Tillamook County, Oregon
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Prepared January 2007 for:

Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
5995 Long Prairie Road, Tillamook, Oregon 97141

Prepared by:

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Updated March 2017 by:

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Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management

This document was prepared under a grant from the US Department of Homeland Security. Points of view or opinions expressed in this document are those of Tillamook County and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Grant Programs Directorate (GPD) or the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Immediate Action Checklist

Use the following Immediate Action Checklist to initiate the County's response to and support of an emergency incident. If you are not qualified to implement this plan, dial 9-1-1 and ask for assistance.

1. **Receive alert of incident.**
    - Alerts should be directed to the County Director of Emergency Management.
    - If the Director of Emergency Management is not available, alerts should be directed to the County Commissioners or County Sheriff, based on the line of succession outlined in Section 1.8.1 of this plan.
    - Alerts may be received through 9-1-1 dispatch, responding agencies, the on-scene Incident Commander, the public, or other sources.
    - If you are the first person receiving notification of the incident, call 9-1-1 and provide as much detail as possible.
    - *See ESF 2 – Communications of this plan for more information on alert and warning.*
2. **Determine need to implement the County's Emergency Management Organization.**
    - The Director of Emergency Management should determine, in coordination with the on-scene Incident Commander, what level of support is needed from the County for the incident. This may range from the Director of Emergency Management being on stand-by to full activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
    - Identify key personnel who will be needed to support emergency operations, including staffing of the EOC, if activated.
3. **Notify key County personnel and response partners.**
    - The Director of Emergency Management will notify key personnel to staff the EOC based on incident needs.
    - Notify appropriate emergency response agencies.
    - *See the Emergency Contact List maintained by the Director of Emergency Management.*

4. **Activate the County EOC as appropriate.**
    - The County will utilize the Incident Command System in managing the EOC.
    - Primary EOC Location:

      Tillamook County Emergency Communications District
      2311 3rd Street
      Tillamook, Oregon 97141

    - Alternate EOC Location:

      Tillamook County Sheriff's Office
      5995 Long Prairie Road
      Tillamook, Oregon 97141

    - *See Section 5.4 of this plan for information on Emergency Operations Center operations.*
5. **Establish communications with the on-scene Incident Commander.**
    - Identify primary and back-up means to stay in contact with the on-scene Incident Commander.
    - The on-scene Incident Commander may assign a radio frequency that the EOC can use to communicate with the scene.
    - *See ESF 2 – Communications of this plan for more information on communications systems.*
6. **Identify key incident needs, in coordination with the on-scene Incident Commander.**
    - Consider coordination of the following, as required by the incident:
        - Protective action measures, including evacuation and shelter-in-place
        - Shelter and housing needs for displaced citizens
        - Emergency public information and coordination with the media
        - Provisions for Access and Functional Needs Populations, including unaccompanied children
        - Provisions for animals in disaster

7. **Inform the Oregon Emergency Response System of EOC activation and request support as needed.**
    - Oregon Emergency Response System: 800-452-0311
    - If there is an oil or chemical spill to report, responsible parties should call the National Response Center at 800-424-8802.
8. **Declare a State of Emergency for the County, as appropriate.**
    - If the incident has overwhelmed or threatens to overwhelm the County's resources to respond, the County should declare a state of emergency.
    - A declaration may be made by the Board of Commissioners.
    - The declaration should be submitted to the Oregon Emergency Response System.
    - *See Section 1.7 of this plan for information on the disaster declaration process. See Appendix A for a sample disaster declaration form.*

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Preface

This Emergency Operations Plan is an all-hazard plan that describes how Tillamook 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 Presidential Policy Directive 8, the National Response Framework, and Oregon Office of Emergency Management plans.

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

Consisting of a Basic Plan, Emergency Support Function Annexes that complement the federal and State of Oregon Emergency Support Function Annexes, Support Annex, 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 the County will coordinate resources and activities with other federal, State, local, tribal, community- and faith-based organizations, and private-sector partners.

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Letter of Promulgation

To all Recipients:

Promulgated herewith is the Emergency Operations Plan for Tillamook County. This plan supersedes any previous plans. It provides a framework within which the County can plan and perform its emergency functions during a disaster or national emergency.

This Emergency Operations Plan attempts to be all-inclusive in combining the five mission areas of emergency management to ensure that the County is prepared to prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to, and recover from the hazards and threats that pose the greatest risk to the County:

- **Prevention:** activities necessary to avoid, prevent, or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism
- **Protection:** activities necessary to secure the County against acts of terrorism and natural or human-caused disasters
- **Mitigation**: activities that reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters
- **Response**: activities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred
- **Recovery**: activities necessary to assist the community in recovering effectively from a disaster

This plan has been reviewed by the Director of Emergency Management and approved by the Tillamook County Board of Commissioners. It will be revised and updated as required. All recipients are requested to advise the Director of Emergency Management 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.

Bill Baertlein, Chairperson	Tim Josi, Vice Chairperson
David Yamamoto, Commissioner	Date

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Plan Administration

The Director of Emergency Management will coordinate review, revision, and re-promulgation of this plan every two years or when changes occur, such as lessons learned from exercises or events. Changes to the annexes and appendices, and non-substantive changes to the Basic Plan, may be made by the Director of Emergency Management without formal Tillamook County Board of Commissioners approval.

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.

Date	Change No.	Department	Summary of Change
03/2017	001	Office of Emergency Management	Update information and bring overall information and formatting in line with EOPs throughout the State of Oregon.

Plan Distribution List

Copies of this plan will be provided to the following jurisdictions, agencies, and persons electronically, unless otherwise indicated. Updates will be provided electronically, when available. Recipients will be responsible for updating their Emergency Operations Plans when they receive changes. The Director of Emergency Management is ultimately responsible for dissemination of all plan updates. Copies of the plan will also be maintained at the Tillamook County Courthouse and the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management and posted online at www.co.tillamook.or.us/gov/EMGMGNT/default.htm.

Department/Agency	Title/Name
Oregon Military Department, Office of Emergency Management	Operations and Preparedness Section Manager
Tillamook County Board of Commissioners	Commissioners
Tillamook County Sheriff's Office	Sheriff Director of Emergency Management

Emergency Operations Plan Review Assignments

Unless otherwise stated, the following table identifies agencies responsible for regular review of specific plan sections and annexes to ensure accuracy. Changes will be forwarded to the County Director of Emergency Management for incorporation into the plan and dissemination of the revised version. This does not preclude other departments and agencies with a vital interest in the plan from providing input to the document; such input is encouraged. It is also encouraged that plan review be performed concurrently with review of other related County emergency plans and procedures to enhance consistency.

Section/Annex	Responsible Party
Basic Plan	Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
Emergency Support Function Annexes (ESFs)	
ESF 1 Transportation	Tillamook County Public Works Department
ESF 2 Communications	Tillamook County Emergency Communications 9-1-1 District Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
ESF 3 Public Works	Tillamook County Public Works Department
ESF 4 Firefighting	Tillamook County Fire Defense Board
ESF 5 Information and Planning	Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
ESF 6 Mass Care	Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management in cooperation with American Red Cross
ESF 7 Resource Support	Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management Tillamook County Health Department
ESF 8 Health and Medical	Tillamook County Health Department
ESF 9 Search and Rescue	Tillamook County Sheriff's Office
ESF 10 Hazardous Materials	Tillamook County Fire Defense Board
ESF 11 Food and Water	Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
ESF 12 Energy	Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
ESF 13 Military Support	Tillamook County Sheriff's Office
ESF 14 Public Information	Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
ESF 15 Volunteer and Donations Management	Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
ESF 16 Law Enforcement	Tillamook County Sheriff's Office

Section/Annex	Responsible Party
ESF 17 Agriculture and Animal Protection	Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management Tillamook County Health Department
ESF 18 Business and Industry	Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
Support Annexes (SAs)	
SA A Evacuation	Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
Incident Annexes (IAs)	
IA 1 Severe Weather	Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
IA 2 Flood	Tillamook County Public Works Department
IA 3 Wildfire	Tillamook County Fire Defense Board
IA 4 Hazardous Materials	Tillamook County Fire Defense Board
IA 5 Earthquake/Tsunami	Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
IA 6 Terrorism	Tillamook County Sheriff's Office
IA 7 Public Health	Tillamook County Health Department
IA 8 Animal/Agriculture	Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management Tillamook County Health Department

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ESF 9 – Search and Rescue
ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials
ESF 11 – Food and Water
ESF 12 – Energy
ESF 13 – Military Support
ESF 14 – Public Information
ESF 15 – Volunteer and Donations Management
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SA A – Evacuation

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IA 2 – Flood
IA 3 – Wildfire
IA 4 – Hazardous Materials
IA 5 – Earthquake/Tsunami
IA 6 – Terrorism
IA 7 – Public Health
IA 8 – Animal and Agriculture

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1 Introduction

1.1 General

The purpose of the Tillamook County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is to provide a framework for coordinated response and recovery activities during any type or size of an emergency situation. The plan also provides specific information on direction and control with guidance for all first responders and governmental agencies on strategic and tactical procedures in support of all phases of an emergency.

Emergencies are handled effectively in the County every day. These "routine" emergencies are managed by emergency responders as part of their day-to-day responsibilities and are the most common emergency management activities that the County encounters. For the most part, this type of emergency is handled by individual responders or a team of responders who work together regularly to save lives, contain threats, and minimize damage. While the principles described in this Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) can also be applied to these daily responses, the plan is primarily designed to offer guidance for larger or more complex incidents related to a broad spectrum of hazards that exceed the response capability and/or resources of front line responders.

No plan can anticipate all the situations and conditions that may arise during emergencies, and on-scene Incident Commanders must have the discretion to act as they see fit based on the specific circumstances of the incident at hand. It is imperative, however, that all jurisdictions and response agencies have a plan that provides general guidance and a common framework for preparing for, responding to, and recovering from emergencies and disasters. This plan promulgates such a framework within the County that will bring a combination of technical capabilities and resources, plus the judgment and expertise of its emergency response personnel, department directors, and other key stakeholders to bear on any incident. This EOP provides the foundation and guidance for use of National Incident Management System (NIMS) principles necessary to effectively manage incidents within or affecting the County.

No guarantee of a perfect response system is expressed or implied by this plan, its implementing instructions, or procedures. While the County will respond to emergencies to the utmost of its ability, it is possible that some natural or technological disasters may overwhelm its resources. While recognizing this possibility, this plan is designed to help the County fulfill its response function to its maximum capacity.

1.1.1 Whole Community Planning

The "Whole Community" planning approach is based on the recognition that it takes all aspects of a community to effectively prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and militate against disasters. This includes all emergency management partners, both traditional and nontraditional, such as volunteer-, faith-, and community-based organizations; the private sector; and the public, including survivors of an incident.

Every person who lives or works in the County (including vulnerable populations) shares responsibility for minimizing the impact of disasters on the community. These individual responsibilities include hazard awareness, knowledge of appropriate protective actions, taking proactive steps to mitigate the impact of anticipated hazards, and preparations for personal and family safety, as well as the self-sufficiency of neighborhoods. To the greatest extent possible, the County will assist its citizens in carrying out this responsibility by providing preparedness information, as well as emergency public information and critical public services during a disaster. However, a major emergency is likely to damage the County's critical infrastructure and reduce the workforce available to continue essential government services. Knowledgeable citizens who are prepared to take care of themselves and their families, and to assist neighbors in the early phases of an emergency can make a significant contribution towards survival and community resiliency.

1.2 Purpose and Scope

1.2.1 Purpose

The primary purpose of the EOP is to outline the County's all-hazard approach to emergency operations in order to protect the safety, health, and welfare of its citizens throughout all emergency management mission areas. Through this EOP the County designates NIMS and the Incident Command System (ICS) as the frameworks within which all emergency management activities will be conducted.

1.2.2 Scope

The EOP is implemented whenever the County must respond to an emergency incident or planned event whose size or complexity is beyond that normally handled by routine operations. Such occurrences may include natural, technological, or human-caused disasters and may impact unincorporated areas of the County, incorporated municipalities, or a combination thereof. This plan is intended to guide the County's emergency operations while complementing and supporting the emergency response plans and procedures of responding agencies, other local governments, special districts, and other public, nonprofit/volunteer, and private-sector entities.

A community's emergency management infrastructure is a complex network of relationships. The EOP establishes roles, responsibilities, and relationships among agencies and organizations involved in emergency operations, thereby

facilitating multi-agency and multi-jurisdiction coordination. Using this framework, County departments and agencies that operate under this plan are expected to develop and keep current lines of succession and standard operating procedures (SOPs) that describe how emergency tasks will be performed. Training and equipment necessary for response operations should be maintained by County departments and agencies.

The primary users of this plan are elected officials, department heads and their senior staff members, emergency management staff, coordinating response agencies, and other stakeholders that support emergency operations. The general public is also welcome to review non-sensitive parts of this plan to better understand how the County manages emergency operations.

1.3 Plan Activation

Once promulgated by the Tillamook County Board of Commissioners, this EOP is in effect and may be implemented in whole or in part to respond to:

- Incidents in or affecting the County
- Health emergencies in or affecting the County
- Non-routine life-safety issues in or affecting the County

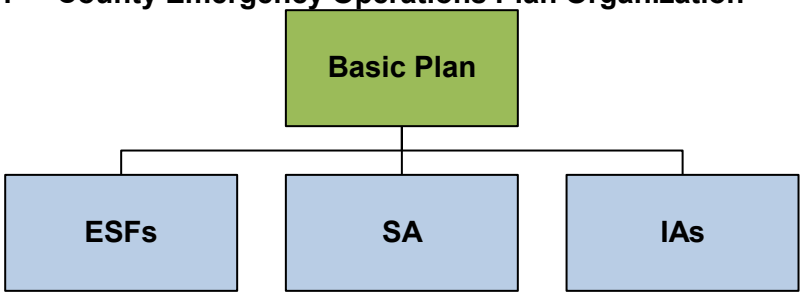
An emergency declaration is not required in order to implement the EOP or activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The Director of Emergency Management may implement the EOP as deemed appropriate for the situation or at the request of an on-scene Incident Commander.

1.4 Plan Organization

The County EOP is composed of four main elements:

- Basic Plan (with appendices)
- Emergency Support Function Annexes (ESFs)
- Support Annex (SA)
- Incident Annexes (IAs)

Figure 1-1 County Emergency Operations Plan Organization



1.4.1 Basic Plan

The purpose of the Basic Plan is to provide a framework for emergency operations and information regarding the County's emergency management structure. It serves as the primary document outlining roles and responsibilities of elected officials during an incident. Specifically, the Basic Plan identifies:

- Legal authorities, including the emergency declaration process, activation of mutual aid agreements, and requests for resources and emergency spending powers.
- Hazards and threats facing the community, including planning assumptions based on the County's response capabilities.
- Roles and responsibilities for elected officials, County departments, and key response partners.
- A concept of operations for the County that describes how the County will conduct its emergency operations and coordinate with other agencies and jurisdictions.
- The County's emergency response structure, including activation and operation of the County EOC and implementation of ICS.
- The County's protocols for maintaining and reviewing this EOP, including training, exercises, and public education components.

1.4.2 Emergency Support Function Annexes

The ESFs focus on critical tasks, capabilities, and resources provided by emergency response agencies for the County throughout all phases of an emergency. In the event of an incident for which the County's capabilities and/or resources are limited or exhausted, each annex clearly defines escalation pathways and procedures for requesting resources and seeking additional support from State of Oregon (State) agencies. The ESFs, which supplement the information in the Basic Plan, are:

Table 1-1 Emergency Support Functions	
Annex	**Function**
ESF 1	Transportation
ESF 2	Communications
ESF 3	Public Works
ESF 4	Firefighting
ESF 5	Information and Planning
ESF 6	Mass Care
ESF 7	Resources Support
ESF 8	Health and Medical
ESF 9	Search and Rescue
ESF 10	Hazardous Materials Response
ESF 11	Food and Water
ESF 12	Energy
ESF 13	Military Support
ESF 14	Public Information
ESF 15	Volunteer and Donations Management
ESF 16	Law Enforcement
ESF 17	Agriculture and Animal Protection
ESF 18	Business and Industry

1.4.3 Support Annex

SAs describe functions that do not fit within the scope of FAs and identify how the County's departments and agencies, private sector, volunteer organizations, and nongovernmental organizations coordinate to execute a common support functions required during an incident. The actions described in the SAs are not limited to particular types of events, but are overarching in nature and applicable to nearly every type of incident. County SAs are:

Table 1-2 Support Annex	
Annex	**Function**
SA A	Evacuation

1.4.4 Incident Annexes

While this EOP has been developed as an all-hazards planning document, some hazards may require unique considerations. To that end, IAs supplement the

Basic Plan to identify critical tasks particular to specific natural, technological, and human-caused hazards identified in the County's most current Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment. The IAs identify step-by-step actions for each hazard through the pre-incident, response, and recovery phases of an incident.

