergency and assisting in providing for public safety.

The Curry County Public Health Emergency Plan contains significant amounts of detailed information for responding to infectious disease emergencies.

2 Legal Authorities

This section describes which agencies have legal authority to act during a disaster and how that authority will be exercised should such a disaster occur.

- The Board of Commissioners has the authority to declare a State of Emergency within the County and the responsibility to request a State or Federal declaration if appropriate.

- Law enforcement has the authority to order evacuations and enforce perimeters.

5 Concept of Operations

- Law coordination between all emergency response agencies will be critical to the success of the operations to be performed.

- The first warning of a disease outbreak, either natural or intentional, will likely be a surge in the number of patients calling 9-1-1 or showing up at doctors’ offices and hospitals with similar symptoms. An outbreak of disease in livestock will likely involve many animals within one or two farms initially, with spread outward from the point of initial infection. This is often the only warning of a disease outbreak.

- Curry County Public Health will track and study disease outbreaks utilizing epidemiological concepts in an attempt to learn their cause and location of the initial outbreak.
Most disease cases are safely handled with normal Body Substance Isolation (BSI) precautions used by medical personnel. This is true even for the biological warfare agents that may be involved in a terrorist incident.

As soon as an unusual outbreak of disease is noted, all responders should be notified of the situation and what precautions they should take to protect themselves and the public they serve.

It is imperative that all responders notify Curry County Public Health of any unusual disease outbreaks or groups of people with similar symptoms.

Upon notification or discovery, Curry County Public Health will take whatever action is deemed necessary to protect the public and the emergency responders of Curry County. This will involve notification of all local responders, which includes ambulance services, hospitals, doctors’ offices, law enforcement, as well as Oregon Acute and Communicable Disease Control and Center for Disease Control, if appropriate.

It is difficult to identify disease outbreaks when the exposure is actually occurring due to the fact that many diseases have an incubation period of days to weeks.

If the outbreak appears to have been intentionally caused, Curry County Public Health will notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

4 Information to the Public

Agencies involved in the response to the emergency will develop appropriate instructions to the public concerning actions to protect life and property. Curry County will establish a Public Information Officer when requested or it is deemed appropriate in order to facilitate the release of information to the public. In addition, these agencies will provide information and guidance to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Public Information function during EOC activation.

5 Appendices

- Appendix 1 Public Health/Etiological Incident Checklist
## Appendix 1  Public Health/Etiological Incident Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase of Activity</th>
<th>Action Items</th>
<th>Supplemental Information</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRE-INCIDENT PHASE</td>
<td>☐ Have personnel participate in training and exercises, as determined by the Curry County Emergency Services Department and/or the Curry County Public Health Department.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>☐ Participate in Curry County preparedness activities, seeking understanding of interactions with participating agencies in a public health emergency scenario.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>☐ Ensure that emergency contact lists are updated and establish a pre-event duty roster allowing for 24/7 operational support.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>☐ Engage the other County public health departments, Oregon Department of Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and FEMA in public health planning and preparedness activities to ensure that lines of communication and roles/responsibilities are clear across the participating entities.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>☐ Inform Curry County Emergency Services of any major developments that could adversely affect response operations (e.g., personnel shortages, loss of equipment, etc.).</td>
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<td>☐ Monitor and report the presence of contagious infections within the County.</td>
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<td>☐ Evaluate the ability of existing health care facilities to handle public health emergencies.</td>
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<td>☐ Maintain medical supplies and equipment.</td>
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<td>☐ Coordinate to ensure drinking water quality.</td>
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<td>☐ Coordinate with the Curry County Sanitarian to provide safe wastewater and sewage disposal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>RESPONSE PHASE</td>
<td>☐ The Curry Public Health Department will initially respond, assume initial IC responsibilities, and determine the level of EOC activation necessary to manage the public health threat. A separate EOC and Public Health Agency Operations Center may be activated.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>☐ Determine the type, scope, and extent of the public health incident (recurring). Verify reports and obtain estimates of the area that may be affected.</td>
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<td>- Notify 9-1-1 dispatch, support agencies, adjacent jurisdictions, ESF coordinators, and liaisons of the situation.</td>
<td>ICS Form 209: Incident Status Summary</td>
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</table>
### Phase of Activity | Action Items | Supplemental Information
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- | Assess the type, severity, and size of incident. If possible, characterize the public health threat and determine appropriate personal protective equipment requirements. |  
- | Ensure that a health and safety plan is developed by the designated Safety Officer, including health monitoring of first responders in accordance with all applicable guidance. |  
- | Ensure that area hospitals have been notified. |  
- | Ensure that the public health threat has been characterized, determine the appropriate methods needed to minimize the spread of disease through collaboration with other county public health departments and the Oregon State Public Health Division. |  
- | If the pathogen or agent requires laboratory analysis, the County Public Health Department may request analytical assistance from the Oregon State Public Health Laboratory. |  
- | If animal health and vector control are required, these services are to be requested through Curry County Emergency Management or from Curry County Extension (Oregon State University). |  
- | Coordinate sanitation activities and potable water supply provisions. |  
- | Determine the need for emergency disease control stations and, if deemed necessary, implement such stations. |  
- | If quarantine is in place, establish access control to the area through local law enforcement agencies. |  
- | Collect and report vital statistics. |  
- | Plan for transportation of mass casualties to suitable care facilities and mass fatalities to suitable emergency morgue facilities. |  
- | Implement the collection, identification, storage, and disposition of deceased victims in a mass fatality situation. |  
- | If necessary, conduct a damage assessment for public health facilities and systems. |  
- | Activate the Curry County EOC, coordinate response activities among agency operations centers and ICPs, and establish Incident or Unified Command, as appropriate. Staffing levels vary with the complexity and needs of the response. At a minimum, the IC, all Section Chiefs, the Resource Coordinator, and management support positions may be necessary. | **ESF 5 Annex of the Curry County EOP**
### IA 12. Civil Disturbance

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<tr>
<th>Phase of Activity</th>
<th>Action Items</th>
<th>Supplemental Information</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Estimate emergency staffing levels and request personnel support.</td>
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<td>Develop work assignments for ICS positions (<em>recurring</em>).</td>
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<td>Notify all other agencies supporting ESF 8—Curry County response, requesting additional support as necessary.</td>
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<td>- Identify local, regional, State, and Federal agencies that may be able to mobilize resources to the County EOC for support.</td>
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<td>Assign a liaison to other County EOCs to facilitate resource requests.</td>
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<td>Develop and initiate shift rotation plans, including briefing of replacements during shift changes.</td>
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<td>- Dedicate time during each shift to prepare for shift change briefings.</td>
<td><em>ICS Form 201: Incident Briefing</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Confirm or establish communications links among primary and support agencies, other County EOCs, and the State ECC. Confirm operable phone numbers and backup communication links.</td>
<td><em>ESF 2 Annex of the Curry County EOP</em></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>The Curry County Emergency Services Coordinator, in collaboration with the Curry Public Health Department, designates a County PIO. The PIO will issue public health information individually or through the JIC, if established, in coordination with appropriate local, regional, and State agencies.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Manage and coordinate interagency functions. Providing multi-agency coordination is the primary goal. Assimilate into a Unified Command structure, as dictated by the incident.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Implement local plans and procedures for public health emergencies. Ensure that copies of all documents are available to response personnel. Implement agency-specific protocols and SOPs.</td>
<td><em>ESF 8 Annex of the Curry County EOP</em></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Determine the need for implementing evacuation and sheltering activities (<em>recurring</em>). Evacuation assistance should be coordinated among ESF-1 (Transportation), ESF 5—Emergency Management, ESF 6—Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services, and ESF 15—External Affairs.</td>
<td><em>ESF 1, ESF 5, ESF 6, and ESF 15 Annexes of the Curry County EOP</em></td>
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<td>Establish treatment area(s).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Determine the need for additional resources and request them as necessary through appropriate channels (<em>recurring</em>).</td>
<td><em>ESF 7 Annex of the Curry County EOP</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Submit a request for emergency/disaster declaration, as applicable.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Curry County EOP