Table 1-3 Incident Annexes

Annex	Hazard
IA 1	Severe Weather
IA 2	Flood (including Dam Failure)
IA 3	Wildfire
IA 4	Hazardous Material
IA 5	Earthquake/Tsunami
IA 6	Terrorism
IA 7	Public Health
IA 8	Animal and Agriculture

1.5 Relationship to Other Plans

1.5.1 Federal Plans

The following federal plans guide emergency preparedness, response and recovery at the federal level and provide support and guidance for state and local operations:

- **Presidential Policy Directive 8.** Describes the Nation's approach to preparing for the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk to the security of the United States.
- **National Preparedness Goal.** Describes the Nation's security and resilience posture through identifying key mission areas and core capabilities that are necessary to deal with great risks, using an integrated, layered, and all-of-Nation approach as its foundation.
- **National Preparedness System.** Provides guidance, programs, processes, and systems that support each component of the National Preparedness System to enable a collaborative, whole community approach to national preparedness that engages individuals, families, communities, private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations, and all levels of government.
- **National Incident Management System.** Provides a consistent nationwide framework and comprehensive approach to enable government at all levels, the private sector, and nongovernmental

organizations to work together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents regardless of their cause, size, location, or complexity.

- **National Response Framework.** Serves as a guide to how State and federal government should conduct all-hazards response. It is built upon a scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordination structure to align key roles and responsibilities across the country. It describes 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.

- **National Disaster Recovery Framework.** Provides guidance that enables effective recovery support to disaster-impacted States, tribes, and local jurisdictions. It provides a flexible structure that enables disaster recovery managers to operate in a unified and collaborative manner. It also focuses on how best to restore, redevelop, and revitalize the health, social, economic, natural, and environmental fabric of the community and build a more resilient nation.

1.5.2 State Plans

The following State plans guide emergency preparedness, response and recovery at the State level and provide support and guidance for local operations:

- **State Emergency Management Plan.** The State Emergency Management Plan consists of four volumes:

  - ***Volume I: Oregon Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan.*** Identifies and prioritizes potential actions throughout Oregon that would reduce the State's vulnerability to natural hazards. In addition, the plan satisfies the requirements of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to ensure that Oregon is eligible to receive hazard mitigation and disaster assistance funds from the federal government.

  - ***Volume II: State of Oregon Preparedness Plan*** *(in development)**.*** Includes the plans and guidance necessary for the State to prepare for the effects of a disaster including guidance and requirements for the State's training and exercise program.

  - ***Volume III: State of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan.*** Establishes the procedures by which the State coordinates response to an emergency including processes for resource requests from local and tribal partners, established roles and responsibilities for State agencies, and procedures for activation and operation of the State Emergency Coordination

Center (ECC). The plan identifies 18 ESF annexes which serve as the mechanism for response support to local and tribal partners.

- ***Volume IV: State of Oregon Recovery Plan.*** Establishes a State Recovery Organization and describes how the State will coordinate short, intermediate, and long-term recovery activities. The plan identifies seven State Recovery Functions (SRFs) that serve as the delivery mechanism for recovery support local and tribal partners.

- **Cascadia Subduction Zone Catastrophic Operations Plan**. Describes the roles and responsibilities of state agencies in addressing emergency response and recovery missions in a coordinated manner with local, tribal, and federal agencies after a catastrophic earthquake and tsunami.

- **State Debris Management Plan**. Provides a framework for State agencies and municipalities to facilitate and coordinate the evaluation, removal, collection, and disposal of debris following a disaster.

- **Mount Hood Coordination Plan.** Outlines how various agencies will coordinate their actions to minimize the loss of life and damage to property before, during, and after hazardous geologic events at the Mount Hood volcano.

- **State Emergency Alert System Plan.** This plan, mandated by the Federal Communications Commission, outlines the organization and implementation of the State of Oregon Emergency Alert System (EAS). It is the guideline for State broadcasters and cable television operators, and State and local entities authorized to use the EAS, to determine the distribution of the President's message, mandated and optional monitoring assignments, and participation by the National Weather Service and local and State emergency agencies.

1.5.3 County Plans

The County EOP is part of a suite of plans that address various elements of the County's emergency management program. While the EOP is focused on short-term recovery, other plans address the County's approach to mitigation, continuity, and other aspects of emergency management. These plans work in concert with the County EOP, and are outlined below:

- **Hazard Mitigation Plan.** The Tillamook County Multi-Jurisdiction Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan creates a framework for risk-based decision making to reduce deaths and injuries, property damage, and the economic impact from future disasters. Mitigation plans form the foundation for a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster

losses and break the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. Hazard mitigation is sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and their property from hazards.

- **Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program.** The Tillamook County Health Department is responsible for developing plans to address how public health personnel plan for, respond to, and recover from all hazards that may impact public health, including communicable disease, pandemic scenarios, chemical incidents, radiological incidents, and bioterrorism. The department maintains guidelines for public health personnel responding to a public health incident in the County.

- **Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP).** The CWPP was developed using a collaborative process between the County and agencies reducing wildfire risk.

- **Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan.** The COOP details all of the procedures that define how the County will continue or recover its minimum essential functions in the event of a disaster.

1.5.4 City Plans

Similar to the County, some Cities within the County have developed plans that address various elements of a City's emergency management program. These plans, listed below, are intended to compliment the County's plans:

- **City of Bay City**
  - Emergency Operations Plan
- **Nehalem Bay**
  - Emergency Operations Plan
- **City of Garibaldi**
  - Emergency Operations Plan
- **City of Tillamook**
  - Emergency Operations Plan
- **City of Rockaway Beach**
  - Emergency Operations Plan

1.5.5 Support Agency Plans

The County is supported by a number of partner agencies. To the greatest extent possible, the County encourages support agencies to design their plans to complement the County EOP, and the County will seek to engage support agencies in the EOP update process to ensure appropriate linkages.

- Tillamook County Regional Medical Center Emergency Plan
- Tillamook School District Emergency Crisis Plan
- Neah-Kah-Nie School District First Student Emergency Preparedness Plan
- Nestucca School District Emergency Operations Plan

1.5.6 Regional Emergency Plans

The County is a partner in a number of regional planning efforts, including:

- State of Oregon Debris Management Plan
- Cascadia Rising 2016

1.6 Authorities

1.6.1 Legal Authorities

In the context of this EOP, a disaster or major emergency is characterized as an incident requiring the coordinated response of all government levels to save the lives and protect the property of a large portion of the population. This plan is issued in accordance with, and under the provisions of, ORS, Chapter 401, which establishes the authority for the County to establish an Emergency Management Organization (EMO) and appoint a Director of Emergency Management who will be responsible for the organization, administration and operation of the EMO.

The County EMO will, at a minimum:

- Coordinate planning activities necessary to prepare and maintain the County EOP.
- Manage and maintain the County EOC from which County officials can coordinate emergency and disaster response activities.
- Establish an Incident Command structure for management of incidents by all local emergency service agencies.
- Coordinate with County and State agencies to integrate effective practices in emergency preparedness and response in a manner consistent with NIMS.

Through promulgation of this plan, the Office of Emergency Management has been identified as the lead agency in the EMO. The Director of Emergency Management has authority and responsibility for the organization, administration, and operations of the EMO. The Director of Emergency Management may delegate any of these activities to designees, as appropriate.

The County EMO is consistent with NIMS and procedures supporting NIMS implementation and training for the County will be developed and formalized by the Director of Emergency Management.

Table 1-4 sets forth the federal, State, and local legal authorities upon which the organizational and operational concepts of this EOP are based.

Table 1-4 Legal Authorities

Federal
– Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Policy o Crisis Response and Disaster Resilience 2030 (January 2012) o FDOC 104-008-1: A Whole Community Approach to Emergency Management (December 2011) o FEMA Administrator's Intent (2015-2019) o FEMA Incident Management and Support Keystone (January 2011) o FEMA Publication: 1 The Federal Emergency Management Agency (November 2010) o FEMA Strategic Plan 2011-2014 o National Disaster Housing Strategy (January 2009) o National Disaster Recovery Framework (September 2011) o National Incident Management System (December 2008) o National Preparedness Goal (September 2011) o National Response Framework (January 2008) – Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5: Management of Domestic Incidents (2003) – Presidential Policy Directive 8: National Preparedness (2008) – Public Law 107-296 The Homeland Security Act of 2002 – Public Law 109-295 The Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (2007) – Public Law 93-288 Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (last amended April 2013)

Table 1-4 Legal Authorities
State
– Oregon Administrative Rules Chapter 104 Oregon Military Department, Office of Emergency Management
– Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 279B.080 – Emergency Procurements
– ORS 294.481 – Authorization to Receive Grants or Borrow or Expend Moneys to Respond to Public Emergency
– ORS 401 Emergency Management and Services
– ORS 402 Emergency Mutual Assistance Agreements
– ORS 403 Public Safety Communications System
– ORS 404 Search and Rescue
– ORS 431 State and Local Administration and Enforcement of Health Laws
– ORS 433 Disease and Condition Control; Mass Gatherings; Indoor Air
– ORS 476 State Fire Marshal; Protection From Fire Generally
– ORS 477 Fire Protection of Forests and Vegetation
County
– Tillamook County Ordinance 10
– Tillamook County Ordinance 27
– Tillamook County Ordinance 40
– Tillamook County Ordinance 41
– Tillamook County Ordinance 44
– Tillamook County Ordinance 65
– Tillamook County Ordinance 72

1.6.2 Mutual Aid and Intergovernmental Agreements

State law (ORS 402.010 and 402.015) 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).

See Appendix E for existing mutual aid agreements.

Copies of these documents can be accessed through the Director of Emergency Management. During an emergency situation, a local declaration may be necessary to activate these agreements and allocate appropriate resources.

1.7 Emergency Powers

1.7.1 General

Based on local ordinances and State statutes, a local declaration by the Board of Commissioners allows for flexibility in managing resources under emergency conditions, such as:

- Diverting funds and resources to emergency operations to meet immediate needs.
- Authorizing implementation of local emergency plans and implementing extraordinary protective measures.
- Receiving resources from organizations and individuals initiated through mutual aid and cooperative assistance agreement channels.
- Providing specific legal protection for actions initiated under emergency conditions.
- Setting the stage for requesting State and/or federal assistance to augment local resources and capabilities.
- Raising public awareness and encouraging the community to become involved in protecting its resources.

The District Attorney should review and advise County Officials on possible liabilities arising from disaster operations, including the exercising of any or all of the above powers.

1.7.2 County Disaster Declaration Process

The County may declare an emergency for any of several reasons, such as authorizing additional budget authority, implementing emergency measures, or accessing State, or federal disaster assistance. To declare a state of emergency, the Director of Emergency Management will either call a regular or special meeting of the Board of Commissioners to request a declaration of emergency or immediately declare an emergency in writing.

A declaration by the Board of Commissioners will be effective for no longer than two weeks, but it may be extended in one-week increments, should an emergency continue to exist.

A declaration shall:

- Describe the nature of the emergency.
- Designate the geographic boundaries of the area where the emergency exists, as well as the portion of the affected area lying within County boundaries.

- Estimate the number of individuals at risk, injured, or killed.
- Describe the actual or likely damage caused by the emergency.
- State the type of assistance or resources required to respond to the emergency.
- Estimate the length of time during which the designated area will remain in an emergency status.
- State the specific regulations or emergency measures imposed as a result of the declaration of emergency.

The declaration of emergency will be written based upon the best information available at the time. It may be amended, based upon additional information or changes in the situation. The District Attorney may be consulted to review the declaration for legality or sufficiency of emergency measures and emergency powers invoked within the document. If State or federal assistance is needed, the declaration must also state that all appropriate and available local resources have been expended, are nearing depletion, or are projected to be inadequate and that mutual aid agreements have been initiated, as well as contain a specific request for the type(s) of assistance required.

EOC Command and General Staff have the following responsibilities in the declaration process:

- **Director of Emergency Management**: Present the package to Board of Commissioners.
- **Operations**: Identify necessary resources and outline any special powers needed to respond to the emergency. Assist in the Initial Damage Assessment (IDA).
- **Planning**: Provide situation and resource summaries; conduct a windshield survey, IDA, and Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA).
- **Logistics**: Compile resource requests.
- **Finance**: Track incident costs, assist in the PDA, and coordinate damage survey activities.

See Appendix A for sample Declaration of Emergency forms.

1.7.3 State Assistance

The OEM Operations Officer coordinates with the agencies represented in the State ECC to determine the best way to support local government requests. Local government requests will be made by the County Director of Emergency Management. The State Operations Officer evaluates resource requests based on the goals and priorities established by the OEM Director. Agency representatives

keep the Operations Officer informed of resources assigned, resources available for commitment, and the status of assigned missions.

State resources are provided to the County EMO or to the on-scene Incident Commander as agreed by the entities concerned. The OEM Director makes final decisions in cases of conflicting interest such as competing resource requests or priority questions.

1.7.4 Federal Assistance

FEMA provides resources, coordination, planning, training, and funding to support State and local jurisdictions when requested by the Governor.

In the event that the capabilities of the State are not sufficient to meet the requirements as determined by the Governor, federal assistance may be requested. OEM coordinates all requests for federal assistance through the State ECC. FEMA coordinates the Governor's Presidential request for assistance in accordance with the National Response Framework.

1.8 Continuity of Government

1.8.1 Lines of Succession

Table 1-5 presents the policy and operational lines of succession during an emergency for the County. Order of succession guidelines for emergency coordination and emergency policy and governance are kept within the vital records packet at the EOC.

Table 1-5 County Lines of Succession

Emergency Coordination	Emergency Policy and Governance
1. County Commissioners 2. County Sheriff 3. Director of Emergency Management	1. BOC Commissioners (order of succession) 2. County Sheriff 3. County Justice of the Peace 4. County Treasurer 5. County Clerk 6. County Assessor 7. Director of Emergency Management

Each County department is responsible for pre-identifying staff patterns showing a line of succession in management's absence. Lines of succession for each department can be found in the County Commissioners Office. All employees shall be trained on the protocols and contingency plans required to maintain leadership within their departments. The Director of Emergency Management will provide guidance and direction to department heads to maintain continuity of government and operations during an emergency. Individual department heads

within the County are responsible for developing and implementing continuity of operations and government plans to ensure continued delivery of essential functions during an emergency.

1.8.2 Preservation of Vital Records

The County has developed a vital records packet for use during emergency events. This packet contains records essential to executing emergency functions including this EOP, emergency operating records essential to the continued function of the County EMO, the current call-down list, a vital records inventory, necessary keys or access codes, a list of primary and alternate facilities, and the County's COOP plan.

Each County department must provide for the protection, accessibility, and recovery of the agency's vital records, systems, and equipment. These are rights and interests records, systems, and equipment that, if irretrievable, lost, or damaged, would materially impair the agency's ability to conduct business or carry out essential functions. Each agency should have a maintenance program for the preservation and quality assurance of data and systems. The program should take into account the cost of protecting or reconstructing records weighed against the necessity of the information for achieving the agency mission.

1.9 Administration and Logistics

1.9.1 Request, Allocation, and Distribution of Resources

Resource requests and emergency/disaster declarations must be submitted by the County Director of Emergency Management to the Director of OEM according to provisions outlined under ORS Chapter 401.

See ESF 7 – Resource Support for detailed information regarding available resources and coordination procedures established for the County.

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

1.9.1.1 Conflagration

In the case of emergencies involving fires threatening life and structures, the Emergency Conflagration Act (ORS 476.510) can be invoked by the Governor through the Office of State Fire Marshal. This act allows the State Fire Marshal to mobilize and fund fire resources throughout the State during emergency situations.

When, in the judgment of the local Fire Chiefs or County Fire Defense Board Chief, an emergency is beyond the control of the local fire suppression resources,

including primary mutual aid, the Fire Defense Board Chief shall report the conditions of the emergency to the State Fire Marshal Office and/or request mobilization of support for the Tillamook County Fire Defense Board. After verifying the need for mobilized support, the State Fire Marshal shall, if appropriate, request authorization from the governor to invoke the Emergency Conflagration Act.

The local Fire Chief is responsible for:

- Contacting the Fire Defense Board Chief to request that the Conflagration Act be invoked.
- Participating in incident conference call.
- Providing local GIS capabilities or maps.
- Working with the Incident Management Team (IMT) to locate a base camp.
- Maintaining communications with the IMT throughout the deployment to assist with emergency management and other local issues.

The Fire Defense Board Chief is responsible for:

- Notifying the State Fire Marshal via OERS.
- Providing the following information to the Oregon State Fire Marshal Duty Officer of Chief Deputy
  - Incident name
  - Contact information
  - Type and location of incident
  - Situation description
  - Confirmation that local and mutual aid resources are depleted.
  - Incident Commander information
  - Weather information
  - What resources are being requested
- Participating in incident conference call.

Requests for conflagration should be made when a significant threat exists. Examples of those are:

- Life threatening situations (firefighter or public safety)

- Evacuations currently taking place
- Advisory evacuations
- Evacuation plans in place
- Road, highway, or freeway closure

■ Real property threatened

- Number of structures, commercial, and/or residents
- Number of subdivisions
- Population affected
- Historical significant cultural resources
- Natural resources, such as crops, grazing, timber, watershed
- Critical infrastructure, such as major power lines

■ High damage potential

- Long-term or short-term damage potential
- Plausible impacts on community
- Fuel type; fire size and growth potential
- Political situations
- Severity, extreme behavior, and fuel conditions

Source: 2013 Fire Service Mobilization Plan

1.9.2 Financial Management

During an emergency, the County is likely to find it necessary to redirect its funds to effectively respond to the incident. The authority to adjust department budgets and funding priorities rests with the Board of Commissioners. If an incident in the County requires major redirection of County fiscal resources, the Board of Commissioners will meet in emergency session to decide how to respond to the emergency funding needs, declare a state of emergency, and request assistance through the County as necessary. The following general procedures will be carried out:

■ The Board of Commissioners will meet in emergency session to decide how to respond to the emergency funding needs.

■ The Board of Commissioners will declare a state of emergency and direct the Director of Emergency Management to request assistance through the State.

- If a quorum of commissioners cannot be reached, and if a prompt decision will protect lives, County resources and facilities, or private property, the County Sheriff (or designee) may act on emergency funding requests. The Board of Commissioners will be advised of such actions as soon as practical.

- To facilitate tracking of financial resources committed to the incident, and to provide the necessary documentation, a discrete charge code for all incident-related personnel time, losses, and purchases will be established by the Finance Section.

Expenditure reports should be submitted to the County Treasurer's Office and managed through the County Treasurer to identify budgetary shortfalls. The Human Resources Department will support procurement issues related to personnel, both volunteer and paid. In addition, copies of expense records and all supporting documentation should be submitted for filing FEMA Public Assistance reimbursement requests. During activation of the County EOC, financial management will be handled by the Finance Section, which will be staffed by the Finance Department.

1.9.3 Legal Support and Liability Issues

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

1.9.4 Reporting and Documentation

Proper documentation and reporting during an emergency is critical for the County to receive proper reimbursement for emergency expenditures and to maintain a historical record of the incident. County staff will maintain thorough and accurate documentation throughout the course of an incident or event. Incident documentation should include:

- Incident and damage assessment reports
- Incident Command logs
- Cost recovery forms
- Incident critiques and After Action Reports (AARs)

All documentation related to the County's emergency management program will be maintained in accordance with Oregon's public records and meetings law (ORS 192), subject to applicable exemptions such as for "Public Safety Plans," as appropriate.

1.10 Safety of Employees and Family

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

During biological incidents or public health emergencies such as influenza pandemics, maintaining a resilient workforce is essential to performing the overall response activities required to protect the County and surrounding community from significant impacts to human lives and the economy. Thus, personnel should be provided with tools to protect themselves and their families while they provide health and medical services during a pandemic or other type of public health emergency.

Currently, plans formally addressing the safety and protection of medical personnel and response staff during a biological incident and/or contagious outbreak have not been developed. Safety precautions and personal protective equipment decisions will be specific to the type of incident and will require just-in-time training among the first responder community and other support staff to implement appropriate procedures.

If necessary, the Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Administration, in coordination with the Oregon Health Authority, may provide assistance and guidance on worker safety and health issues. Information about emergency procedures and critical tasks involved in a biological emergency incident or disease outbreak is presented in ESF 8 of the County EOP.

While all County agencies and employees are expected to contribute to the emergency response and recovery efforts of the community, employees' first responsibility is to their own and their families' safety. Each employee is expected to develop family emergency plans to facilitate family safety and self-sufficiency, which in turn will enable employees to assume their responsibilities to the County and its citizens as rapidly as possible.

Processes that support employees and their families during emergency situations or disasters should be further developed through ongoing COOP planning.

2 Situation and Planning Assumptions

2.1 Situation

The County is exposed to many hazards that have the potential to disrupt the community, cause damage, and create casualties. Natural hazards to which the County may be exposed include droughts, floods, wildfires, and winter storms. The threat of a technological and human-caused chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or explosive incident is present as well. Other disaster situations could develop from hazardous material accidents, health-related incidents, conflagrations, major transportation accidents, or acts of terrorism.

2.1.1 Community Profile

Tillamook County is primarily a rural county, located approximately 75 miles west of Portland, Oregon. Tillamook County is bordered by Clatsop County on the north, Washington and Yamhill Counties on the east, Lincoln County on the south, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. The entire county is situated on the west slopes of the Coast Range Mountains; consequently, all rivers in the county drain westward into the Pacific Ocean. The county has an area of 1,125 square miles and a coastline, which is 57 miles long. Publicly owned land, most of which is forestland, amounts to 66.5 percent of the county, while agricultural land amounts to 9.3 percent.

The topography of Tillamook county is varied. There are nine major rivers and five estuaries. The County extends eastward from a relatively straight coastline with broad, sandy beaches. The lower reaches of the major rivers broaden into wide valleys, which are used extensively for agriculture. This narrow coastal strip constitutes approximately 10 percent of the county land area and contains about 90 percent of the county's population. The Coast Range Mountains extend from the eastern edge of this coastal strip to the crest of the mountains while peaks that exceed elevations of 3,500 feet. The remaining 10 percent of the county population is situated in the foothills of the coast range and along the narrow river canyons in mountainous areas.

The seven incorporated cities in Tillamook County are: Tillamook, Garibaldi, Bay City, Rockaway Beach, Manzanita, Wheeler, and Nehalem. All are situated within the coastal strip either along the beach or estuaries.

Tillamook County has a typical marine climate. The average annual rainfall is over 88 inches, with the heaviest precipitation between October and May. The average temperature is 51 degrees F. December is the coldest month with an average temperature of 43.5 degrees F. Snow falls frequently at higher elevations, but does not last throughout the winter. Floods are often caused by a combination of snowmelt and rainfall. It is not unusual for 4 to 6 inches of rain to fall in one day. Most of the major rivers rise to or above flood stage several times each winter. Because the county is located along the coast, storms are often accompanied by high winds. Tides can also have a major impact on flooding.

As of 2015, the estimated population in Tillamook County is 25,653 and 18,573 housing units. The race and ethnicity proportions for the county is estimated at 93.8% White, 10.7% Hispanic or Latino, 1.6% American Indian and Alaska Native, 1.1% Asian, 0.6% African American, and 0.3% Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. The estimated persons under 5 years is 5.3%, persons under 18 years is 19.2%, and the estimated persons 65 years and over is 24.0%.

Highway 101 is the major transportation corridor along the coast. Only three paved roads provide access over the coast range including the Wilson River Highway (Oregon Highway 6) from Tillamook to Portland, Highway 22 in the south county from Hebo to Valley Junction, and Highway 53 in the north county from Wheeler to its junction with the Sunset Highway in Clatsop County. The three mountain routes are often subject to slides and icy conditions during winter months. County roads provide access to local populations along sloughs, around estuaries, and up river canyons. Only a few of these are interconnected in upland areas. As a result, local geography and climate often present a formidable barrier or impediment to transportation and access.

Weather emergencies may include floods, windstorms, drought, snow and ice. Wildfires could also result from weather emergencies. Geological emergencies may include landslides, earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, and erosion. Extensive recreational use in the area creates a risk of human suffering and loss of life when persons become lost or injured while pursuing outdoor recreational activities.

2.1.2 Threat/Hazard Identification

The County may be subject to a variety of natural, technological, and human-caused hazards and threats, as described below:

- **Natural Hazards**: Result from acts of nature.
- **Technological Hazards:** Result from accidents or failures of systems and structures.
- **Human-Caused/Adversarial Threats**: Result from intentional actions of an adversary.

Table 2-1 identifies the hazard/threat most likely to impact the County based on the community's vulnerability and the resulting potential impacts of the hazard or threat.

Table 2-1 Identified Threats/Hazards

Natural *Results from acts of nature.*	**Technological** *Results from accidents or failures of systems and structures.*	**Human-Caused / Adversarial Threats** *Result from intentional actions of an adversary*
• Coastal Erosion • Distant Tsunami • Drought • Dust Storm • Earthquake • Extreme Heat Event • Flood • Landslide/Debris Flow • Local Tsunami • Volcano • Wildfire (WUI) • Windstorm • Winter Storm	• Airplane Crash • Communications System Failure • Dam Failure • Fire (Large Scale Urban Conflagration) • Fuel Line Explosion • Hazmat Release (Fixed Facility) • Hazmat Release (Transportation) • Information Technology Disruption • Liquid Fuel Supply Disruption • Power Failure • Sewer Treatment Failure • Train Derailment • Water Supply Disruption	• Civil Disturbance/ Protest/Demonstration • Public Health Emergency • Riot • Sabotage • School Violence • Sports/Public Event Disturbance • Terrorism (including, but not limited to Bomb, Intentional Hazardous Materials Release, Active Shooter, Animal/Eco-terrorism)

See the County Hazard Analysis for more information regarding natural hazards for the area.

2.1.2.1 Hazards that Originate in Neighboring Jurisdictions

In addition to the hazards identified above, hazards that originate in neighboring jurisdictions may create hazard conditions within the County. These hazards include:

- **Tsunami.** Due to its location, adjacent to the Pacific Ocean, Tillamook County may be impacted by this proximity and the associated needs of residents fleeing a tsunami. The County may be additionally impacted if a regional earthquake is the cause of the tsunami.

- **Volcano.** A volcanic eruption in the Mt. Hood area or Cascade Mountain Range may result in residents traveling through the County to escape its effects.

2.1.3 Hazard Analysis

The Hazard Analysis identifies the relative risk posed to the County by each of the hazards and threats described above, in order to ensure that high priority hazards are addressed in the County's hazard mitigation planning, emergency response, and recovery procedures. Each natural and technological/human-caused hazard 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. 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.

This hazard analysis was last prepared by Director of Emergency Management on October 23, 2015.

Table 2-2 County Hazard Analysis Matrix

Hazard	Rating Criteria with Weight Factors				Total Score
	History[1] (WF=2)	Vulnerability[2] (WF=5)	Max Threat[3] (WF=10)	Probability[4] (WF=7)	
Score for each rating criteria = Rating Factor (High = 8–10 points; Medium = 4–7 points; Low = 1–3 points) x Weight Factor (WF)					
Flood	16	30	100	70	**216**
Winter Storm	16	30	100	70	**216**
Wind Storm	16	30	100	70	**216**
Land Slide	16	30	100	70	**216**
Utility Failure	10	25	100	56	**191**
Earthquake	4	50	100	35	**189**
Resource Shortage	8	45	100	45	**188**
El Niño/El Niña	8	45	100	49	**188**
Fire (WUI)	12	30	100	42	**184**
Tsunami	6	50	80	28	**181**
Volcanic	2	40	100	28	**171**
Bio Hazard	6	30	100	35	**171**

Table 2-2 County Hazard Analysis Matrix

Hazard	Rating Criteria with Weight Factors				Total Score
	History[1] (WF=2)	Vulnerability[2] (WF=5)	Max Threat[3] (WF=10)	Probability[4] (WF=7)	
Score for each rating criteria = Rating Factor (High = 8–10 points; Medium = 4–7 points; Low = 1–3 points) x Weight Factor (WF)					
Dam Failure	10	40	100	21	**163**
Pest Infestation	4	30	100	28	**162**
Terrorism/War	2	40	100	14	**156**
Drought	4	30	100	21	**155**
Hazardous Material	4	70	100	35	**144**
Civil Disobedience	4	25	100	14	**143**
Dust/Sand Storm	4	15	100	21	**141**
Other Hazards	8	10	100	14	**0-54**

Notes:

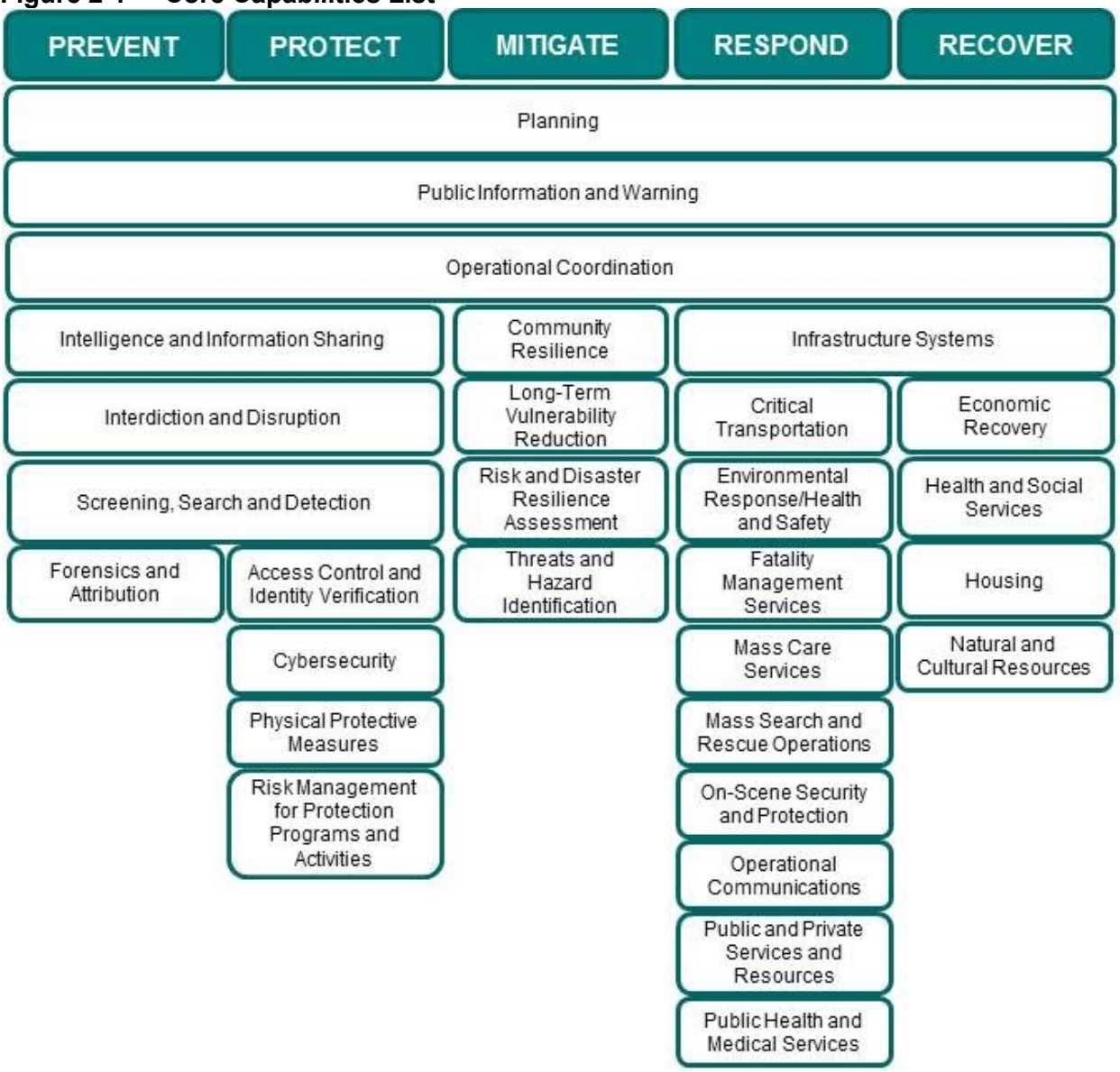
1. History addresses the record of previous major emergencies or disasters. Weight Factor is 2. Rating factors: high = 4 or more events in last 100 years; medium = 2–3 events in last 100 years; low = 1 or 0 events in last 100 years.
2. Vulnerability addresses the percentage of population or property likely to be affected by the average occurrence of a hazard. Weight Factor is 5. Rating factors: high = more than 10% affected; medium = 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; medium = 5%–25% could be affected; low = less than 5% could be affected.
4. Probability addresses the likelihood of a future hazard occurrence within a specified period of time. Weight Factor is 7. Rating factors: high = one incident likely within a 10–35 year period; medium = one incident likely within a 35–70 year period; low = one incident likely within a 75–100 year period.

2.1.4 Capability Assessment

The availability of the County's physical and staff resources may limit its capability to conduct short- and long-term response actions on an independent basis. County response capabilities are also limited during periods when essential staff are on vacation, sick, or under furlough due to budgetary constraints.

Tillamook County has defined its core capabilities in accordance with the National Preparedness Goal. A community capability assessment is a low impact systematic approach to evaluate the County's emergency plan and capability to respond to hazards.

Figure 2-1 Core Capabilities List



2.1.5 Protection of Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources

Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CIKR) support the delivery of critical and essential services that help ensure the security, health, and economic vitality of the County. CIKR includes the assets, systems, networks, and functions that provide vital services to cities, states, regions, and, sometimes, the nation, disruption to which could significantly impact vital services, produce cascading effects, and result in large-scale human suffering, property destruction, economic loss, and damage to public confidence and morale.

Key facilities that should be considered in infrastructure protection planning include:

- Structures or facilities that produce, use, or store highly volatile, flammable, explosive, toxic, and/or water-reactive materials.
- Government facilities, such as departments, agencies, and administrative offices.
- Hospitals, nursing homes, and housing likely to contain occupants who may not be sufficiently mobile to avoid death or injury during a hazard event.
- Police stations, fire stations, vehicle and equipment storage facilities, and EOCs that are needed for disaster response before, during, and after hazard events.
- Public and private utilities and infrastructure that are vital to maintaining or restoring normal services to areas damaged by hazard events
- Communications and cyber systems, assets and networks such as secure County servers and fiber optic communications lines.