Incident Annexes

IA 12. Civil Disturbance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase of Activity</th>
<th>Action Items</th>
<th>Supplemental Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❑ Activate MAAs. Activation includes placing backup teams on standby and alerting resource suppliers of both potential and current.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❑ Coordinate resource access, deployment, and storage in the operational area. Resources to coordinate include equipment, personnel, facilities, supplies, procedures, and communications. Track resources as they are dispatched and/or used.</td>
<td>ICS Resource Tracking Forms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❑ Establish a JIC, as needed.</td>
<td>ESF 7 Annex of the Curry County EOP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❑ Formulate emergency public information messages and media responses, utilizing “one message, many voices” concepts (recurring).</td>
<td>ESF 15 Annex of the Curry County EOP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❑ Public information will be reviewed and approved for release by the IC and the PIO prior to dissemination to the public and/or media partners.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❑ Develop and disseminate public information programs regarding personal health and hygiene.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❑ Record all EOC activity and completion of individual personnel tasks (recurring). All assignments, person(s) responsible, and significant actions taken should be documented in logbooks.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❑ Record all incoming and outgoing messages (recurring). All messages, and the names of those sending or receiving them, should be documented as part of the EOC log.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>❑ Develop and deliver situation reports (recurring). At regular intervals, the EOC Manager and staff will assemble a situation report.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❑ Develop an IAP (recurring). This document is developed by the Planning Section and approved by the IC. The IAP should be discussed at regular intervals and modified as the situation changes.</td>
<td>ICS Form 202: Incident Objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❑ Implement objectives and tasks outlined in the IAP (recurring).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❑ Coordinate with private sector partners, as needed.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❑ Ensure that all reports of injuries and deaths due to a public health emergency are communicated to the Curry County EOC for transmittal to the Curry Public Health Department as soon as it is available.</td>
<td>ESF 8 Annex of the Curry County EOP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>❑ For handling of fatalities, coordination between Curry Public Health Department and Curry County EOC is needed for medical examiner services.</td>
<td>ESF 8 Annex of the Curry County EOP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase of Activity</td>
<td>Action Items</td>
<td>Supplemental Information</td>
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<tr>
<td>RECOVERY/DEMOBILIZATION PHASE</td>
<td>□ Ensure an orderly demobilization of emergency operations, in accordance with current demobilization and community recovery plans.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Release mutual aid resources as soon as possible.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Conduct a post-event debriefing to identify success stories, opportunities for improvement, and development of the After Action Report/Improvement Plan.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Deactivate/demobilize the County EOC.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>□ Correct response deficiencies reflected in the Improvement Plan.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Submit valuable success stories and/or lessons learned to the Lessons Learned Information Sharing website (<a href="http://www.llis.gov">www.llis.gov</a>)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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3 Concept of Operations .................................................. v
4 Appendices ..................................................................... vi
1 Description
These types of problems can occur at any time, and with little or no provocation. This annex also is designed to cover riots, shootings involving multiple victims, and any incidents where there are multiple victims and/or multiple perpetrators. This annex is designed to give some guidance to initial responders to this type of incident, as well as to those involved in assisting the victims during the recovery phase. There is no way to defend against, or predict when or where these incidents may occur. Responders can only prepare to respond efficiently and effectively when these types of incidents occur. A proper, well executed response can lessen the detrimental effects of these incidents, as well as deter them from occurring at all. The Curry County EMO has assigned the responsibility for coordinating the activities of this functional annex to the Curry County Sheriff.

2 Legal Authorities
This section describes which agencies have legal authority to act during a disaster and how that authority will be exercised should such a disaster occur.

- The Board of Commissioners has the authority to declare a State of Emergency within the County and the responsibility to request a State or Federal declaration if appropriate.
- Law enforcement has the authority to order evacuations and enforce perimeters.

3 Concept of Operations
- Safety of responding personnel is of the utmost concern. Emergency responders cannot help victims if they are also at risk.
- Law enforcement personnel within the County and in individual municipalities will follow their respective standard operating procedures.
- Civil disturbance incidents must be handled and secured by law enforcement before any other responders can operate at the scene.
- Law enforcement will deal with these incidents as an example of criminal activity.
- Fire agencies should remain neutral during the civil disturbance and should not be called upon to assist in suppressing violent protesters, etc. Fire agencies should not use “water cannons” on protesters. They should remain strictly neutral and out of harm’s way.
■ Fire personnel and medical response personnel should be ready and willing to assist the victims of violence when the scene is safe and they are released to help by law enforcement.

■ Dispatch should be notified of the number of victims, their condition, and what treatment will likely be necessary.

■ Dispatch will notify local hospital and doctor’s offices as needed. This may be treated as a Mass Casualty Incident (see Incident Annex 13 – Mass Casualty Incident for more specific recommendations).

■ All law enforcement agencies should have mutual assistance agreements in place. These agreements should be exercised on a regular basis in a “law enforcement only” setting.

■ Law enforcement agencies should plan, and participate in, exercises involving all emergency responders who might be called to respond to these types of incidents.

■ All responders should remember that law enforcement officials are in charge and must follow instructions exactly unless doing so will jeopardize their safety. In that case, the safety concerns need to be brought out immediately and communicated to the Incident Commander.

4 Appendices

■ None at this time.
IA 13 – Mass Casualty Incident
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3 Concept of Operations .......................................................................................... v
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1 Description

A Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) is an incident that requires a response over and above that normally required for the specific emergency due to the number of victims. MCIs can occur due to many causes. Two vehicles involved in a collision can produce an MCI, depending on the number of victims. Any incident generating more than three patients should be considered an MCI. Three victims are all that can normally be carried on a single ambulance. If there are more victims, additional ambulance units will be needed to transport the victims. The Curry County Emergency Management Organization has assigned responsibility for coordinating the activities of this annex to the Sheriff.

2 Legal Authorities

This section describes which agencies have legal authority to act during a disaster and how that authority will be exercised should such a disaster occur.

- The Board of Commissioners has the authority to declare a State of Emergency within the County and the responsibility to request a State or Federal declaration if appropriate.

- Law enforcement has the authority to order evacuations and enforce perimeters.

3 Concept of Operations

- Advise Dispatch that an MCI has occurred. Provide detailed information on the location, cause of the incident, and the estimated number of casualties.

- Ensure the safety of yourself and all other responders. Make sure that the scene is safe for you and others to work within. Becoming a victim does not help solve the problem; it only makes it worse.

- If the incident was caused by someone intentionally, be alert to the possibility of a secondary device designed to injure or kill responders attempting to help the injured. If the incident was caused by a hazardous materials release, be sure the threat has ended or that
properly equipped and trained personnel have arrived on scene to remove patients from the hazard area. Do not enter a hazardous materials release area unless properly trained and equipped.

- Advise Dispatch of the number of patients and their condition, the location of the incident, what caused the incident (if known), any hazardous conditions present or suspected, and what additional help will be needed.

- Establish Incident Command according to Incident Command System guidelines.

- Coordinate with other response agencies such as fire, law enforcement, and medical service providers.

- Set up perimeter control to keep bystanders out of the area and to provide some security for the patients.

- Provide security for the scene/point of origin to facilitate law enforcement investigation of the incident.

- Coordinate with medical units to start triage.

- Advise hospitals of the situation, approximate number of patients they will receive, their condition, and types of injuries they may have sustained.