2.2 Assumptions

This EOP is based on the following assumptions and limitations:

- Essential County services will be maintained as long as conditions permit.
- An emergency will require prompt and effective response and recovery operations by County emergency services, disaster relief, volunteer organizations, and the private sector.
- All emergency response staff are trained and experienced in operating under the NIMS/ICS protocol.
- Each responding County agency will utilize existing directives and procedures in responding to major emergencies and disasters.
- Environmental, technological, and civil emergencies may be of a magnitude and severity that require State and federal assistance.
- Considering shortages of time, space, equipment, supplies, and personnel during a catastrophic disaster, self-sufficiency will be necessary for the first hours or days following the event.

- Local emergency planning efforts focus on accommodating residents while preparing for changes in population trends throughout the year. However, significant increases to the local population may introduce challenges in meeting the needs of non-residents and other travelers during an emergency or disaster.
- All or part of the County may be affected by environmental and technological emergencies.
- The United States Department of Homeland Security provides threat conditions across the United States and identifies possible targets.
- A terrorist-related incident or attack may occur without warning. If such an attack occurs, the County could be subject to radioactive fallout or other hazard related to weapons of mass destruction. In accordance with national nuclear civil protection policy, two options have been developed to counteract such a threat: population protection and shelter-in-place programs.
- Outside assistance will be available in most major emergency/disaster situations that affect 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.
- Control over County resources will remain at the County level even though the Governor has the legal authority to assume control in a State-declared emergency.
- County communication and work centers may be destroyed or rendered inoperable during a disaster. Normal operations can be disrupted during a general emergency; however, the County can still operate effectively if public officials, first responders, employees, volunteers, and residents are:
    - Familiar with established policies and procedures
    - Assigned pre-designated tasks
    - Provided with assembly instructions
    - Formally trained in the duties, roles, and responsibilities required of them during emergency operations.

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3 Roles and Responsibilities

3.1 General

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 be established to support response and recovery efforts and maintain a significant amount of flexibility to expand and contract as the situation changes. Typical duties and roles may also vary depending on the incident's size and severity of impacts, as well as the availability of local resources. Thus, it is imperative to develop and maintain depth of qualified staff within the command structure and response community.

The County Director of Emergency Management is responsible for emergency management planning and operations for the area of the County lying outside the limits of the incorporated municipalities. The mayor or other designated official (pursuant to City charter or ordinance) of each incorporated City is responsible for emergency management planning and operations for that jurisdiction.

Most County departments have emergency functions that are similar to their normal duties. Each department is responsible for developing and maintaining its own procedures for carrying out these functions during an emergency. Specific responsibilities are outlined below, as well as in individual annexes.

3.2 Emergency Management Organization

For the purposes of this plan, the County's emergency management structure will be referred to generally as the County EMO. Roles and responsibilities of individual staff and agencies are described throughout this plan to further clarify the County's emergency management structure.

The Director of Emergency Management may, depending on the size or type of incident, delegate the authority to lead response and recovery actions to other County staff. Additionally, some authority to act in the event of an emergency may already be delegated by ordinance or by practice. As a result, the organizational structure for County's emergency management program can vary depending upon the location, size, and impact of the incident. The EMO for the County is divided into two general groups, organized by function–the Executive Group and Emergency Response Agencies.

3.2.1 Executive Group

The Executive Group may include representation from each County department during an event. The Executive Group is responsible for the activities conducted

within its jurisdiction. The members of the group include both elected and appointed executives with legal responsibilities. Key general responsibilities for local elected and appointed officials include:

- Establishing strong working relationships with local jurisdictional leaders and core private-sector organizations, voluntary agencies, and community partners.
- Leading and encouraging local leaders to focus on preparedness by participating in planning, training, and exercises.
- Supporting staff participation in local mitigation efforts within the jurisdiction, including the private sector, as appropriate.
- 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
  - Vulnerable populations, including unaccompanied children and those with service animals
  - Individuals with household pets
- Leading and encouraging all citizens (including vulnerable populations) to take preparedness actions.
- Encouraging residents to participate in volunteer organizations and training courses.

3.2.1.1 Board of Commissioners

The ultimate responsibility for policy, budget, and political direction for the County government is born by the Board of Commissioners. During emergencies, this responsibility includes encouraging citizen involvement and citizen assistance, issuing policy statements as needed to support actions and activities of recovery and response efforts, and providing the political contact needed for visiting State and federal officials. Additionally, the Board of Commissioners will provide elected liaison with the community and other jurisdictions. In the event that declaration of emergency is needed, the County Justice of the Peace will initiate and terminate the state of emergency through a declaration by the Board of Commissioners.

General responsibilities of the Board of Commissioners include:

- Establishing emergency management authority by County resolution.

- Adopting an EOP and other emergency management–related resolutions.
- Declaring a state of emergency and providing support to the on-scene Incident Commander in requesting assistance through the County.
- Acting as liaison to the community during activation of the EOC.
- Acting on emergency funding needs.
- Attending Public Information Officer (PIO) briefings.

3.2.1.2 Director of Emergency Management

The Director of Emergency Management has the day-to-day authority and responsibility for overseeing emergency management programs and activities. The Director of Emergency Management 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 Director of Emergency Management coordinates 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 Director of Emergency Management is responsible for:

- Serving as staff advisor to the Board of Commissioners for emergency matters.
- Coordinating the planning and general preparedness activities of the government and maintenance of this plan.
- Analyzing the emergency skills required and arranging the training necessary to provide those skills.
- Preparing and maintaining a resource inventory (including call-down lists).
- 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 OEM.
- Maintaining liaison with organized emergency volunteer groups and private agencies.

3.2.1.4 County Department Heads

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 learn internal policies and procedures for meeting response and recovery needs safely. They also make staff available to participate in interagency training and exercise to develop and maintain the necessary capabilities, as well as clearly reinforce preparedness expectations.

3.2.2 Responsibilities of All Departments

Individual departments are an integral part of the emergency organization. While some departments' staff comprises emergency response personnel, the majority of County departments focus on supporting emergency response personnel and/or the continuity of services they provide to the public.

All County departments are responsible for:

- Supporting EOC operations to ensure that the County is providing for the safety and protection of the citizens it serves.
- Establishing, in writing, an ongoing line of succession and/or delegation of authority for each department; this document must be made known to department employees, and a copy must be filed with the Board of Commissioners.
- Developing alert and notification procedures for department personnel.
- Developing guidelines to implement assigned duties specified by this plan.
- Tracking incident-related costs incurred by the department, in coordination with the EOC Finance Section if activated, and submitting expenditure reports in accordance with financial management practices. Incident-related costs may occur during response or recovery phases and may include personnel overtime, equipment used/expended, and contracts initiated.
- Ensuring that vehicles and other equipment are equipped and ready, in accordance with standard SOPs.
- Notifying the Director of Emergency Management of resource shortfalls.
- Identifying essential functions and developing procedures for maintaining and/or reestablishing services provided to the public and other County departments.
- Assigning personnel to the EOC, as charged by this plan.

- Developing and implementing procedures for protecting vital records, materials, and facilities.
- Promoting family preparedness among employees.
- Ensuring that staff complete required training (including required NIMS and ICS training).
- Dedicating staff time for participation in training exercises.
- Preparing and maintaining supporting SOPs and annexes (including incorporation of NIMS components, principles, and policies).

3.2.3 Responsibilities by Function

This group includes services required for an effective emergency management program, of which response is a key element. These agencies include fire departments/districts, law enforcement, emergency medical service (EMS) providers, and public health, environmental health, and public works departments.

Departments or agencies assigned as primary may only be responsible for coordinating with other primary or supporting agencies to ensure continuity.

- **Primary Agency(s)**
  - Identify lead agencies for emergency functions based on the agency's coordinating responsibilities, authority, functional expertise, resources, and capabilities in managing incident activities. Primary agencies may not be responsible for all elements of a function, and will coordinate with supporting agencies.
- **Supporting Agency(s)**
  - Identify agencies with substantial support roles during major incidents.

3.2.3.1 Transportation

Primary Agency: Tillamook County Public Works Department
Supporting Agencies: Tillamook County Sheriff's Office & Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management

Transportation-related responsibilities include:

- Monitoring and reporting the status of and any damage to the County's transportation system and infrastructure.
- Identifying temporary alternative transportation solutions that can be implemented by others when County systems or infrastructure are damaged, unavailable, or overwhelmed.

- Coordinating the restoration and recovery of County transportation systems and infrastructure.
- Coordinating support of emergency operations activities among transportation stakeholders within the County's authorities and resources limitations.

See ESF 1 – Transportation for more details.

3.2.3.2 Communications

Primary Agencies: Tillamook County Emergency Communications 9-1-1 District & Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management

Supporting Agencies: Tillamook County Sheriff's Office, Tillamook County VOAD, Tillamook County Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)/Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)

Alert and Warning

Responsibilities related to alert and warning include:

- Monitoring emergency communications networks.
- Disseminating emergency alerts, as requested by the on-scene Incident Commander or PIO.
- Receiving and disseminating warning information to the public and key County Officials.

Communication Systems

Communication-related responsibilities include:

- Establishing and maintaining emergency communications systems.
- Coordinating the use of all public and private communication systems necessary during emergencies.
- Managing and coordinating all emergency communication within the EOC, once activated.
- Managing and coordinating all emergency notifications to departments and officials (e.g., during transition to continuity facilities or succession notification).

See ESF 2 – Communications for more details.

3.2.3.3 Public Works

Primary Agency: Tillamook County Public Works Department
Supporting Agencies: Tillamook County Sheriff's Office & Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management

Responsibilities related to public works include:

- Conducting pre-incident and post-incident assessments of public works and infrastructure.
- Executing emergency contract support for life-saving and life-sustaining services.
- Coordinating repair of damaged public infrastructure and critical facilities.
- Coordinating repair and restoration of the County's critical infrastructure.
- Coordinating disaster debris management activities.

See ESF 3 – Public Works for more details.

3.2.3.4 Firefighting

Primary Agency: Tillamook County Fire Defense Board
Supporting Agencies: Local Fire Districts

Responsibilities related to fire service include:

- Providing fire prevention, fire suppression, and emergency medical aid to prevent loss of life, loss of property, and damage to the environment.
- Performing life-safety inspections and recommendations for activated emergency shelters.

See ESF 4 – Firefighting for more details.

3.2.3.5 Information and Planning

Primary Agency: Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
Supporting Agencies: Tillamook County Sheriff's Office, Tillamook County Health Department, & Tillamook County Public Works Department

The Director of Emergency Management is responsible for maintaining the readiness of the EOC, identifying support staff, and ensuring that they are adequately trained to perform their position duties. County departments will be requested to designate personnel who can be made available to be trained by the County Office of Emergency Management and to work in the EOC during an

emergency. Other departments may be requested to provide assistance in an emergency.

The following tasks are necessary for the County to activate and utilize its EOC to support and coordinate response operations during an emergency:

- Providing coordination of resources and emergency communications at the request of the on-scene Incident Commander.
- Maintaining contact with neighboring jurisdictions.
- Maintaining the EOC in an operating mode, as required by the incident, or ensuring that the EOC space can be converted into an operating condition.
- Requesting department representatives (by title) to report to the EOC and developing procedures for crisis training.
- Ensuring that EOC personnel operate in accordance with ICS.
- Ensuring accurate record keeping.
- Developing and identifying duties of staff, use of displays and message forms, and procedures for EOC activation.

See Chapter 5 – Command and Control and ESF 5 – Information and Planning for more details.

3.2.3.6 Mass Care

Primary Agency: Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
Supporting Agencies: Tillamook County Health Department & American Red Cross

The County Health Department, with support from the American Red Cross (Red Cross), is responsible for ensuring that the mass care needs of the affected population are met, including sheltering, feeding, providing first aid, and reuniting families. Relevant operations are detailed in ESF 6 – Mass Care and ESF 17 – Agriculture and Animal Protection. Responsibilities related to mass care include:

- Maintaining and implementing procedures for care and shelter of displaced citizens.
- Maintaining and implementing procedures for the care and shelter of animals in an emergency.
- Coordinating support with other 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.
- Providing emergency counseling for disaster victims and emergency response personnel suffering from behavioral and emotional disturbances.
- Coordinating with faith-based organizations and other volunteer agencies.
- Identifying emergency feeding sites (coordinating with the Red Cross and Salvation Army).
- Identifying sources of clothing for disaster victims (may coordinate with the Red Cross, Salvation Army, or other disaster relief organizations).
- Securing sources of emergency food supplies (with the Red Cross and Salvation Army).
- Coordinating operation of shelter facilities operated by the County, local volunteers, or organized disaster relief agencies such as the Red Cross.
- Coordinating special care requirements for sheltered groups such as unaccompanied children and the elderly.

See ESF 6 – Mass Care and ESF 17 – Agriculture and Animal Protection for more details.

3.2.3.7 Resource Support

Primary Agencies: Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management & Tillamook County Health Department
Supporting Agencies: Tillamook County Sheriff's Office, Tillamook County Fire Defense Board, Tillamook County Public Works Department

Responsibilities related to resource support include:

- Establishing procedures for employing temporary personnel for disaster operations.
- Establishing and maintaining a staffing reserve, in cooperation with law enforcement.
- 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.

See ESF 7 –Resource Support for more details.

3.2.3.8 Health and Medical

Health Services

Primary Agency: Tillamook County Health Department
Supporting Agencies: Tillamook County Ambulatory Services & Tillamook County Fire Defense Board

The County Health Department is responsible for coordinating the public health and welfare services required to cope with the control of communicable and non-communicable diseases associated with major emergencies, disasters, and/or widespread outbreaks. Such outbreaks may be caused by bioterrorism, epidemic or pandemic diseases, novel and highly fatal infectious agents, or biological or chemical toxin incidents. The County Health Department also serves as the public health representative for the County EMO. Relevant operations are detailed in ESF 6 – Mass Care and ESF 8 – Health and Medical.

Responsibilities related to public health include:

- Coordinating with hospitals, clinics, nursing homes/care centers, and behavioral health organizations for adequate provision of public health, medical, and behavioral health services, including making provisions for populations with functional needs.
- Coordinating public health surveillance.
- Coordinating mass prophylaxis and delivery and distribution set-up of the Strategic National Stockpile, if needed.
- Coordinating mass fatality operations with the Medical Examiner and Funeral Directors to provide identification and disposal of the dead.
- Coordinating isolation and/or quarantine actions, as needed and permitted.
- Coordinating dissemination of public health information.
- Designating a coordinator/liaison to participate in all phases of the County emergency management program, when necessary or as requested.

See ESF 8 –Health and Medical for more details.

Medical Services

Primary Agency: Tillamook County Health Department
Supporting Agencies: Tillamook Ambulatory Services & Tillamook County Regional Medical Center

EMS-related responsibilities include:

- Providing emergency medical care and transport.
- Coordinating EMS resources.
- Requesting additional EMS assets as necessary.

See ESF 8 –Health and Medical for more details.

3.2.3.9 Search and Rescue

Primary Agency: Tillamook County Sheriff's Office
Supporting Agencies: Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management & Tillamook County Fire Defense Board

Responsibilities related to search and rescue include:

- Coordinating available resources to search for and rescue persons lost outdoors.
- Cooperating with and extending assistance to surrounding jurisdictions, on request and as resources allow.
- Establishing and monitoring training standards for certification of search and rescue personnel.

See ESF 9 – Search and Rescue for more details.

3.2.3.10 Hazardous Materials Response

Hazardous Materials Response

Primary Agency: Tillamook County Fire Defense Board
Supporting Agencies: Tillamook County Sheriff's Office

Responsibilities related to hazardous materials include:

- Conducting oil and hazardous materials response (chemical, biological, etc.).
- Providing remote consultation, as needed.
- Assessing the potential health effects of a hazardous materials release.
- Identifying the needs for hazardous materials incident support from regional and State agencies.

- Recommending protective actions related to hazardous materials.
- Conducting environmental short- and long-term cleanup.

Radiological Protection

Primary Agency: Oregon Health Authority, Radiation Protection Services
Supporting Agencies: Oregon State Fire Marshal Regional Hazardous Materials Team No. 9)

Responsibilities related to radiological protection include:

- Providing localized radiological monitoring and reporting network, when necessary.
- Securing initial and refresher training for instructors and monitors.
- Providing input to the Statewide monitoring and reporting system from incident scenes, as necessary.
- Under fallout conditions, providing County officials and department heads with information regarding fallout rates, fallout projections, and allowable doses provided by the State Radiation Protection Services or federal government.
- Providing monitoring services and advice at the scenes of accidents involving radioactive materials.

See ESF 10 –Hazardous Materials for more details.

3.2.3.11 Food and Water

Primary Agency: Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
Supporting Agencies: Oregon Food Bank

Responsibilities related to food and water include:

- Assessing of food and water needs for the community.
- Identifying food and water resources.
- Storing of food and water resources.
- Monitoring the collection and sorting of all food and water supplies and establishing procedures to ensure that they are safe for consumption.
- Coordinating transportation of food and water resources to the community.

See ESF 11 – Food and Water for more details.

3.2.3.12 Energy

Primary Agencies: Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management & Tillamook People's Utility District
Supporting Agencies: None at this time

Responsibilities related to energy include:

- Coordinating with local utilities to restore and repair damaged infrastructure and accompanying systems.
- Coordinating with local utilities to reduce the risk of physical or cyber-attack on lifeline utility 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.