- Coordinate with medical units to provide transportation of victims. Try to ensure orderly flow of transport traffic into and out of the area. This will allow for more rapid transport of patients to hospitals.

- If appropriate, arrange for medical follow up for responders. This would normally be required if the incident was caused by a hazardous materials release, or release of a biological agent of some type.

- Arrange for debriefing of all emergency responders. Curry County has a Critical Incident Stress Debriefing team for this purpose. It is strongly encouraged that all emergency responders to an MCI receive this assistance.

- Return all units to service as soon as practical. Ensure thorough decontamination of all equipment and personnel involved in the incident.

4 Appendices

- None at this time.
SA A – Debris Management
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SA A. Debris Management

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1 Purpose and Scope

Support Annex A describes procedures to facilitate and coordinate the removal, collection, and disposal of debris following a disaster, mitigate against any potential threat to the health, safety, and welfare of the impacted citizens, expedite recovery efforts in the impacted area, and address any threat of significant damage to improved public or private property.

A supporting document to this plan with a wealth of checklists, questions to consider, and reference material is the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA’s) Public Assistance Debris Management Guide, FEMA-325, dated July 2007. Referenced sections of the document will be identified as FEMA-325 and the highlight the recommended chapter or section.

2 Policies and Agreements

The following policies and agreements are currently in place:

■ None at this time.

3 Situation and Assumptions

Natural and human-caused disasters generate a variety of debris that includes, but is not limited to, such things as trees, sand, gravel, building/construction materials, vehicles, personal property, etc. The quantity and type of debris generated from any particular disaster is a function of the location and kind of event experienced, as well as its magnitude, duration, and intensity.

The quantity and type of debris generated, its location, and the size of the area over which it is dispersed directly impacts the type of collection and disposal methods used to address the debris problem, associated costs incurred, and the speed with which the problem can be addressed. In a major or catastrophic disaster, Curry County may have difficulty in locating staff, equipment, and funds to devote to debris removal, in both the short and long term.

Curry County is responsible for debris on County Roads and property. It is the landowners’ responsibility to remove debris from their property. Private contractors play a significant role in the debris removal, collection, reduction, and disposal process of State agencies and local governments.

The debris management program implemented by Curry County is based on the waste management approach of reduction, reuse, reclamation, resource recovery, incineration, and landfilling, in that order.
Some types of debris, such as dead animals, perishables, bio-hazards, and hazardous material debris, will need to be identified and stored at temporary, secure debris management sites. A determination will be made as to the final disposition and transportation for these materials to the appropriate approved permitted disposals sites. Property owners are responsible for disposal cost of hazards materials.

### 3.1 Local Issues

Local issues, such as existing policies, ordinances, resolutions, contracts, or franchise agreements, may affect disaster debris diversion efforts. The cities and the County will need to examine the jurisdiction-specific conditions that may affect their abilities to implement diversion programs for disaster debris. Taking steps now to overcome these identified barriers can save valuable time after a disaster. Examples of the types of issues that should be explored are discussed below.

### 3.2 Countywide Issues

After a disaster, it is to be expected that existing landfills may be used as storage, transfer, or processing sites for the resulting debris. Landfills can also utilize some recovered material (such as soil or yard waste) in their operations. As a last resort, landfills can dispose of materials for which no other use can be found. One potential barrier to Curry County landfills accepting disaster debris at landfills is that their permit conditions may restrict the activities that can take place at the site. For example, material processing may not be included in a facility’s permit, which could limit the amount of disaster debris recovery that could take place at the site. Or, the facility’s permit will restrict the amount of material that can be stored, transferred, or processed, thus limiting the amount of debris that can be brought to the site. Under State regulations regarding emergency waivers of standards, the local enforcement agency may authorize a waiver of this restriction after a disaster upon receiving a written request from the facility owner. The request must contain information about the permit terms and conditions to be waived, the remaining disposal capacity, and a description of facility-related diversion programs and on-site recycling facilities. Compiling this information after a disaster may be burdensome, so it is generally preferable to do it before an incident takes place, or address these issues during the next permit review process.

Some potential barriers to implementing disaster debris recovery programs include franchise or waste hauling agreements, land use ordinances, or local building codes. Examples of the types of administrative issues that could pose barriers to implementing disaster debris programs are presented below. The cities and the County are encouraged to examine their existing contracts, ordinances, and requirements and to correct any identified problems before a disaster occurs.
3.2.1 Franchise or Waste Hauling Agreements
A franchise agreement may give ownership of all waste generated within the County to the franchisee. Following a disaster, the generated wastes may exceed the franchisee’s available resources. If the County identifies an alternative contractor for debris removal and diversion, there may be a conflict with its existing franchise agreement.

3.2.2 Land Use Ordinances
Local land use ordinances can restrict the usage of a parcel or impose administratively difficult permitting requirements for changing the land use. These restrictions or requirements can pose barriers to establishing temporary storage, transfer, or processing sites for disaster debris. Each jurisdiction should evaluate its own ordinances for potential barriers.

3.2.3 Building Codes
A potential end use for recovered disaster debris is to use it to rebuild after a disaster. Local building codes should be examined to see if they pose barriers to use of recycled material for construction. In addition, some local building ordinances pose barriers to source reduction because they promote the replacement of damaged buildings over their repair.

4 Roles and Responsibilities
The roles and responsibilities for each department in support of emergency services will vary depending on the type of resource, the length of the warning period, and the duration of the incident.

4.1 General
The Curry County Road Department is responsible for the debris removal function. The Road Department will work in conjunction with designated support agencies, utility companies, waste management firms, and trucking companies to facilitate the debris clearance, collection, reduction, and disposal needs of Curry County following a disaster.

Because of the limited quantity of resources and service commitments following a disaster, Curry County will rely heavily on private contractors to remove, collect, and manage debris for reuse, resource recovery, reduction, and disposal. Using private contractors instead of government workers in debris removal activities has a number of benefits. It shifts the burden of conducting the work from State and local government entities to the private sector, freeing up government personnel to devote more time to their regularly assigned duties.

Private contracting also stimulates local, regional, and State economics impacted by a storm and maximizes State and local governments’ level of financial assistance from the Federal government. Private contracting allows the State and its political subdivisions to more closely tailor their contract services to their
specific needs. The entire process (i.e., clearance, collection, transporting, reduction, and disposal, etc.) or segments of the process can be contracted out.

5 Concept of Operations

5.1 General
The Road Department will be responsible for coordinating debris removal operations for Curry County. Curry County will be responsible for removing debris from property under its own authority, as well as from private property when it is deemed in the public interest. The County Road Department will stage equipment in strategic locations if necessary to protect it from damage, to preserve the County’s flexibility for employment of the equipment, and to allow for the clearing crews to begin work immediately after the disaster.

The Road Department will also develop and maintain a list of approved contractors who have the capability to provide debris removal, collection, and disposal in a cost effective, expeditious, and environmentally sound manner following a disaster. The listing will categorize contractors by their capabilities and service areas to facilitate their identification by State agencies and local governments, as well as ensure their effective utilization and prompt deployment following the disaster.

5.2 Phases of Emergency Management

5.2.1 Mitigation

- Review and update plans, standard operating procedures (SOPs), generic contracts, and checklists relating to debris removal, storage, reduction, and disposal process.

- Alert local departments that have debris removal responsibilities, ensuring that personnel, facilities, and equipment are ready and available for emergency use.

- Relocate personnel and resources out of harm’s way and stage in areas where they can be effectively mobilized.

- Review potential local, regional, and debris staging and reduction sites that may be used in the response and recovery phases in the context of the impending threat.

- Review resource listings of private contractors who may assist in the debris removal process. Make necessary arrangements to ensure their availability in the event of the disaster.
5.2.2 Preparedness

- Identify potential damage assessment team members. Develop local and regional resource lists of contractors who can assist local governments in all phases of debris management.