See ESF 12 – Energy for more details.

3.2.3.13 Military Support

Primary Agency: Tillamook County Sheriff's Office
Supporting Agencies: None at this time

Responsibilities related to military support include:

- Working with the Oregon Military Department when it is necessary for them to:
  - Coordinate, employ and control Oregon National Guard forces and military resources in order to assist civil authorities with the protection of life and property, and to maintain peace, order and public safety.
  - Mobilize and stage personnel and equipment to restore/preserve law and order and provide support to other ESFs respectively as directed by the State ECC and within Oregon National Guard capabilities.
  - Coordinate with the active federal military to ensure mutual support during federal disaster relief operations.

See ESF 13 –Military Support for more information.

3.2.3.14 Public Information

Primary Agency: Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
Supporting Agencies: Tillamook County Sheriff's Office

Responsibilities related to public information include:

- Conducting ongoing hazard awareness and public education programs.
- Compiling and preparing emergency information for the public in case of emergency.
- Coordinating with other agencies to ensure consistency of education and emergency information.
- Arranging for media representatives to receive regular briefings on the County's status during extended emergency situations.
- Securing printed and photographic documentation of the disaster situation.
- Handling unscheduled inquiries from the media and the public.
- Being aware of non-English-speaking and/or bilingual population centers within the County and preparing training and news releases accordingly.
- Monitoring the media and correcting misinformation.
- Overseeing and providing information to call-takers who receive requests for assistance from the public.

See ESF 14 – Public Information for more details.

3.2.3.15 Volunteer and Donation Management

Primary Agency: Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
Supporting Agencies: American Red Cross & Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)

Responsibilities related to volunteer and donations management include:

- Coordinating the identification and vetting of volunteer resources.
- Matching volunteer resources and donations with the unmet needs of the community.
- Maintaining a donations management system to ensure the effective utilization of donated cash, goods, and services.

- Providing guidance to personnel coordinating the management of undesignated cash donations, unsolicited goods, and emergent volunteers.
- Directing unaffiliated volunteers to and coordinating with government-sponsored/organized volunteer organizations such as Community Emergency Response Team (CERTs), Red Cross, Fire Corps, and/or Medical Reserve Corps, Volunteers in Police Services, and volunteers associated with the faith-based community in completing their assigned tasks.

See ESF 15 – Volunteer and Donations Management for more details.

3.2.3.16 Law Enforcement Services

Primary Agency: Tillamook County Sheriff's Office
Supporting Agencies: Oregon State Police, Tillamook Police Department, Rockaway Beach Police Department, & Manzanita Department of Public Safety

Responsibilities related to law enforcement include:

- Protecting life and property and preserving order.
- Providing law enforcement and criminal investigation.
- Providing traffic control, crowd control, and site security.
- Isolating damaged areas.
- Providing damage reconnaissance and reporting.

See ESF 16 – Law Enforcement for more information.

3.2.3.17 Agriculture and Animal Protection

Primary Agencies: Tillamook County Health Department & Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
Supporting Agencies: Tillamook County Sheriff's Office

Responsibilities related to agriculture and animal protection include:

- Conducting animal and plant disease and pest response.
- Coordinating animal/veterinary/wildlife response during a disaster including:
  - Capturing/rescuing animals that have escaped confinement or been displaced from their natural habitat.
  - Providing emergency care to injured animals.

- Providing humane care, handling, and sheltering to animals (including service animals, pets, and livestock).

- Protecting the State's natural resources from the impacts of a disaster.

See ESF 17 – Agriculture and Animal Protection for more details.

3.2.3.18 Business and Industry

Primary Agency: Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
Supporting Agencies:

Responsibilities related to business and industry include:

- Coordinating with business and industry partners to facilitate private sector support to response and recovery operations.

- Identifying short-term recovery assistance to business and industry partners.

- Facilitating communication between business and industry partners and the local, tribal, and state emergency management organizations.

- Providing economic damage assessments for impacted areas.

See ESF 18 – Business and Industry for more details.

3.2.3.19 Recovery

Primary Agency: Tillamook County Board of Commissioners
Supporting Agencies: Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management

Recovery-related responsibilities include:

- Directing emergency recovery in times of disaster by providing leadership in coordinating private and governmental-sector emergency recovery efforts.

- Participating with State partners to conduct damage assessments; identifying and facilitating availability and use of recovery funding.

- Accessing recovery and mitigation grant and insurance programs; providing outreach, public education, and community involvement in recovery planning.

- Coordinating logistics management and resource support, providing assistance as needed.

- Locating, purchasing, and coordinating delivery of resources necessary during or after an incident in the County.

- Ensuring accurate documentation of the recovery effort to secure federal reimbursement of funds.

3.2.3.20 Evacuation and Population Protection

Primary Agency: Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
Supporting Agencies: Tillamook County Public Works Department

Responsibilities related to evacuation and population protection include:

- Defining responsibilities of County departments and private-sector groups.
- Identifying high-hazard areas and corresponding numbers of potential evacuees.
- Coordinating evacuation planning, including:
  - Movement control
  - Health and medical requirements
  - Transportation needs
  - Emergency Public Information materials
  - Shelter and reception location
- Developing procedures for sheltering in place.
- Confirming and managing locations of staging areas and pick-up points for evacuees requiring public transportation.
- Providing guidance on commuting arrangements for essential workers during the evacuation period.
- Assisting with control and safety measures in the evacuated area and reassigning personnel during the evacuation period.
- Conducting evacuation in accordance with County policy.
- If an evacuation is instituted, notifying the Red Cross (1-888-680-1455).

See SA A-Evacuation for more details.

3.2.3.21 Damage Assessment

Primary Agency: Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
Supporting Agencies: Tillamook County Sheriff's Office, Tillamook County Fire Defense Board, Tillamook County Public Works

Responsibilities related to damage assessment 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 regarding deaths, injuries, and dollar damage to tax-supported facilities and to private property.
- Assisting in determining the geographic extent of the damaged area.
- Evaluating the effect of damage on the County's economic index, tax base, bond ratings, insurance ratings, etc. for use in long-range recovery planning.

3.2.3.22 Legal Services

Primary Agency: Tillamook County Board of Commissioners
Supporting Agencies: Tillamook County Sheriff's Office

Responsibilities related to legal services include:

- Advising County Officials regarding the 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
  - 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 in determining how the County can pursue critical objectives while minimizing potential exposure.
- Preparing and recommending local legislation to implement emergency powers when required.

- Advising County Officials and department heads regarding record keeping requirements and other documentation necessary for exercising emergency powers.
- Thoroughly reviewing and maintaining familiarity with current ORS 401 provisions as they apply to County government in disaster events.

3.2.2.23 Coordination with Special Facilities

Primary Agency: Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
Supporting Agencies: Tillamook County Sheriff's Office, Tillamook County Fire Defense Board, and Tillamook County Public Works Department

Responsibilities related to coordination with special facilities (e.g., schools, care facilities, correctional institutions) include:

- Establishing strong working relationships with local jurisdictional leaders and core private-sector organizations, voluntary agencies, and community partners.
- Encouraging staff preparedness by participating in planning, training, and exercises.
- Educating staff, students, clients, etc. on facility emergency plans and procedures and the need for individual and/or family emergency planning.
- Preparing and maintaining emergency plans and SOPs.

3.2.3.24 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 Director of Emergency Management.

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.

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 impact private-sector infrastructure and facilities.
- Collaborating with emergency management personnel before an incident occurs to ascertain what assistance may be necessary and how private-sector organizations can help.
- Developing and exercising emergency plans before an incident occurs.
- Where appropriate, establishing mutual aid and assistance agreements to provide specific response capabilities.
- Providing assistance (including volunteers) to support local emergency management and public awareness during response and throughout the recovery process.

3.3.2 Nongovernmental and Faith-Based Organizations

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

The roles of nongovernmental and faith-based organizations in an emergency may include:

- Training and managing volunteer resources.
- Identifying shelter locations and needed supplies.
- Providing critical emergency services to those in need, such as cleaning supplies, clothing, food shelter, and assistance with post-emergency cleanup.
- Identifying those whose needs have not been met and helping to coordinate 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 emergency supply kits and household emergency plans that consider all members of the household, including children and pets.
- Monitoring emergency communications carefully.
- Volunteering with established organizations.
- Enrolling in emergency response training courses.
- Encouraging children to participate in preparedness activities.

3.4 State Response Partners

Under the provisions of ORS 401.035, 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 401.052 to 401.092 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 ESFs 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.

See the State of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan for details on the State's emergency management organization and detailed roles and responsibilities for State departments.

3.5 Federal Response Partners

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

See the National Response Framework for details on the federal government's emergency management organization and detailed roles and responsibilities for federal departments.

Table 3-1 Primary and Support Agencies by Function

Related County Annexes	ESF 1	ESF 2	ESF 3	ESF 4	ESF 5	ESF 6	ESF 7	ESF 8	ESF 9	ESF 10	ESF 11	ESF 12	ESF 13	ESF 14	ESF 15	ESF 16	ESF 17	ESF 18
Key: P – Primary S – Support	Transportation	Communications	Public Works	Firefighting	Information and Planning	Mass Care	Resource Support	Health and Medical	Search and Rescue	Hazardous Materials	Food and Water	Energy	Military Support	Public Information	Volunteer and Donations Management	Law Enforcement	Agriculture and Animal Protection	Business and Industry
County																		
Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management	S	P	S	S	P	P	P	S	S	S	P	P		P	P		P	P
Tillamook County Sheriff's Office	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	S			P	S		P	S	
Tillamook County Fire Defense Board				P	S		S	S	S	P								
Tillamook County Public Works Department	P	S	P		S	S	S	S		S	S							
Tillamook County Health Department		S			S	S	P	P		S	S						P	
Tillamook County Information Services		P																
Tillamook County Communications District		P	S	S	S	S								S				
Special Districts																		
Tillamook People's Utility District		S			S	S						P						
Tillamook Transportation District	S		S															
Local Police Districts	S	S	S		S	S		S	S					S		S		
Local Fire Districts				S					S	S								
Private/Non-Profit Organizations																		
Community Emergency Response Team					S	S												
ARES/RACES	S	S	S		S	S								S				
Tillamook County Regional Medical Center							S	S										
American Red Cross						S												
Oregon Food Bank											S							

Table 3-1 Primary and Support Agencies by Function

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Key: P – Primary S – Support	Transportation	Communications	Public Works	Firefighting	Information and Planning	Mass Care	Resource Support	Health and Medical	Search and Rescue	Hazardous Materials	Food and Water	Energy	Military Support	Public Information	Volunteer and Donations Management	Law Enforcement	Agriculture and Animal Protection	Business and Industry
State of Oregon																		
Business Oregon																		S
Department of Administrative Services		S					S											
Department of Agriculture											S						S	
Department of Energy												S						
Department of Environmental Quality										S								
Department of Forestry				S														
Department of Human Services						S												
Department of Justice																S		
Department of Transportation	S	S	S															
Office of Emergency Management					S				S					S	S			
Office of the State Fire Marshal				S					S	S								
Oregon Health Authority								S			S							
Oregon Military Department													S					
Oregon State Police		S														S		
Public Utility Commission												S						
Federal																		
Department of Agriculture				S													S	
Department of Defense			S						S				S					
Department of Energy												S						
Department of Health and Human Services								S										
Department of Homeland Security		S	S		S	S	S		S	S				S				
Department of Interior									S								S	
Department of Justice																S		

Table 3-1 Primary and Support Agencies by Function

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Department of Transportation	S																	
Environmental Protection Agency										S								
General Services Administration							S											
Small Business Administration																		S

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4 Concept of Operations

4.1 General

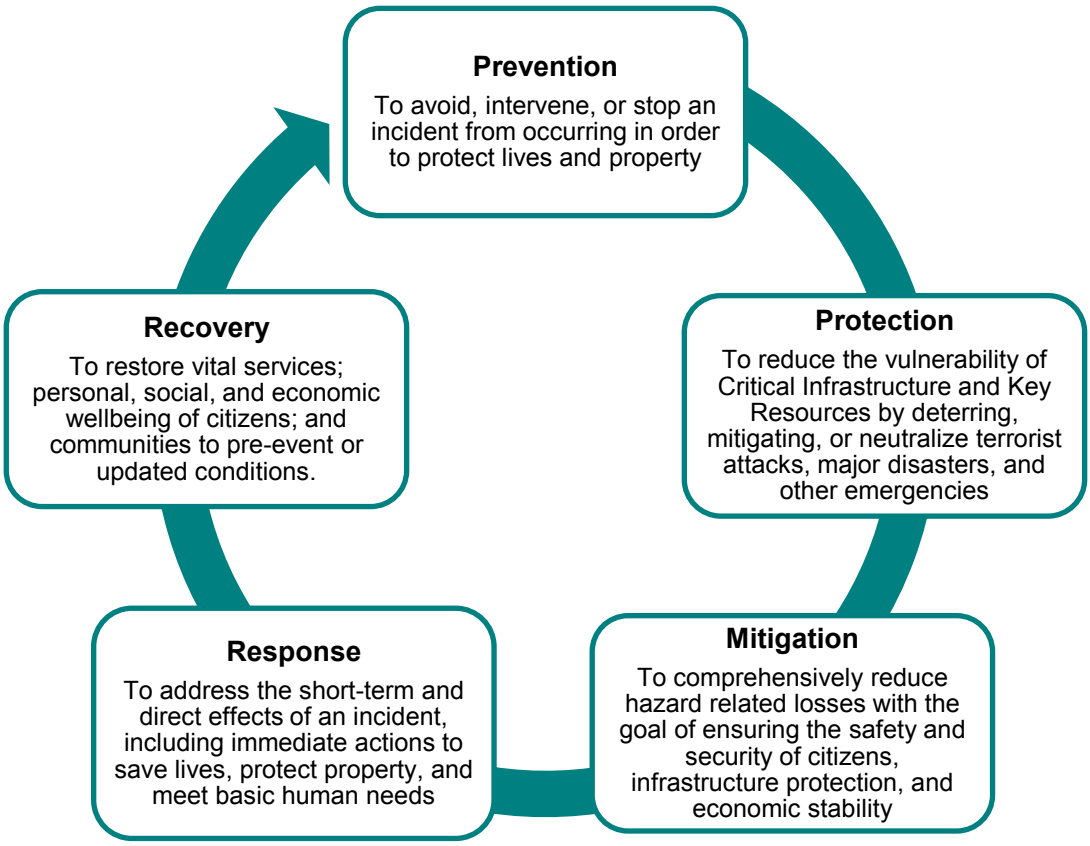
Primary roles involved during the initial emergency response will focus on first responders, such as fire services, police services, and the public works department. Depending on the type of incident, initial response also may include hospitals, local public health departments, and hazardous material teams. In all emergencies, saving and protecting human lives is the top priority of the County and emergency response personnel.

The County is responsible for emergency management and protecting life and property of citizens within this jurisdiction. This EOP will be used when the County or individual emergency response agencies are reaching or have exceeded their capabilities to respond to an emergency. It may also be used during non-routine incidents or pre-planned events where County resources are limited and/or have been expended.

4.2 Emergency Management Mission Areas

This plan adheres to the emergency management principle of all-hazards planning, which is based on the fact that most responsibilities and functions performed during an emergency are not hazard-specific. The focus of this EOP is response and short-term recovery actions. Nevertheless, this plan impacts and is informed by activities conducted before and after emergency operations take place and is designed to assist the County in the following five mission areas.

Figure 4-1 Emergency Management Mission Areas



4.3 Response and Recovery Priorities

4.3.1 Response

Response activities within the County are undertaken immediately after an incident. The County's response priorities are defined below:

1. **Lifesaving:** Efforts to save lives and operations that minimize risks to public health and safety.
2. **Property:** Efforts to reduce impacts to CIKR and minimize property damage.
3. **Environment:** Efforts to mitigate long-term impacts to the environment.

4.3.2 Recovery

Recovery activities will begin as soon as conditions permit following an incident. It is the responsibility of all levels of government to assist the public and private sectors with recovery from disaster. A widespread disaster will impact the ability of businesses to function, disrupt employment, interrupt government services, and impact tax revenues within the County. This EOP is not a recovery plan; however, the County recognizes that response and recovery activities often take

place concurrently until the life safety and emergency protective actions are completed.

Recovery operations are the actions taken to restore vital services, help citizens resume self-sufficiency, and help communities return to pre-event or "new normal" conditions. Short-term recovery involves the restoration of critical services such as communications, water supply, sewage service, emergency medical capabilities, and electricity, as well as garbage and debris removal. These functions must occur early in the emergency response to support the life, health, and safety of the population and to support other emergency operations. The County's recovery priorities for CIKR are defined below:

1. **Initial Damage Assessment:** Determine structure impacts to the County.
2. **Debris Removal:** Coordinate debris clearance, collection, and removal.
3. **Infrastructure Restoration:** Facilitate restoration of CIKR.

4.4 Incident Levels

Incident levels assist local, County, and State response agencies in recognizing the degree of intensity and potential impact of a particular situation. Emergency situations within the County will not always fit neatly into these levels, and any incident has the potential to intensify or expand to a higher level. Special circumstances or external pressures may warrant outside assistance for relatively minor incidents.