- Develop sample contracts with generic scopes of work to expedite the implementation of their debris management strategies.

- Develop mutual aid agreements (MAAs) with other State agencies and local governments, as appropriate, following guidelines established in agency procurement manual.

- Identify and pre-designate potential debris storage sites for the type and quantity of debris anticipated following a catastrophic event.

- Identify local and regional critical routes in cooperation with contiguous and regional jurisdictions.

- Develop site selection criteria checklists to assist in identifying potential debris storage sites.

- Identify and coordinate with appropriate regulatory agencies regarding potential regulatory issues and emergency response needs.

- Develop the necessary right of entry and hold harmless agreements indemnifying all levels of government against any potential claims.

- Establish debris assessment process to define scope of problem.

- Develop and coordinate pre-scripted announcements with the Public Information Officer (PIO) regarding debris removal process, collection times, temporary storage sites, use of private contractors, environmental and health issues, etc. If an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is operational, the PIO function will need to be coordinated with the PIO assigned to the EOC.

- Provide training in incident command, as required by the National Incident Management System NIMS and exercise this plan as outlined in the multi-year training and exercise schedule.

5.2.3 Response

- Collect damage information using a prioritized system that focuses first on critical facilities.

- Activate the debris management plan, coordinating with the needs assessment team.

- Begin documenting costs.
■ Coordinate and track resources (public and private).

■ Establish priorities regarding the allocation and use of available resources.

■ Identify and establish debris temporary storage and disposal sites (local, regional).

■ Address any legal, environmental, and health issues relating to the debris removal process.

■ Continue to keep the public informed through the PIO.

5.2.4 Recovery

■ Continue to collect, store, reduce, and dispose of debris generated from the event in a cost-effective and environmentally responsible manner.

■ Continue to document costs.

■ Upon completion of the debris removal mission, close out debris storage and reduction sites by developing and implementing the necessary site restoration actions.

■ Perform necessary audits of operation and submit a claim for Federal assistance.

5.3 Task Assignments

The Curry County Road Department initiates the Debris Management Team. The Debris Management Team coordinates operations and information with the County EOC when the EOC is activated and/or with Emergency Management. The Roadmaster will serve as the Debris Manager or can select a Debris Manager to supervise a Debris Management Staff. The staff shall be composed of personnel to perform the following functions:

a. Administration – Housekeeping, supplies, equipment, funding, accounting.

b. Contracting and Procurement (coordinated with County Management and Finance) – Bidding requirements, forms, advertisements for bids, instructions to bidders, contract development.

c. Legal (Coordinated with County Counsel) – Contract review, right of entry permits, community liability, condemnation of buildings, land acquisition for temporary debris management sites, land acquisition for disposal sites, insurance. The legal function also ensures that the debris removal operations comply with the National Environmental Policy Act, Clean Water Act, Clean Air
Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Endangered Species Act, National Historic Preservation Act, Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, and any applicable Executive Orders (EOs) issued by the President, such as EO 11988, EO 1190, and EO 12898.

d. Operations – Supervision of government and contract resources and overall project management.

e. Engineering – Detailed damage assessment, identification of project tasks, assignment of tasks, preparation of estimates, plans and specifications, and recommendation of contract award.

f. Public Information Officer – With the EOC, coordinate press releases; contact with local organizations, individuals and the media; and issuance of public notices for debris removal and disposal contracts.

The staff shall coordinate with all State and Federal agencies responsible for disaster response and recovery, in matters relating to debris removal and management operations.

5.4 Debris Removal Priorities

The debris removal process must be initiated promptly and conducted in an orderly, effective manner to protect public health and safety following a major or catastrophic event. To achieve this objective, the first priority will be to clear debris from all major transportation routes and all routes to critical facilities throughout the County to provide access for emergency vehicles and to move resources into the impacted area.

The need and demand for critical services will be increased significantly following a disaster. The following critical facilities are available in Curry County:

- Curry General Hospital
- All medical facilities
- All fire, law enforcement, and emergency medical services facilities
- All lifeline utilities/facilities and infrastructure
- All city government facilities
- Strategic transportation routes

Remove and collect perishables, dead animals, and bio-hazards and transport them to a safe location for proper handling, then to one of the designated approved disposal sites. Obtain required permits or waivers from State and Federal permitting agencies. The County Health Department will monitor public health issues during debris removal activities.
All hazardous materials must be identified and labeled and permits obtained before waste is removed and transported to an approved disposal site. The permitting process starts with the Solid Waste and Recycling Committee, then through the County Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) State liaison, and then through the U.S. Environment Protection Agency (EPA) to obtain permits for transportation and final disposition of hazardous waste.

Generally, debris removal from private property following a disaster is the responsibility of the property owner. Property owners must determine if their insurance covers the cost of debris removal from their property. If the private property owner moves the disaster-generated debris to the public right-of-way, the County will pick up and dispose of the debris. However, large-scale disasters may deposit enormous quantities of debris on private property over a large area, resulting in widespread immediate threats to the public at large. In such cases, the County government may need to enter private property to remove debris that poses immediate threats of significant damage to improved property; to ensure economic recovery of the affected community to the benefit of the community at large; or to prevent an immediate threat to the lives, health, and safety of its residents. In such situations, debris removal from private property may be considered in the public’s best interest.

The County will develop a step-by-step procedure for gaining legal access to private property and will document all legal processes to gain access to private property. This procedure will ensure that all sites have been pre-approved and are properly permitted through Curry County’s normal process. The Department of Public Services initiates the permitting process and coordinates with the Division of Land Conservation and Development, Division of State Lands, DEQ, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Services and EPA. The County Solid Waste Coordinator works closely with the Department of Land Development Services during the permitting process.

The second priority for the debris removal teams to address will be the elimination of debris-related threats to public health and safety. This will include such things as the repair, demolition, or barricading of heavily damaged and structurally unstable buildings, systems, or facilities that pose a danger to the public. Any actions taken to mitigate or eliminate the threat to public health and safety must be closely coordinated with the owner or responsible party. If access to the area can be controlled, the necessary actions can be deferred.

NOTE: FEMA has developed specific polices and fact sheets on the most common problems associated with debris removal; these can be found in FEMA-325, Appendix G. It is highly recommended that debris removal/management managers review these documents.
5.5 Public Information

After a disaster, residents and businesses want answers regarding recovery operations. The goal of the public information strategy is to ensure that the public is given accurate and timely information. Debris disposal information should be coordinated with other recovery efforts through the Joint Information Center and/or PIO. The information should include the parameters, rules, and guidelines of debris operations so the public can begin their personal recovery activities. Some of the topics to address are:

Collection – How will the debris be collected?

If curbside collection:

- Who will collect debris?
- What are the schedules and the route for collection?
- What is the final collection date for streets, sections, or subdivisions?
- What type of debris will be collected?
- How does it need to be separated?

If collection centers:

- Where are the collection centers located?
- What are the daily collection center hours?
- Is debris to be segregated at the collection centers?
- What type of debris will be accepted at the centers?
- How long will the collection centers accept disaster-related debris?

Additional information can be found in FEMA-325, Chapter 14 – Public Information Strategy.

6 Direction and Control

During and following emergency situations, the County Road Department will coordinate all Debris Management activities. The County Road Department is responsible for identifying, acquiring, preparing, and mapping emergency or temporary debris management sites and for identifying and procuring permanent disposal sites. The County Health Department will also be involved to address public health issues and exposure to hazardous materials as well as the Solid Waste and Recycling Advisory Committee.

7 Continuity of Government

Lines of succession to each department head are drawn according to the SOPs established by each department.
8  **Annex Development and Maintenance**
   ■ The County Roadmaster.
   ■ Each agency will develop SOPs that address assigned tasks.

9  **Supporting Plans and Procedures**
The following plans and procedures are currently in place:
   ■ None at this time.

10 **Appendices**
   ■ Appendix 1  Damage Assessment Report Form
### Appendix 1 – Debris Forecasting

Forecasting the type and quantity of debris is the first step in the debris planning process. By forecasting the type and quantity of debris, the planning staff can better define the scope of work of the debris management operations. Debris forecasts can be used to determine the required response and recovery resources, the number and size of storage and reduction sites, and the final disposition of the disaster-related debris.

Formulas for estimating amount of debris can be found in FEMA-325, Chapter 6 – Debris Forecasting, Appendix B – USACE Hurricane Debris Estimating Model, and Appendix G – FEMA Policies and Fact Sheets DAP9523.11 Hazardous Stump Extraction and Removal, Stump Conversion Table.

1. The debris pile shall be stacked to a height of no more than 10 feet.
2. 60% usage of the land area will be devoted to roads, safety buffers, burn pits, household hazardous waste, etc.
3. 10-foot stack height = 3.33 cubic yards (cy)
4. 1 acre (ac) = 4,840 square yards (sy)
5. Total volume per acre = 4,840 sy/ac x 3.33cy = 16,133 cy/ac.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Typical House (square feet)</th>
<th>Vegetative Cover Multiplier</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 sf</td>
<td>200 cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200 sf</td>
<td>240 cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1400 sf</td>
<td>280 cy</td>
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<tr>
<td>1600 sf</td>
<td>320 cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800 sf</td>
<td>360 cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 sf</td>
<td>400 cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2200 sf</td>
<td>440 cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2400 sf</td>
<td>480 cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2600 sf</td>
<td>520 cy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The amount of personal property within an average flooded single-family home has been found to be:
- 25–30 cy for homes without a basement
- 45–50 cy for homes with a basement

Manufactured homes have less wasted space due to their construction and use. Their walls are narrower, and the units contain more storage space. Therefore, the typical manufactured home generates more debris by volume than a single-family home. Historically, the volume of debris for manufactured homes has been found to be:
The formula for estimating debris quantity is: \[ Q = H \times (C) \times (V) \times (B) \times (S) \]

- **H** (Households) = Population/3 (3 persons per household)
- **C** (Category of Event) = Factor (See table below)
- **V** (Vegetation Multiplier) = Factor (See table below)
- **B** (Commercial Density Multiplier) = Factor (See table below)
- **S** (Precipitation Multiplier) = Factor (See table below)

### Category of Event

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Value of “C” Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 50-year Flood</td>
<td>2 cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 100-year Flood</td>
<td>8 cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Hurricane Force Winds</td>
<td>12 cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 7.0 Earthquake</td>
<td>26 cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 8.0 Earthquake</td>
<td>50 cy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 9+ Earthquake with Tsunami</td>
<td>80 cy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Vegetative Cover

- **Light**
- **Medium**
- **Heavy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetation Cover</th>
<th>Value of “V” Multiplier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Commercial Density

- **Light**
- **Medium**
- **Heavy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commercial Density</th>
<th>Value of “B” Multiplier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Precipitation

- None to Light
- Medium to Heavy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Precipitation</th>
<th>Value of “S” Multiplier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None to Light</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium to Heavy</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Volume – Weight Conversion Factors:

- **Softwoods**: 6 cubic yards = 1 ton (cubic yards / 6 = tons)
- **Hardwoods**: 4 cubic yards = 1 ton (cubic yards / 4 = tons)
- **Mixed debris**: 4 cubic yards = 1 ton (cubic yards / 4 = tons)
- **C & D**: 2 cubic yards = 1 ton (cubic yards / 2 = tons)

Once the amount of debris has been estimated, the County will require temporary debris management sites, the size of which can be determined by taking the following factors into consideration.
Appendix 2 – Debris Classification

To facilitate the debris management process, debris will be segregated by type. It is recommended that the categories of debris established for recovery operations will be standardized. The County will adapt the categories established for recovery operations by the USACE following Hurricane Andrew. Debris removed will consist of three broad categories: 1) clean vegetative/wood debris, 2) mixed construction and demolition (C&D) debris, and 3) personal property/household waste. Most common hurricane- or earthquake-generated debris will consist of 30% clean woody material and 70% mixed C&D. Of the 70% mixed C&D, it is estimated 42% will be burnable but require sorting, 5% will be soil, 15% will be metals, and 38% landfill.

Modifications to these categories can be made as needed. Hazardous and toxic materials/contaminated soils and debris generated by the event will be handled in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations.

Table 2-1 - Typical Disaster Debris

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concrete</th>
<th>Wood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asphalt</td>
<td>Glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metals</td>
<td>White Goods (e.g. large appliances such as refrigerators, washers and dryers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yard Waste</td>
<td>Brown Goods (e.g. small appliances such as microwave ovens and televisions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic (including sheeting and water containers)</td>
<td>Bricks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandbags</td>
<td>Household hazardous waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil and rock</td>
<td>Furniture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallboard</td>
<td>Personal belongings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household garbage</td>
<td>Paper/Cardboard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Definitions of classifications of debris are as follows¹:

1. Burnable Materials: Burnable materials will be of two types with separate burn locations:

¹ These classifications were developed and used by the USACE in Hurricane Andrew recovery.
a. **Burnable Debris:** Burnable debris includes, but is not limited to, damaged and disturbed trees, including bushes, shrubs, broken, partially broken, and severed tree limbs and bushes. Burnable debris consists predominately of trees and vegetation. Burnable debris does not include garbage or construction and demolition material debris.

b. **Burnable Construction Debris:** Burnable construction and demolition debris consists of non-creosote structural timber, wood products, and other materials designated by the coordinating agency representative.

2. **Non-Burnable Debris:** Non-burnable construction and demolition debris includes, but is not limited to, creosote timber, plastic, glass, rubber and metal products, sheet rock, roofing shingles, carpet, tires, and other materials as may be designated by the coordinating agency. Garbage is considered to be non-burnable debris.

3. **Stumps:** Stumps will be considered tree remnants exceeding 24 inches in diameter, but no taller than 18 inches above grade, including the stump ball. Any questionable stumps shall be referred to the designated coordinating agency representative for determination of its disposition.

4. **Hazardous Waste:** Hazardous waste is waste with properties that make it potentially harmful to human health or the environment. Hazardous waste is regulated under the RCRA. In regulatory terms, an RCRA hazardous waste is a waste that appears on one of the four hazardous waste lists or exhibits at least one of the following four characteristics: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity. Cleanup measures may include retrieval and proper disposal of orphan drums, pumping water contaminated with hazardous materials, control or stabilization of oil or other hazardous material releases, and cleanup and disposal of hazardous materials. Certified hazardous waste technicians should handle, capture, recycle, reuse, and dispose of hazardous waste. The County must comply with Federal, State, and local environmental requirements for handling hazardous waste. The EPA determines the specific activities that may be under its authority.

5. **Household Hazardous Waste (HHW):** HHW includes hazardous products and materials that are used and disposed of by residential rather than commercial or industrial consumers. HHW includes some paints, stains, varnishes, solvents, pesticides, and other products or materials containing volatile chemicals that catch fire, react, or explode under certain circumstances, or that are corrosive or toxic.

HHW mixed with other debris types will contaminate the entire load, which necessitates special disposal methods such as storage in a particular
part of a landfill. Typically, the landfill requires special liners and a more intense permit standard due to the hazardous waste. The disposal cost of HHW is generally higher than the disposal of other waste; therefore, the overall cost of debris disposal can escalate quickly if the HHW collection and disposal is not planned and executed with care.