4.4.1 Level 1

A Level 1 incident is a minor and localized incident that is quickly resolved within existing County resources or limited outside help. A Level 1 incident has little or no impact on personnel or normal operations outside the locally affected area. Level 1 incidents do not require activation of this EOP or the EOC. Impacted emergency response personnel coordinate directly with their individual departments and each other to resolve the incident.

Examples of Level 1 incidents include small chemical spill, small fire, limited duration power failure, and normal fire and police response requests.

4.4.2 Level 2

A Level 2 incident is a major event or threat that requires response by more than one department/response agency due to special or unusual characteristics, or is beyond the scope of available local resources. Level 2 incidents may require partial implementation of this EOP and the EOC.

Examples of Level 2 incidents include large or multiple structure fires, structural collapse, significant hazardous materials release, extended power or utility outage, severe flooding, multi-fatality incident, or an external emergency that may affect County response agencies or operations.

4.4.3 Level 3

A Level 3 incident is a major disaster or imminent threat involving the coordinated response of local, regional, State, and federal resources to save lives and protect the property of a large portion of the population. The effects of the emergency are wide-ranging and complex and may require the sheltering or relocation of the affected population. Under such conditions, this EOP will be implemented and the EOC will be activated.

Examples of Level 3 incidents include major explosion, major hazardous materials release, major earthquake, or a terrorism incident.

4.4.4 NIMS Incident Levels

While the County uses incident levels that are consistent with the County and State EOPs, incident types at the federal level are based on the five levels of complexity that ascend from relatively minor incidents (Type 5, e.g., vehicle fire) to a major disaster (Type 1) resulting in high impact on the County and requiring national response resources (source: U.S. Fire Administration).

During an incident,

- Where federal agencies are involved in response and recovery operations (Type 3), or
- Where national resources are impacted (such as waters of the U.S.), requiring response from federal agencies

Incident levels identified in this EOP will transition to the NIMS incident levels. Refer to Table 4-1for further information on NIMS incident levels.

Table 4-1 NIMS Incident Levels

Type 5	■ The incident can be handled with one or two single resources with up to six personnel. ■ Command and General Staff positions (other than the Incident Commander) are not activated. ■ No written Incident Action Plan (IAP) is required. ■ The incident is contained within the first operational period and often within an hour to a few hours after resources arrive on scene. ■ Examples include a vehicle fire, an injured person, or a police traffic stop.

Table 4-1 NIMS Incident Levels	
Type 4	■ Command and General Staff functions are activated only if needed. ■ Several resources are required to mitigate the incident. ■ The incident is usually limited to one operational period in the control phase. ■ The agency administrator may have briefings and ensure that the complexity analysis and delegation of authority are updated. ■ No written IAP is required, but a documented operational briefing will be completed for all incoming resources. ■ The agency administrator develops operational plans, including objectives and priorities.
Type 3	■ When capabilities exceed initial attack, the appropriate ICS positions should be added to match the complexity of the incident. ■ Some or all Command and General Staff positions may be activated, as well as Division/Group Supervisor and/or Unit Leader level positions. ■ A Type 3 Incident Management Team or Incident Command organization manages initial action incidents with a significant number of resources, an extended attack incident until containment/control is achieved, or an expanding incident until transition to a Type 1 or 2 team. ■ The incident may extend into multiple operational periods. ■ A written IAP may be required for each operational period.
Type 2	■ The incident extends beyond the capabilities for local control and is expected to extend into multiple operational periods. A Type 2 incident may require the response of resources out of area, including regional and/or national resources, to effectively manage the Operations, Command, and General Staffing. ■ Most or all of the Command and General Staff positions are filled. ■ A written IAP is required for each operational period. ■ Many of the functional units are needed and staffed. ■ Operations personnel normally do not exceed 200 per operational period, and total incident personnel do not exceed 500 (guidelines only). ■ The agency administrator is responsible for the incident complexity analysis, agency administrator briefings, and the written delegation of authority.

Table 4-1 NIMS Incident Levels	
Type 1	■ A Type 1 incident is the most complex, requiring national resources to safely and effectively manage and operate. ■ All Command and General Staff positions are activated. ■ Operations personnel often exceed 500 per operational period, and total personnel will usually exceed 1,000. ■ Branches need to be established. ■ The agency administrator will hold briefings and ensure that the complexity analysis and delegation of authority are updated. ■ Use of resource advisors at the incident base is recommended. ■ There is a high impact on the local jurisdiction, requiring additional staff for office administrative and support functions.

4.5 Incident Management

4.5.1 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 Director of Emergency Management may implement the EOP as deemed appropriate for the situation or at the request of an on-scene Incident Commander. In addition, the Director of Emergency Management may partially or fully activate and staff the County EOC based on an emergency's type, size, severity, and anticipated duration. An emergency declaration is not required in order to implement the EOP or activate the EOC. Upon notification that the EOC has been activated and/or an emergency has been declared, all involved County emergency services will implement their respective plans and procedures, and provide the Director of Emergency Management with the following information:

- Operational status
- Readiness and availability of 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

Refer to the immediate actions checklist for further information on initial actions to be taken by the Director of Emergency Management (or designee) upon implementation of all or part of this EOP.

4.5.2 Alert and Warning

Warnings, emergency information and notifications, or disaster reports received by County personnel will be relayed to the Director of Emergency Management and the Tillamook County Emergency Communications District. County response personnel will communicate and receive notifications using traditional communications technology such as landline and cellular telephones, faxes, pagers, internet/e-mail, and radio throughout the duration of response activities as long as these resources are available. Emergency notification procedures are established among the response community, and call-down lists are updated and maintained by each agency. External partners will be notified and coordinated through the County EOC as appropriate. *See ESF 2 - Communications for more details.*

4.5.3 Communications

The ability of responders from different agencies and disciplines to work together depends greatly on their ability to communicate with each other. Plain language is essential to first responder and public safety, and will be used by all County personnel during emergencies. The use of common terminology enables emergency responders, EOC personnel, and County staff, as well as personnel from neighboring jurisdictions or State to communicate clearly with each other and effectively coordinate response activities, regardless of an incident's size, scope, or complexity.

Through the County, a public warning and broadcast system has been established for the County to provide emergency information and instructions during a pending or actual emergency incident or disaster.

See ESF 2 – Communications for detailed information regarding how these systems are accessed, managed, and operated throughout an emergency's duration.

4.5.3.1 Interoperability

Interoperability is the ability of public and private agencies, departments, and other organizations to operate and communicate effectively together through the use of systems, personnel, and equipment. In recognition that successful emergency management and incident response operations require the continuous flow of critical information among jurisdictions, disciplines, organizations, and agencies, interoperability plans or procedures should be developed that include training and exercises, SOPs, new technology, and considerations of individual agency governance, as well as consideration of use within a stressful and often chaotic context of a major response. Interoperable voice, data, or video-on-demand communications systems allow emergency management/response personnel to communicate within and across agencies and jurisdictions in real time, when needed, and when authorized.

4.5.4 Situational Awareness and Intelligence Gathering

Situational awareness and intelligence gathering are necessary to maintain a common operating picture among response agencies and provide the basis for emergency alert and warning (when an incident alert is not received by an outside agency). Situational awareness is the ongoing process of collecting, analyzing, and sharing information across agencies and intergovernmental levels, and the private sector. Intelligence gathering is the collecting of security and operational information, such as collection of severe weather forecasts from the National Weather Service. Intelligence gathering may also be used to detect, prevent, apprehend, and prosecute criminals planning terrorist incidents.

On a day-to-day basis, and during Level 1 and 2 incidents when the EOC is not fully activated, the County, primary agencies, and supporting response agencies will:

- Be aware of their surroundings and identify and report potential threats and dangerous situations.
- Share and evaluate information from multiple sources.
- Integrate communications and reporting activities among responding agencies.
- Monitor threats and hazards.
- Share forecasting of incident severity and needs.

If activated, the EOC Planning Section Chief will lead situational awareness and intelligence gathering activities and functions, unless otherwise designated. If a criminal or terrorist incident is suspected, the Tillamook County Sheriff's Office will notify the Oregon Terrorism Information Threat Assessment Network Fusion Center (OTFC). During a terrorist incident, the OTFC will support situational awareness and intelligence gathering functions.

4.5.5 Resource Management

When the EOC is activated, the Logistics and Planning Sections have primary responsibility for coordinating the resource management effort and have authority under emergency conditions to establish priorities for the assignment and use of all County resources. In a situation where resource allocations are in dispute, the Board of Commissioners have the final allocation authority. County resources will be allocated according to the following guidelines:

- Deploy resources according to the following priorities:
    1. Protection of life
    2. Protection of responding resources

3. Protection of public facilities
4. Protection of private property

- Distribute resources so that the most benefit is provided for the amount of resources expended.
- Coordinate citizen appeals for assistance through the PIO at the EOC or Joint Information Center (JIC). Use local media to provide citizens with information about where to make these requests.
- Activate mutual aid agreements as necessary to supplement local resources.
- When all local resources are committed or expended, issue a request to the County for County, State, and federal resources through an emergency declaration.

4.5.5.1 Resource Typing

The County utilizes resource typing, which is a method for standardizing equipment requests and managing resources during an incident in accordance with NIMS. A resource typed list can increase the usefulness of the tools requested during an emergency and may reduce costs by eliminating orders for equipment that are inaccurate or inappropriate for the situation. County response personnel and support staff are trained and exercise using resource typing lists to ensure familiarity with the standard terminology for commonly requested resources.

4.5.5.2 Credentialing of Personnel

At this time, the County has not implemented a formalized credentialing program. Should one be implemented, the program will be developed with technical assistance from OEM and provide for documenting personnel and authenticating and verifying their qualifications.

4.5.5.3 Volunteer and Donations Management

At this time, the County does not have a formal volunteer and donations management program in place. Should one be developed, the program will work to ensure the most efficient and effective use of unaffiliated volunteers, unaffiliated organizations, and unsolicited donated goods to support events and incidents. Technical assistance for implementing NIMS/ICS volunteer and donations management procedures is available from OEM.

During a Level 2 incident, when the EOC is activated and an emergency has not been declared, the Director of Emergency Management will coordinate and manage volunteer services and donated goods through the County EOC, with support from the Red Cross and other volunteer organizations. Procedures for accessing and managing these services during an emergency will follow NIMS/ICS standards.

4.5.6 Access and Functional Needs Populations

Access to emergency services shall not be denied on the grounds of color, national origin, sex, age, sexual orientation, or functional needs. Access and Functional Needs Populations (also referred to as Vulnerable Populations and Special Needs Populations) are members of the community who experience physical, mental, or medical care needs and who may require assistance before, during, and after an emergency incident after exhausting their usual resources and support network.

Examples of individuals who have access and functional needs include, but are not limited to:

- Individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing
- Individuals with limited English proficiency
- Children and the elderly
- Individuals without vehicles
- Individuals with special dietary needs
- Individuals who experience physical disabilities

Persons with access and functional needs within the County have the primary responsibility for minimizing the impact of disasters through personal preparedness activities. To the greatest extent possible, the County Director of Emergency Management will assist them in carrying out this responsibility by providing preparedness information, emergency public information, and critical public services in an accessible manner.

4.5.7 Children and Disasters

Planning and preparing for the unique needs of children is of utmost concern to the County and, whenever possible, the County will consider preparedness, evacuation, shelter operations, and public outreach and education activities that identify issues particular to children.

Individuals with children have the primary responsibility for minimizing the impact of disasters to themselves and their children through personal preparedness activities. To the greatest extent possible, the Director of Emergency Management will assist in carrying out this responsibility by providing preparedness information, emergency public information, and critical public services.

4.5.8 Animals in Disaster

While the protection of human life is paramount, the need to care for domestic livestock and/or companion animals plays into decisions made by people affected

by disasters. Preparing for the care of animals during a disaster is the responsibility of owners. However, the County may coordinate with local animal owners, veterinarians, and animal advocacy groups and charities sponsored by private organizations to address animal-related issues that arise during an emergency. If local resources are insufficient to meet the needs of animals during a disaster, the County may request assistance through OEM.

4.5.9 Demobilization

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

The following issues will be considered when demobilizing:

- Identification of surplus resources and probable resource release times.
- Demobilization priorities as established by the on-scene Incident Commander and/or EOC Incident Commander
- Released or demobilized response resources as approved by the on-scene Incident Commander and/or EOC Incident Commander.
- Repair and maintenance of equipment, if necessary.

The Board of Commissioners, with advice from EOC Incident Commander and/or on-scene Incident Commander, will determine when a state of emergency no longer exists, emergency operations can be terminated, and normal County functions can be restored.

4.5.10 Transition to Recovery

Once the immediate response phase has been completed, the County will turn towards recovery to restore government function and community services. A transition from response to recovery may occur at different times in different areas of the County.

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 "new normal" or improved state.

During the recovery period, the County will review and implement mitigation measures, collect lessons learned and share them within the emergency response community, and reassess this EOP, including annexes to identify deficiencies and take corrective actions. Resources to restore or upgrade damaged areas may be

available if the County demonstrates that extra repairs will mitigate or lessen the chances of, or damages caused by, another similar disaster in the future.

See Recovery Strategy for Tillamook County for more details.

5 Command and Control

5.1 General

The ultimate responsibility for command and control of County departments and resources lies with the Board of Commissioners, however, the Director of Emergency Management, will maintain direction and control of the County EMO, unless otherwise delegated. County emergency operations, both on-scene and in the County EOC, will be conducted in a manner consistent with NIMS, including use of ICS.

During a County-declared disaster, control is not relinquished to State authority but remains at the local level for the duration of the event

5.2 On-Scene Incident Management

Initial response to an incident will be managed by the responding agency (i.e., Public Works Department, Sheriff's Office, and/or local fire and police districts), who will assign an on-scene Incident Commander. The on-scene Incident Commander is responsible for performing or directing such duties as enforcing emergency measures and designating emergency areas. During the initial response, the on-scene Incident Commander may establish an Incident Command Post and may assume the responsibilities of Command Staff until delegated. Upon establishment of ICS, the on-scene Incident Commander will notify the Director of Emergency Management and request activation of the County EOC, as appropriate. The on-scene Incident Commander may also establish an on-scene Unified Command structure with County and State leads.

5.3 Emergency Operations Center Support to On-Scene Operations

Depending on the type and size of incident, or at the request of the on-scene Incident Commander, the County may activate the EOC and assign an EOC Incident Commander. The EOC and EOC Incident Commander support on-scene operations and coordinate County resources. The request will be submitted to the Director of Emergency Management, who will determine whether to activate the County EOC and will assume, or designate, the role of EOC Incident Commander. In most instances, the on-scene Incident Commander will retain tactical control over the incident, relying on the County EOC for resource coordination, communications, and public information support. In a more complex incident, the Incident Commander may relocate to the County EOC to serve as part of the Unified Command or Multi-Agency Coordination Group, ensuring proper coordination of resources across agencies. Outside assistance

from neighboring jurisdictions or from private contractors will be requested and used as an adjunct to existing County services, and then only when a situation threatens to expand beyond the County's response capabilities.

Upon activation of the County EOC, the EOC Incident Commander is empowered to assume executive control over all departments, divisions, and offices of the County during a state of emergency. If appropriate, the on-scene Incident Commander or EOC Incident Commander may request that the Board of Commissioners declare a state of emergency.

5.4 Emergency Operations Center

The EOC supports incident response activities, including tracking, management, and allocation of appropriate resources and personnel, and may also serve as a Multi-Agency Coordination Center, if needed. The EOC will be activated upon notification of a possible or actual emergency. During large-scale emergencies, the EOC may become the County seat of government for the duration of the crisis.

5.4.1 Emergency Operations Center Activation

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

- The EOC will be activated by the Director of Emergency Management, who may assume or designate the role of EOC Incident Commander. While the on-scene Incident Commander retains tactical control of the incident, the EOC Incident Commander assumes responsibility for coordinating and prioritizing County resources in support of emergency operations.
- The EOC Incident Commander 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, forces supplied through mutual aid agreements, and private contractors. County, State, and federal support will be requested if the situation dictates.
- Communications equipment in the EOC will be used to receive information, disseminate instructions and notifications, and coordinate emergency operations.
- The on-scene Incident Commander may establish an on-scene command post at the scene to maintain close contact and coordinate resources with the EOC.

- Department heads and organization leaders are responsible for assigned emergency functions, as outlined in the ESFs.
- The EOC may, as appropriate, operate on a 24-hour basis.
- The Director of Emergency Management will immediately notify the County Emergency Management office upon activation of the County EOC. Periodic updates will be issued to the County for the duration of County EOC activation.

See Appendix D - Incident Action Planning Cycle for more information on the activities that go on during an operational period and the development of an Incident Action Plan.

5.4.2 Emergency Operations Center Location

The **primary location** for the County EOC is:

Tillamook County Emergency Communications District
2311 3rd Street
Tillamook, Oregon 97141

If necessary, the **alternate location** for the County EOC is:

Tillamook County Sheriff's Office
5995 Long Prairie Road
Tillamook, Oregon 97141

The location of the EOC can change, as required by the needs of the incident. Coordination and control for County emergency resources will take place from the EOC as long as environmental and incident conditions allow. However, if conditions require relocation of the EOC, then the EOC Incident Commander will designate an alternate facility.