Local governments, in coordination with the State and County, often host HHW collection center events, or “round-ups,” several times during the year. The round-ups are planned scheduled events for residents to legally dispose of unused HHW. The County should host an HHW round-up following a disaster event, in order to avoid co-mingling the hazardous waste with other disaster-related debris. This limits the amount of contaminated waste, thereby reducing the overall disposal cost of the debris.

Pre-disaster planning should include training for hazardous waste response teams to collect, sort, store, and dispose of large quantities of HHW. The planning staff may consider having emergency hazardous waste removal/disposal contracts in place or pre-qualifying contractors to perform the work. The planning staff may prepare generic scopes of work that can be fine-tuned with minimal effort, in order to begin recovery operations as soon as possible.

6. Soil, Mud, and Sand: Floods, landslides, and storm surges often deposit soil, mud, and sand on improved public property and public rights-of-way. Facilities commonly impacted by this type of debris may include streets, sidewalks, storm and sanitary sewers, water treatment facilities, drainage canals and basins, parks, and swimming pools. The County will remove the soil, mud, and sand debris from improved public property and public rights-of-way where it has the legal responsibility to do so. Natural streams and unimproved property are not considered eligible facilities. To determine the disaster-related debris quantities, the County will maintain regularly scheduled maintenance reports that indicate the pre-disaster soil, mud, and sand levels.

7. Putrescent Debris: Putrescent debris is any debris that will decompose or rot, such as animal carcasses and other fleshy organic matter. Disposal of putrescent debris must be in compliance with applicable Federal, State, and local requirements. The National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has developed specific disposal guidelines for disposing of animal carcasses.

8. Infectious Waste: Infectious waste is waste capable of causing infections in humans, including contaminated animal waste, human blood and blood products, isolation waste, pathological waste, and discarded sharps (needles, scalpels, or broken medical instruments). Clearance, removal,
and disposal of infectious waste may be the authority of another Federal agency.

9. Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear-Contaminated (CBRN) Debris: CBRN-contaminated debris is debris contaminated by CBRN materials as a result of a natural or human-caused disaster, such as a weapon of mass destruction event. The clearance, removal, and disposal of CBRN-contaminated debris will be based on applicable Federal statutes, regulations, policies, and other guidance documents.

10. Garbage: Garbage is waste that is regularly picked up. Common examples of garbage are food, packaging, plastics, and papers. In general, household food wastes can be collected through normal municipal waste collection methods and are not considered storm debris.

11. White Goods: White goods are defined as discarded household appliances such as refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, heat pumps, ovens, ranges, washing machines, clothes dryers, and water heaters. Many white goods contain ozone-depleting refrigerants, mercury, or compressor oils. The Clean Air Act prohibits the release of refrigerants into the atmosphere and requires that certified technicians extract refrigerants from white goods before they are disposed of or recycled. Certified technicians may be required to extract compressor oils before disposing of or recycling white goods. Curry County will follow all Federal, State, and local requirements concerning ozone-depleting refrigerants, mercury, or oils. Documentation of proper disposal will be maintained.

12. Electronic Waste or e-Waste: This category includes electronics that contain hazardous materials such as cathode ray tubes. Examples include computer monitors and televisions.

13. Ineligible Debris: Debris that is ineligible for County assistance during the disaster recovery is:
   - Any debris removed from unimproved or undeveloped property.
   - Any debris removed from a private nonprofit (PNP) such as a PNP cemetery or a PNP golf course.
   - Any debris removed from Federal lands or facilities that are under the authority of a Federal agency or department, such as Federal-aid roads, USACE navigable waterways, and NRCS canals.
   - Any reconstruction debris, sometimes called construction rubble, whether from public or private property.
Appendix 3 – Debris Sites

Temporary Debris Management Sites (DMSs) will be identified and evaluated by interagency site selection teams composed of a multi-disciplinary staff that is familiar with the area. A listing of appropriate local, State, and Federal contacts will be developed by the appropriate agencies to expedite the formation of the interagency, multi-disciplinary site selection teams.

Initially, debris will be placed in temporary holding areas until a detailed plan of debris collection and disposal has been prepared. This is not anticipated until after the local traffic has been restored. Temporary debris collection sites should be readily accessible by recovery equipment and should not require extensive preparation or coordination for use. Collection sites will be on public property when feasible to facilitate the implementation of the mission and mitigate against any potential liability requirements. Activation of sites will be under the control of the Road Department Director and will be coordinated with other recovery efforts through the EOC. The Oregon DEQ is responsible for permitting of debris sites and is the lead agency for Curry County. Once sites are identified and adopted, they will be mapped on the County GIS mapping system and referenced in the plan.

Site selection criteria will be developed into a checklist format for use by these teams to facilitate identification and assessment of potential sites. Criteria will include such factors as ownership of property, size of parcel, surrounding land uses and environmental conditions, and transportation facilities that serve the site.

Additional information and checklists can be found in FEMA-325, Chapter 7 – Debris Collection Strategy and Chapter 8 – Debris Management Sites.

Temporary Debris Management Sites:

are identified by the Solid Waste and Recycling Advisory Committee and the County Roadmaster and are permitted though the Oregon DEQ and State and Federal permitting agencies.

Site locations should be identified that are accessible to areas particularly susceptible to disasters (e.g., near urban centers and freeway interchanges). Sites should be of sufficient size to allow for the storage of disaster debris material and the safe movement of vehicles. Compatible land use sites should be identified in areas with land uses that are compatible with heavy truck traffic, dust, and noise. Protection from additional disaster events sites should be situated away from known active earthquake faults, outside of 100-year floodplains, and away from areas susceptible to liquefaction, subsidence, or massive landslides. Sites should avoid environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands and endangered species habitats. The cities and the County are encouraged to identify potential sites before a disaster strikes.
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Appendix 4 – Monitoring Operations

Monitoring Debris Removal Operations: Monitoring operations are meant to ensure that the debris removal contractor is performing the scope of work required by the contract, that debris removal operations are documented, that the debris is being removed and processed efficiently, and that it is being completed at a reasonable cost. Debris monitoring staff can be used as force account resources, temporary hires, and/or contractors, or a combination of them to monitor debris removal operations. Because County employees are the most familiar with the County and know the priorities of the County’s debris management plan, they will be utilized when possible.

Debris Monitoring Contracts: The contract must be awarded to a contractor who has no vested interest in the debris removal contract or contractor. There must be no conflict of interest between the monitoring contractor and the debris removal contractor. When soliciting for debris monitoring contracts, the advertisement will outline the required qualifications of the debris monitors. The qualifications will be appropriate for the individual responsibilities and duties. The contract specifications should outline possible monitoring locations and reporting requirements to document debris quantities.

Debris monitors should have experience working on construction sites and be familiar with safety regulations, but it is not necessary to have professional engineers and other certified professionals perform these duties. Debris monitors should be able to estimate debris quantities, differentiate among debris types, properly and legibly fill out load tickets in English, and follow all site safety procedures.

Monitoring contracts are typically time-and-materials and should contain a not-to-exceed clause, per the requirements of 44 Code of Federal Regulations Part 13. For time-and-materials contracts, the County will maintain labor, equipment, and materials records in order to substantiate the actual costs.

It is important that the debris monitoring contract provide for submission of reports and payment estimates to help promote efficiency and effectiveness in the overall debris removal operations. The County will develop a debris monitoring report to make all reporting documents consistent regardless of who performs the work. The County will require debris monitors to submit the following reports:

- Debris collected from curbside and/or collection centers
- Debris accepted at the DMS and/or final disposition
- Debris recycled/reduced at the DMS and taken to final disposition
- Any operational or safety issues
Debris Monitor Roles: The primary role for debris monitors is to document the location and amount of debris collected. The key elements of information that are needed to verify compliance with the contractor’s scope of work are the type of debris collected, amount of debris collected, and the original collection location. The debris monitor’s roles and responsibilities in the field will include:

- Measuring and certifying truck capacities.
- Re-certifying truck capacities as needed for contract and reimbursement considerations.
- Completing and physically controlling load tickets.
- Validating hazardous trees, including hangers, leaners, and stumps.
- Ensuring that trucks are accurately credited for their loads.
- Ensuring that trucks are not loaded to unjustly maximize reimbursement (e.g., debris wetted or fluffed).
- Ensuring that hazardous waste is not mixed in with non-hazardous loads.
- Ensuring that all debris is removed from trucks at the DMS.
- Reporting if improper equipment is mobilized and used.
- Reporting if contractor personnel safety standards are not followed.
- Reporting if general public safety standards are not followed.
- Reporting if completion schedules are not on target.
- Ensuring that only debris specified in the scope of work is collected.
- Monitoring site development and restoration of the DMS.
- Ensuring that daily loads meet permit requirements.
- Ensuring that work stops immediately if human remains or potential archeological deposits are discovered.
- Reporting if debris removal work does not comply with local ordinances or State and Federal regulations.

Monitors should be on the lookout for inaccurate truck capacities, trucks not fully loaded, trucks lightly loaded, trucks overloaded, changed truck numbers, reduced truck capacity, increased truck weight, wet debris when being paid by weight, multiple counting of the same load, or picking up ineligible debris.
**Truck Certification List:** A truck certification list allows the monitor to identify the truck itself and its hauling capacity in a standardized manner. It is important to know the truck hauling capacity since debris, specifically vegetative debris, is often hauled and billed by volume. The standard list of requirements includes size of the hauling bed in cubic yards, license plate number, truck identification number assigned by the owner, and a short physical description that should include the make and color of the truck.

**Load Ticket System:** The term “load ticket” refers to the primary debris-tracking document. A load ticket system tracks the debris from the original collection point to the debris management site or landfill. By positioning debris monitors at each point of the operations (collection, debris management site, and/or final disposition), the eligible scope of work can be properly documented. This is how the County documents and tracks the debris from the initial collection location to the debris management site and final disposal location. If the County uses a contract hauler, this ticket verifies hauling activities and is used for billing purposes. Traditionally, load tickets have been carbon paper tickets with at least four copies generated for each load of debris. The following information is populated on the load ticket by the monitor: contract number; contractor’s name or number; date; truck number; truck driver’s name; type of debris (vegetation, construction and demolition, white goods, household hazardous waste, and others with a description); load location (GPS location or address preferred); loading date/time (departure from collection location); loading site monitor name/signature; truck capacity in cubic yards or tons, load volume (either in percent of capacity for cubic yards or in tons); unloading location; unloading date/time (arrival at disposal site); and the unloading site monitor name/signature.
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Appendix 5 – Reduction and Recycling

Reducing and/or recycling disaster-related debris has financial and environmental advantages. These operations can decrease the overall cost of a debris removal operation by reducing the amount of material that is taken to a landfill. This diminishes the cost of final disposition in the form of tipping fees. In the case of recycling, potential end-use products for specific markets may offset the cost of operations even more. Recycling operations are an important component of the community public policy and are a priority. The staff should evaluate the types of reduction methods appropriate for the anticipated debris based on different disaster scenario events.

Once the debris is removed from the damage sites, it will be taken to an approved temporary DMS. The DMS is staffed and will be located where all debris will be overseen and coordinated with State and Federal agencies. Monitoring will take place at the DMS, where the debris will be separated and classified. The methods of volume reduction are grinding, incineration, and recycling.

Incineration: The three primary incineration methods are uncontrolled open-air incineration, controlled open-air incineration, curtain pit incineration. Controlled open-air incineration is a cost-effective method for reducing clean woody debris in rural areas. Incineration reduces the volume by 95%, leaving only ash residue to be disposed of. Air curtain pit incineration offers an effective means to expedite the volume reduction process while substantially reducing environmental concerns. The blower unit and pit comprise an engineered system that must be precisely configured to function correctly. The blower unit must have adequate air velocity to provide a “curtain effect” to hold smoke in and to feed air to the fire below. Portable air curtain incinerators are the most effective incinerations systems available because the pre-manufactured pit is engineered to precise dimensions to complement the blower system. The pre-manufactured pit requires little or no maintenance. Portable air curtain units are ideal for areas with high water tables and sandy soils, as well as areas where smoke capacity must be kept to a minimum.

Chipping and Grinding: The second most common type of reduction method is to chip or grind disaster-related debris. Vegetative debris is the most common material reduced by using this method. The planning staff may also employ chipping and grinding methods in reducing rubber and some metals prior to being shipped to the recycling facility. The planning staff will have to investigate the opportunities, economics, and equipment in order to determine if this reduction method is appropriate.

There are significant differences in volume reduction between chipping and grinding and incineration. Incineration reduces the volume by approximately 95 percent, leaving only ash residue for disposal. Chipping and grinding reduces the volume by 75 percent. Since 25 percent of the volume remains from chipping and grinding, the benefit of this reduction method can be increased by identifying alternate uses of the residual material. The ability to use recycled wood chips as
mulch for agricultural purposes, fuel for industrial heating or in a cogeneration plant helps to offset the cost of the chipping and grinding operation.

If the grinding operation is strictly for volume reduction, the size of the mulch is not important; however, mulch to be used for agricultural purposes must be of a certain size and virtually free of paper, plastic, and dirt. Because of shallow topsoil conditions in some locations, mulch is a desirable product. In other locations, however, the mulch may become nothing more than a landfill product. The designated debris manager and planning staff should work closely with local environmental and agricultural groups to determine if there is a market for mulch. Plastics should be eliminated completely. Hand laborers should remove contaminants prior to feeding the chippers and grinders.

Bucket-loaders tend to scoop up earth, causing excessive wear to the grinder or chipper. Shaker screens should be used when processing stumps with root-balls or when large amounts of soil are present in the woody debris. The separated soil may be recycled back to the agricultural community.

**Recycling:** Metals, wood, aggregate, and soils are prime candidates for recycling. Most of the ferrous and non-ferrous metals are suitable for recycling. Specialized contractors are available to bid on disposal of debris by recycling if it is well sorted. Sorting will be coordinated through the Solid Waste and Recycling Advisory Committee.

Wood chips may be recycled depending on the amount of debris in them. The County and City Parks can also use the wood chips for erosion control and for esthetic value.

The Solid Waste and Recycling Advisory Committee will be responsible for coordinating the recycling of waste, contacts with recyclers, and maintaining accurate cost accounting. This will assist the State and Federal recovery agencies in determining costs and in identifying cost recovery through recycling.

Appendix 6 – Contracts and Cooperative Agreements

Sample contracts with a menu of services and generic scopes of work will be developed prior to the disaster to allow Curry County to more closely tailor its contracts to its needs, as well as expedite its implementation in a prompt and effective manner.

Every agency and political subdivision will be responsible for managing the debris contract from project inception to completion unless the government entities involved are incapable of carrying out this responsibility because of the lack of adequate resources. In these circumstances, other State and Federal agencies will be identified to assume the responsibility of managing the debris contract. Managing the debris contract would include such things as monitoring of performance, contract modifications, inspections, acceptance, payment, and closing out of activities.

Curry County is encouraged to enter into cooperative agreements with other agencies and local governments to maximize public assets. The development of such agreements must comply with the guidelines established in the agency procurement manual. All local governments that wish to participate in such agreements should be identified prior to the development and implementation of the agreement.

These agreements include utilization of personnel and equipment for emergency services from the Public Health District, fire districts, cities, other county governments and their agencies, the Oregon Department of Transportation, and Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD). State and Federal agencies such as the Oregon National Guard and the U.S. Department of Labor may also be able to assist. Other entities that may provide assistance include civic clubs, church organizations, the Salvation Army, and scrap dealers. VOADs will be coordinated by Curry County for the region.