5.4.3 Emergency Operations Center Staffing

Depending on the incident type, County departments will provide staff to the EOC. At any time, if the incident expands or contracts, changes in jurisdiction or discipline, or becomes more or less complex, the on-scene Incident Commander or EOC Incident Commander may change to meet the needs of the incident. In the event that local staffing resources are not adequate to maintain County EOC, the County may request support from the State.

County departments involved in emergency response and personnel assigned to Command and General Staff (if previously designated) are required to report to the EOC upon activation. Personnel assigned to the EOC have the authority to make the decisions associated with their Command and General Staff positions.

Due to limited personnel and resources available in the County, it is imperative that all primary and alternate EOC staff be trained on ICS functions outside 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.

5.4.4 Access and Security

During an emergency, access to the County EOC will be limited to designated emergency operations personnel due to the large volume of incoming and outgoing sensitive information. The EOC Incident Commander may allow access on an individual, case-by-case basis. Appropriate security measures will be in place to identify personnel who are authorized to be present. During EOC activation, the Justice Services Coordinator will be responsible for providing security and restricting access to the EOC by only allowing EOC staff and persons having official business to enter the facility.

5.4.5 Incident Management Software

The County utilizes Ops Center incident management software to help gather, analyze, and disseminate information in the County EOC. The County Director of Emergency Management is responsible for training EOC staff on the use of software, and a User's Manual is maintained in the County EOC. Technical support can be accessed through the Oregon Office of Emergency Management.

5.4.6 Deactivation

Each incident will be evaluated to determine the need for continued operation of the EOC after the emergency response phase of the incident has been completed. This decision is made by the on-scene Incident Commander, EOC Incident Commander, and Board of Commissioners.

During the initial phase of the recovery period for a major disaster, it may be desirable to continue to operate the County EOC during the day with limited staffing to facilitate dissemination of public and local government disaster relief information. This alternative should be weighed against the option of immediately requiring the Board of Commissioners and staff to manage recovery operations as part of their daily responsibilities.

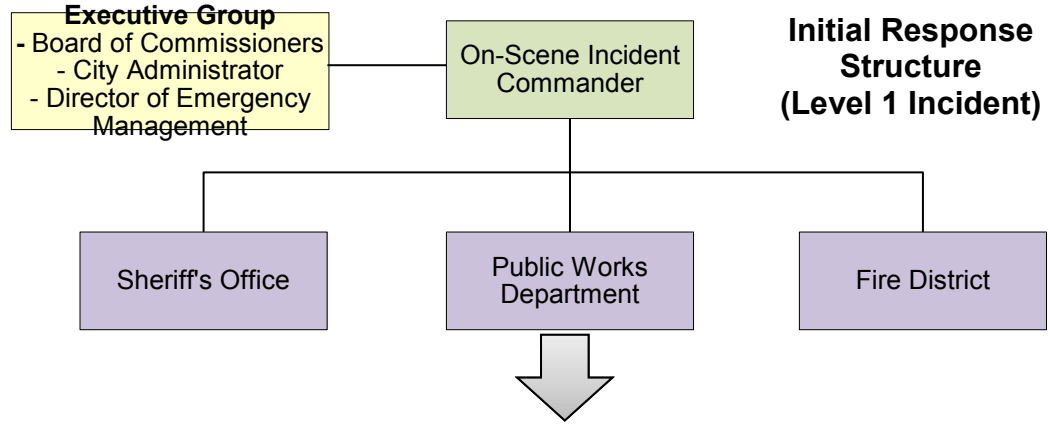
The Board of Commissioners has the final approval authority for activation and closure of the EOC. Once the decision has been made to limit hours/staff or close the EOC, notification must be disseminated to the same agencies that were notified it was activated. If necessary, the EOC may also be re-opened (*see activation procedures in Section 5.4.1*) and emergency operations re-initiated at any time. As with initial activation, re-activation of the EOC would occur at the direction of the Director of Emergency Management.

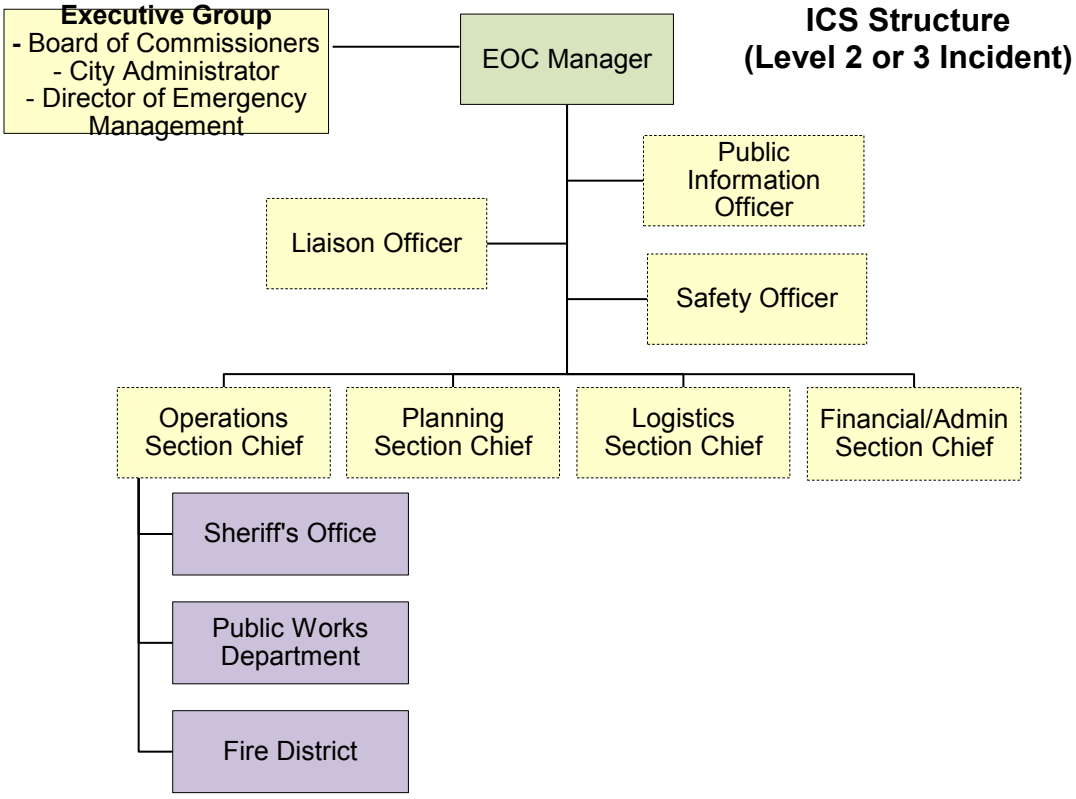
5.5 Incident Command System

ICS is a standardized, flexible, scalable, all-hazard incident management system designed to be utilized from the time an incident occurs until the need for management and operations no longer exists. The County will utilize ICS to manage resources and activities during an emergency response, in order to communicate with other responding agencies using common terminology and operating procedures (Figure 5-1).

The County ICS structure can be expanded or contracted, depending on the incident's changing conditions. During a large-scale (Level 3) incident, it can be staffed and operated by qualified personnel from any emergency service agency, including personnel from a variety of disciplines. The County ICS structure can also be utilized for lower level emergencies such as a minor incident involving a single emergency response agency (Level 1). The County has established an EMO, supporting EOC activation and ICS operational procedures, and position checklists. These checklists are appended to this Basic Plan (Appendix C); however, this document does not perform the full function of an EOC manual.

Figure 5-1 Example of a Scalable Command Structure for the County





See ESF 5—Information and Planning for more information on the County's EMO command structure.

5.5.1 Emergency Operations Center Incident Commander

The EOC Incident Commander is responsible for operation of the EOC when it is activated and has overall responsibility for coordinating resources in support of emergency operations. In general, the EOC Incident Commander is responsible for:

- Maintaining EOC operations in accordance with the principles of ICS and NIMS.
- Approving and supporting implementation of an IAP.
- Coordinating activities supporting in support of emergency operations.
- 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

- At any time, if the incident expands or contracts, changes in jurisdiction or discipline, or becomes more or less complex, the EOC Manager may change to meet the needs of the incident.

5.5.2 Emergency Operations Center Command Staff

5.5.2.1 Safety Officer

The Safety Officer is responsible for the safety of emergency response personnel, EOC Command and General Staff, and their operations. The Safety Officer's responsibilities include:

- Identifying initial hazards, determining personal protective equipment requirements, and defining decontamination areas.
- Implementing site and access control measures.
- Monitoring and assessing the health and safety of response personnel and support staff.
- Preparing and implementing a site Health and Safety Plan and updating the EOC Incident Commander, on-scene Incident Command, and Operations Chiefs as necessary regarding safety issues or concerns.
- Exercising emergency authority to prevent or stop unsafe acts.

5.5.2.2 Public Information Officer

The PIO will coordinate and manage the County's public information network, including local, regional, and State agencies; tribal entities; political officials; and other emergency management stakeholders. The PIO's duties include:

- Developing and coordinating release of information to incident personnel, media, and the general public.
- Coordinating information sharing among the public information network through the use of a Joint Information System (JIS) and, if applicable, participating in a JIC.
- Implementing information clearance processes with the EOC Incident Commander.
- Conducting and/or managing media briefings and implementing media-monitoring activities.

5.5.2.3 Liaison Officer

Specific liaison roles may be incorporated into the command structure established at the County EOC, depending on the type of emergency incident that has occurred. Liaisons represent entities and organizations such as the Tillamook County Regional Medical Center, Tillamook School District, Neah-Kah-Nie School District, and Nestucca School District, Tillamook People's Utility District, and volunteer services such as the Red Cross. Responsibilities typically associated with a liaison role include:

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

The annexes attached to this plan contain general guidelines for County staff, volunteer organizations, neighboring jurisdictions, County officials and departments, and other response agency staff to carry out assigned Command Staff responsibilities at the County EOC, as well as at EOCs of the County and neighboring jurisdictions.

5.5.3 Emergency Operations Center General Staff

5.5.3.1 Operations Section Chief

The Operations Section 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. The following agencies and organizations are typically included in the Operations Section:

- **Fire Services -** emergencies dealing with fire, earthquake with rescue, or hazardous materials.
- **Law Enforcement** - incident(s) involving civil disorder/disturbance, significant security/public safety concerns, transportation-related accidents, and/or criminal investigations.
- **Public Health Officials** - contamination issues, disease outbreaks, and/or emergency incidents posing threats to human, animal, and environmental health.
- **Public Works** - incidents resulting in major utility disruptions, damage to critical infrastructure, and building collapse.

- Private entities, companies, and nongovernmental organizations may also support the Operations Section. Examples of support these organizations may provide include:
  - Grass roots social media support for situational awareness, as well as identifying and connecting resources to citizens in need
  - Non-hazardous debris clearance collection and disposal

The Operations Chief is responsible for:

- Developing and coordinating tactical operations to carry out the IAP.
  - Managing field response activities
  - Directing implementation of unit operational plans
  - Requesting resources as needed
- Managing and incorporating community partners and stakeholders (private entities, companies, and nongovernmental organizations) into response operations.

5.5.3.2 Planning Section Chief

The Planning Section is responsible for forecasting the needs of the response as well as implementing appropriate procedures and processes. This section is typically supported by four primary units: Resources, Situation, Documentation, and Demobilization. The Planning Chief is responsible for:

- Collecting and evaluating information, and distributing incident information through status summaries.
  - For terrorist incidents, liaise with the OTFC.
- Maintaining resource status.
- Preparing and disseminating the IAP including developing alternatives for tactical operations
- Conducting planning meetings.

5.5.3.3 Logistics Section Chief

The Logistics Section is typically supported by the units responsible for supplies, food, communications, medical services, 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:

- Managing various resources to meet the needs of incident personnel, such as transportation-related equipment, EOC staff support services, supplies, facilities, and personnel.

- Coordinating with the Planning Section to estimate future support and resource requirements.
- Assisting with development and preparation of the IAP.

5.5.3.4 Finance/Administration

The Finance/Administration Section is activated for large-scale or incidents that require emergency funding or use of specialized services and equipment that are not within the County's resources. Potential units assigned to this section include Compensation/Claims, Procurement, Cost, and Time. Conversely, during some incidents, responding agencies may not require outside assistance, or relatively minor finance or administrative operations are otherwise required. In these instances, the Finance/Administration section can be staffed by a technical specialist in the Planning Section. The Finance and Administration Chief is responsible for:

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

5.5.4 Unified Command

Unified Command allows all agencies with jurisdictional authority or functional responsibility for the incident to jointly provide management direction to an incident through a common set of incident objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan. Each participating agency maintains its individual authority, responsibility, and accountability.

Table 5-1presents a comparison of a single Incident Commander and Unified Command.

Table 5-1 Comparison of Single Incident Commander and Unified Commander

Single Incident Commander	Unified Command
The Incident Commander is solely responsible (within the confines of his or her authority) for establishing incident objectives and strategies. The Incident Commander is directly responsible for ensuring that all functional areas activities are directed toward accomplishment of the strategy.	The individuals designated by their jurisdictional and organizational authorities (or by departments within a single jurisdiction) must jointly determine objectives, strategies, plans, resource allocations, and priorities and work together to execute integrated incident operations and maximize the use of assigned resources.

Source: ICS-300: Intermediate ICS for Expanding Incident Student Manual.

5.5.5 Area Command

An Area Command is a management structure established to oversee the organization of multiple incidents handled by separate ICS organizations, or very large incidents that involves multiple ICS organizations. Area Command is activated only if necessary, depending on the complexity of the incident and span-of-control, and does not have operational responsibilities. If activated, the Area Command:

- Sets overall incident-related priorities:
  - De-conflicts incident management objectives with other ICS organizations and established policies.
  - Allocates critical resources according to incident-related priorities.
  - Identifies critical resource needs and reports them to the EOCs.
- Conducts oversight:
  - Ensures proper management and effective communications and provides for personnel accountability and a safe operating environment.
  - Ensures that short-term emergency recovery is coordinated to assist in the transition to full recovery operations.

5.5.6 Multi-Agency Coordination

In the event that the County is coordinating a response with other jurisdictions or agencies with authority over the incident, it may choose to implement a Multi-Agency Coordination Group (MAC Group). Typically, administrators/ executives, or their appointed representatives, who are authorized to commit agency resources and funds are brought together to form MAC Groups. Other names for MAC Groups include "multiagency committees" and "emergency management committees." A MAC Group can provide coordinated decision making and resource allocation among cooperating agencies and may establish the priorities among incidents, harmonize agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities.

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6 Plan Development, Maintenance and Implementation

6.1 Plan Review and Maintenance

The EOP will be re-promulgated when a new senior elected or appointed official takes office or at a minimum of every five years to comply with State requirements. If awarded monies through the Emergency Management Performance Grant, this EOP will be reviewed every two years throughout the period of performance of the award. This review will be coordinated by the Tillamook County Director of Emergency Management 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 the plan to ensure their continued viability.

In addition, lead agencies will review the annexes and appendices assigned to their respective departments.

Recommended changes should be forwarded to:

Gordon McCraw, ORCEMS
Director of Emergency Management
Tillamook County Sheriff's Office
5995 Long Prairie Road
Tillamook, Oregon 97141
Office: (503) 842-3412
Fax: (503) 815-3195
gmccraw@co.tillamook.or.us

6.2 Training Program

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 that enables effective execution of existing response plans, procedures, and policies.

The County Director of Emergency Management coordinates training for County personnel and encourages them to participate in training sessions hosted by other agencies, organizations, and jurisdictions throughout the region.

Current training and operational requirements set forth under NIMS have been adopted and implemented by the County (see minimum training requirements in Table 6-1). The Director of Emergency Management maintains records and lists of training received by County personnel. Training requirements apply to all first responders and disaster workers, including first-line supervisors, middle management, and Command and General Staff, as well as:

- EMS personnel
- Firefighters
- Law enforcement personnel
- Public works/utility personnel
- Skilled support personnel
- Other emergency management response personnel
- Support/volunteer personnel at all levels

Table 6-1 Minimum Training Requirements

Emergency Personnel	Training Required
Direct role in emergency management or emergency response	ICS-100b IS-700a
First-line supervisors, mid-level management, and Command and General Staff	ICS-100b, -200a IS-700a
Supervisory role in expanding incidents or a management role in an EOC	ICS-100b, -200a, -300 IS-700a
Management capacity in an Area Command situation or EOC	ICS-100b, -200a, -300, -400 IS-700a, -701a
PIOs	IS-702a
Resource management	IS-703a
Communication or incident information systems	IS-701a
Development of mutual aid agreements and/or mutual aid operational plans	IS 706
Planning	IS-800b
Additional information about training requirements can be found on the OEM website at http://www.oregon.gov/OMD/OEM/plans_train/docs/nims/nims_who_takes_what.pdf. Independent study courses can be found at http://training.fema.gov/IS/crslist.asp.	