Types of Contracts
- Lump Sum
- Time and Materials
- Unit Price (per yard/per ton)
- Personal Services (inspectors)
- Land-Lease Agreement with landowners

The Omnibus Agreement MAA between signatory counties to provide assistance with debris removal in the event of a disaster resulting in copious amounts of debris:

(1) Initiate contract with debris contractors as per the State-approved Contractor list from the Oregon Department of Transportation, Oregon State Parks, and Oregon Emergency Management. This allows the County
to initiate a contract immediately without having to go through the bidding process. The County will hire from the approved contractor list.

(2) Department of Land Development Services initiates local contracts.

Reference: FEMA-325 Chapter 10 – Contracted Services, Appendix C – FEMA Forms, Appendix D – Sample Monitoring Forms, and FEMA Policies and Fact Sheets, Labor Costs,

Emergency Contracting vs. Emergency Work, Applicants’ Contracting Checklist and Debris Monitoring
Appendix 7 – Site Close-Out Procedures

The Curry County Roadmaster has primary responsibility for closing out debris management sites (DMSs) and potential landfills for final disposition. They will work closely with Curry County Public Services and State and Federal oversight agencies to coordinate the final closeout of these sites.

Before activities begin, a baseline data collection study will be completed. Baseline data collection is essential to documenting the condition of the land before it is used as a DMS. The following actions are suggested to document the baseline on all sites: videotape and/or photograph (ground or aerial) each site, document physical features, investigate historic significance, and take soil and groundwater samples. Issues such as fuel or oil spills will be documented for future reference. As operations proceed, additional data should be collected throughout the operations to be compared with the baseline data for closeout and quality assurance reasons.

When the site operations are complete, the property must be restored to its original condition before it is returned to the property owner. Restoration of a site involves removing all traces of the operations and possible remediation of any contamination that may have taken place during the operations. The site, whether County-owned or leased, must be returned to its previous state before being returned to the owner.

Debris, processing equipment, storage tanks, protection berms, and other structures built on the site should be removed from the site upon completion of all debris removal and processing operations.

The final environmental site evaluation is an extension of the environmental monitoring program. Similar testing as completed in the baseline study will be conducted to confirm that the site has been returned to its pre-activity state. Test samples should be taken at the same locations as those of the initial assessment and monitoring program. However, if warranted, additional test samples may need to be taken at other locations on or adjacent to the site.

Based on the results of the testing, additional remediation may be required before the owner takes final acceptance of the site. The lease agreement should have provisions to release the County from future damages when the site is returned in its original condition or final acceptance is received from the owner.
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Appendix 8 – Pre-Qualified Debris Removal Contractors

FOR EXAMPLE ONLY

Waste Management of Oregon, 7227 N.E. 55th Ave, Portland, OR 97218, 503-493-7845

Environmental Waste Systems, Inc, dba Hudson Garbage and Recycling Service, P.O. Box 1002, St. Helens, OR 97051-8002, 503-397-1534

Hudson Garbage and Recycling Service, dba Clatskanie Sanitary Systems, P.O. Box 1002, St. Helens, OR 97051-8002, 503-3971534 or 1-800-422-9998

P. S. C. Environmental Services, 18000 72nd Ave S., Ste 217, Kent WA 98032, 425-204-7052

The above contractors are current service providers.
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Appendix 9 – Sample Intergovernmental Agency
Emergency Mutual Aid Agreement

STATE OF OREGON
COUNTY OF CURRY

WHEREAS, Oregon law authorizes local governments to contract with each other to provide services, and

WHEREAS, Oregon law and state policy also provides for certain reimbursements or financial aid to local government declared by the Governor, and

WHEREAS, Curry County finds it to be in its best interest to have such mutual aid agreements with other local governmental bodies in the state and region.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the above recitals and the covenants contained herein, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. Curry County hereby agrees to provide through its County Road Department such mutual aid as may be requested by a governmental unit which has emergency conditions of a natural disaster as defined by Oregon law. The aid rendered shall be to the extent of available personnel and equipment not required for minimum needs of the Curry County. The judgment of the Curry County Roadmaster, or his or her designee, shall be final as to the personnel and equipment so available.

2. Personnel dispatched to aid another jurisdiction shall remain employees of Curry County but shall work under the supervision of the Roadmaster or Public Works Department of the requesting jurisdiction. Curry County retains the right to withdraw any and all aid rendered upon direction of the Roadmaster.

3. The Roadmaster will provide a list of hourly rates, equipment costs, and hours worked for all such aid rendered to the requesting jurisdiction for all actual costs, and the requesting jurisdiction agrees to process such claim for costs as expeditiously as possible to obtain reimbursement available from State and Federal funds for emergency relief.

4. Curry County will maintain workers compensation coverage for its employees and liability coverage for its vehicles and equipment. Any uninsured or extraordinary expenses may be a part of claimed costs for reimbursement. The requesting jurisdiction agrees to maintain adequate liability insurance under state law and to hold harmless and indemnify Curry County for any and all claims occurring while its personnel and equipment are working under the direction of the Roadmaster or Director of Public Works of the requesting
jurisdiction. These indemnities shall include any attorneys fees and costs that may arise from providing aid pursuant to this agreement.

5. The purpose of these recitals is to insure that Curry County is reimbursed all costs and assumes no additional liabilities as a result of this agreement. Neither party to this agreement shall be liable for its failure to refusal to render aid pursuant to this agreement. The Curry County Roadmaster (or designee in charge of operations) shall, at his or her sole discretion, determine the manner in which such emergency aid may be used.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Agreement has been duly executed by the parties subscribed below and is binding upon Curry County and the requesting jurisdiction.
Appendix 10 – Use of Volunteers

After the Northridge earthquake, the City of Los Angeles found that its disaster debris diversion program was extremely labor intensive. Even though contractors were used to collect, process, and market diverted material, the city found that it needed extra personnel to assist in source separating debris piles and to oversee and monitor the contractors’ performance. The city shifted some personnel from their normal duties to the earthquake recovery program and utilized workers administered by the Employment Development Department to help meet the demands. This approach may not be feasible for all agencies. Another approach is to meet the need for additional personnel through the use of volunteer labor. Some of these emergent volunteers could be extremely helpful in assisting with disaster debris diversion programs. Some, but not all, work assignments would require pre-disaster diversion training. The areas where volunteers could be utilized are described below.

**Distributing door hangers and flyers.** After a disaster, the normal means of communication (television, newspapers, radio, and telephone) can be compromised, making it difficult to spread information about diversion programs. Door hangers can be effective means of distributing the necessary information. Volunteers with very minimal training can be used to distribute these materials door to door.

**“Master Deconstructors.”** Volunteer “Master Deconstructors” could be identified and trained in deconstruction or soft demolition techniques. These trained volunteers could then visit job sites to provide instruction or educational materials to demolition contractors. This volunteer opportunity may be best suited for a service organization that would have some continuity in membership and long-term commitment to disaster debris programs. Alternatively, this program could become an extension of an existing authority or recycling board whereby experts in deconstruction techniques could develop training materials before a disaster and provide training to emergent volunteers after a disaster.

**Volunteer Load Inspectors.** Minimizing cross-contamination of source-separated disaster debris is a common challenge. The City of Los Angeles found that sending out trained inspectors to preview loads before they were collected helped reduce contamination problems. It may be appropriate for trained volunteers to provide this service. Another training opportunity would be to provide pre-disaster training to contractors and haulers who will be involved in the diversion program. By providing up-front training, there is a better likelihood that diversion programs will be implemented properly and maximum diversion rates will be achieved.
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