6.3 Exercise Program

The County will conduct exercises throughout the year to test and evaluate this EOP. The County will coordinate with agencies; organizations (nonprofit, for profit, and volunteer); neighboring jurisdictions; and State and federal government to participate in joint exercises. These exercises will consist of a variety of tabletop exercises, drills, functional exercises, and full-scale exercises.

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

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

6.4 Event Critique and After Action Reporting

In order to document and track lessons learned from exercises, the Director of Emergency Management will conduct a review, or "hot wash," with exercise participants after each exercise. The Director of Emergency Management will also coordinate an AAR, which will describe the objectives of the exercise, document the results of the evaluation, and improve the County's readiness.

Reviews and AARs will also be facilitated after an actual disaster. All agencies involved in the emergency response will participate in the AAR. The AAR following an incident should describe actions taken, identify equipment shortcomings and strengths, and recommend ways to improve operational readiness. Recommendations may include future exercise events and programs. Success stores and lessons learned should be submitted to the Lessons Learned Information Sharing website (www.llis.gov). The Director of Emergency Management will ensure that equipment, training, and planning shortfalls identified following an incident are addressed by the County's EMO.

6.5 Community Outreach and Preparedness Education

The County will educate the public about threats, disasters, and what to do when an emergency occurs. The County maintains an active community preparedness program and recognizes that citizen preparedness and education are vital components of the County's overall readiness.

Information about the County's public education programs, hazard and mitigation information, and other emergency management and emergency services can be found www.co.tillamook.or.us/gov/EMGMGNT/default.htm.

6.6 Funding and Sustainment

It is a priority of the County to fund and maintain an EMO that ensures the County's ability to respond to and recover from disasters. The Director of Emergency Management will work with the Board of Commissioners and community stakeholders to:

- Identify funding sources for emergency management programs, personnel, and equipment.
- Ensure that the Council is informed of progress toward building emergency response and recovery capabilities and is aware of gaps to be addressed.
- Leverage partnerships with local, regional, and State partners to maximize use of scarce resources.

A Sample Disaster Declaration Forms

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DECLARATION OF STATE OF EMERGENCY

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR TILLMOOK COUNTY, OREGON

In the Matter of Declaring)
A State of Emergency within)
Tillamook County)

RESOLUTION

This matter came before the BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS at an emergency meeting on this ***(Date)*** day of ***(Month, Year)***, involving an emergency situation created by ***(incident type)*** which is threatening life and property; and

WHEREAS, (***month, day, year; military time of occurrence, and description of the emergency incident)***; and

WHEREAS, (***specific geographic boundaries of event)***; and

WHEREAS, (***deaths, injuries, and population at risk)***; and

WHEREAS, the following conditions, (***current conditions)*** exist in the impact area; and

WHEREAS, the initial estimate of the damage and impacts is, (***initial estimate of the damage and impacts)***; and

WHEREAS, the county EOC has been implemented and the following actions have been taken and resources have been committed by the County, (***what actions have been implemented and resources committed by the County)***; 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 Tillamook County due to the fact that local resources have been exhausted. Further, Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management is hereby directed to take all necessary steps authorized by law to secure the persons and

property of the citizens of Tillamook County. State assistance is requested immediately and includes the following:

- ***(assistance needed from the State)***
- ***(assistance needed from the State)***
- ***(assistance needed from the State)***

Dated at Tillamook, Oregon, this _____ day of _____

TILLAMOOK COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

_____

Bill Baertlein, Chairperson

_____

Tim Josi, Vice Chairperson

_____

David Yamamoto, Commissioner

DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL
FOR THE COUNTY OF TILLAMOOK COUNTY, OREGON

To: ***name and title***,
Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management

From: ***name and title***,
Tillamook County, Oregon

At ***military time*** on ***month, day, year***, a/an ***description of emergency incident or event type*** occurred in the ***City*** within the geographic boundaries of ***geographic boundaries*** threatening life and property. The current situation and conditions are:

Deaths: ***number of deaths***

Injuries: ***number of injuries***

Population at risk: ***number of population at risk***

The current emergency conditions or threats are: ***conditions or threats***.

An initial estimate of the damage and impacts is: ***initial estimate***.

The following assistance is being requested: ***specific information about the assistance being requested***

Actions that have been taken and resources that have been committed by the ***City***: ***the current actions taken and resources that have been committed by the City.***

I do hereby declare that a State of Emergency now exists in the ***City of*** *and that the* ***City of*** *has expended or will shortly expend its necessary and available resources. I respectfully request that* ***City of*** *provide assistance, consider the* ***City of*** *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 Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management, with a copy placed in the final incident package.

B Incident Command System Forms

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Index of Incident Command System (ICS) Forms

The following ICS forms are included in this appendix.

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

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C

Emergency Operations Center Position Checklists

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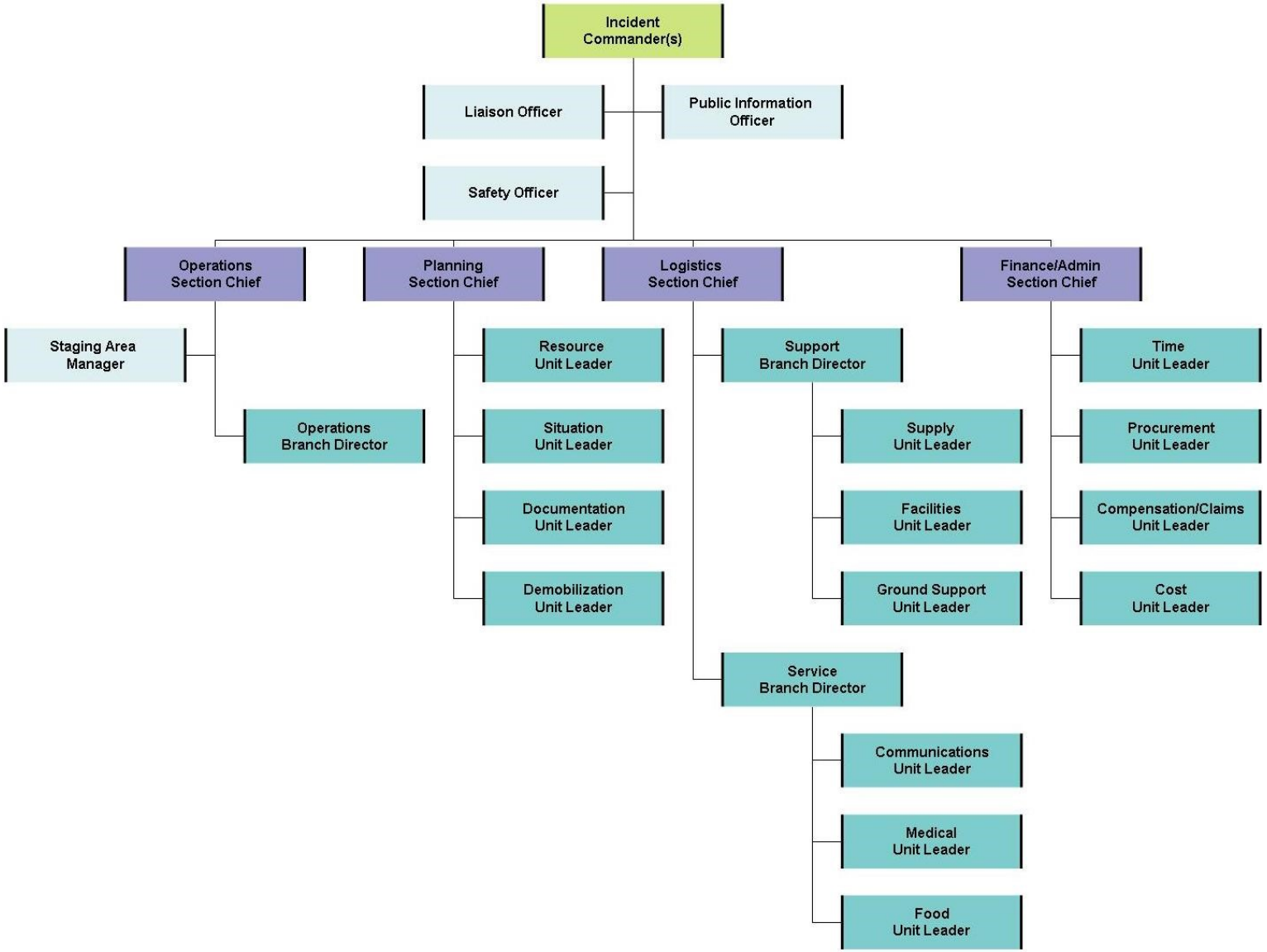
Index of EOC Position Checklists

The following checklists are included in this appendix.

1. Air Operations Branch Director
2. Communication Unit Leader
3. Compensation/Claims Unit Leader
4. Cost Unit Leader
5. Demobilization Unit Leader
6. Division-Group Supervisor
7. Documentation Unit Leader
8. Facilities Unit Leader
9. Finance – Administration Section Chief
10. Food Unit Leader
11. Ground Support Unit Leader
12. Incident Commander
13. Liaison Officer
14. Logistics Section Chief
15. Medical Unit Leader
16. Operations Branch Director
17. Operations Section Chief
18. Planning Section Chief
19. Procurement Unit Leader
20. Public Information Officer
21. Resources Unit Leader
22. Safety Officer
23. Service Branch Director
24. Situation Unit Leader
25. Staging Area Manager
26. Strike Team-Task Force Leader
27. Supply Unit Leader
28. Support Branch Director
29. Technical Specialist
30. Time Unit Leader

Figure C-1 EOC Position Organizational Chart



D

Incident Action Planning Cycle

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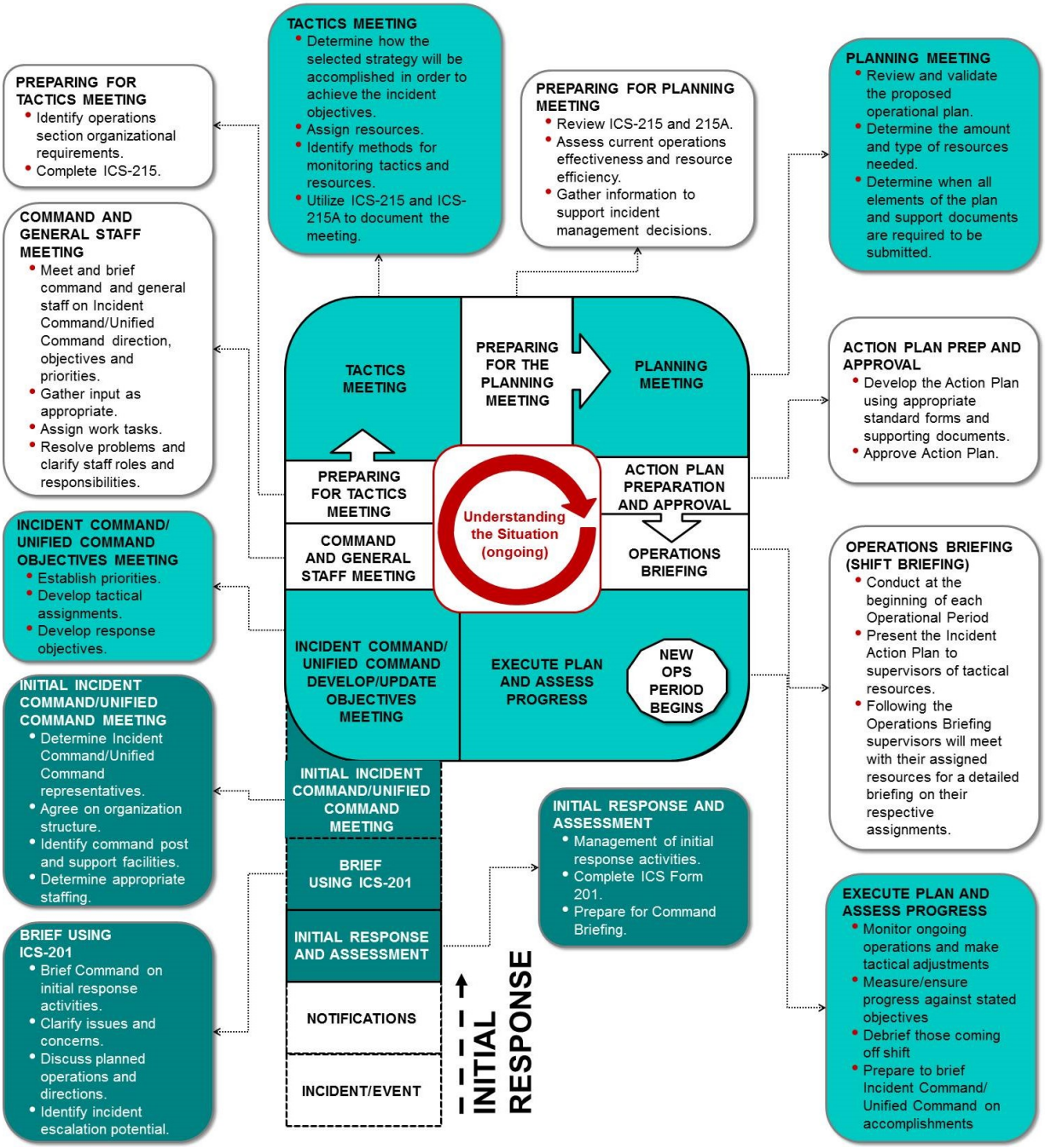
Appendix D. Incident Action Planning Cycle

An Incident Action Plan is the vehicle by which Incident Command communicates their expectations and provides collaboration and participation among all levels of incident management. A complete Incident Action Plan facilitates successful incident operations and provides a basis for evaluating performance in achieving incident objectives. The Planning "P" in Figure D-1 is a guide to the process and steps involved in planning for an incident. The leg of the "P" describes the initial response period whereas the top of the leg of the "P" is the beginning of the first operational planning period cycle.

Figure D-1 Planning "P"



Appendix D. Incident Action Planning Cycle

An Incident Action Plan should be comprised of the items listed in Table D-1, along with pertinent information on each item.

Table D-1 Incident Action Plan Components and Sequence of Assembly

Order	ICS Form	Title	Required	Prepared By
1	200	Cover Sheet	Always	Planning Support Unit Leader
2	202	Incident Objectives	Always	Situation Unit Leader
3	205	Incident Radio Communications Plan	As the incident requires – Radio Use	Communications Unit Leader
4	205A	Incident Telephone Communications Plan	Always	Resource Unit Leader
5	207	Incident Organization Chart	Always	Resource Unit Leader
6		Incident Map	Always	Situation Unit Leader /GIS Unit
7	204	Assignment List	Always	Resource Unit Leader
8	220	Air Operations Summary	As the incident requires – Air Ops	Operations Section Chief/Air Operations Branch
9	206	Medical Plan	Always	Safety Officer
10	230	Meeting Schedule	Always	Situation Unit Leader
11	213	General Message	Optional	Any Message Originator
12	Other components as needed		Optional	Planning Support

For more information, see FEMA's Incident Action Planning Guide, June 2012

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Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding

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Maps

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G References

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Federal

- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288) as amended, April 2013. Accessed on 20 December 2013 at: http://www.fema.gov/robert-t-stafford-disaster-relief-and-emergency-assistance-act-public-law-93-288-amended
- Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296). Accessed on 20 December 2013 at: http://www.dhs.gov/key-dhs-laws
- Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-295). Accessed on 20 December 2013 at: http://www.dhs.gov/key-dhs-laws
- Homeland Security Policy Directive/HSPD-5: Management of Domestic Incidents. Accessed on 20 December 2013 at: http://www.fas.org/irp/offdocs/nspd/hspd-5.html
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FEMA Policy

- The Federal Emergency Management Agency Publication 1: The Federal Emergency Management Agency, November 2010. Accessed on 20 December 2013 at: http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25272
- A Whole Community Approach to Emergency Management: Principles, Themes, and Pathways for Action, FDOC 104-008-1, December 2011. Accessed on 20 December 2013 at: http://www.emd.wa.gov/about/documents/FEMA_Whole_Community.pdf
- FEMA Incident Management and Support Keystone, January 2011. Accessed on 20 December 2013 at: http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/26688
- National Incident Management System, December 2008. Accessed on 20 December 2013 at: http://www.fema.gov/national-incident-management-system
- National Preparedness Goal, First Edition, September 2011. Accessed on 20 December 2013 at: http://www.fema.gov/national-preparedness-goal

- FEMA Administrator's Intent (FY 2015-2019). Pub. April 2013. Accessed on 20 December 2013 at: http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/31808
- FEMA Strategic Plan, FY 2011-2014, FEMA P-806, February 2011. Accessed on 20 December 2013 at: http://www.fema.gov/fy-2011-2014-strategic-plan
- Crisis Response and Disaster Resilience 2030: Forging Strategic Action in an Age of Uncertainty, January 2012. Accessed on 20 December 2013 at: https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/24174
- National Response Framework, Second Edition, May 2013. Accessed on 20 December 2013 at: http://www.fema.gov/national-response-framework
- National Disaster Recovery Framework, Strengthening Disaster Recovery for the Nation, September 2011. Accessed on 20 December 2013 at: http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/24647?fromSearch=fromsearch&id=5124
- National Disaster Housing Strategy, January 2009. Accessed on 20 December 2013 at: http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/24600
- Developing and Maintaining Emergency Operations Plans, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 2.0, November 2010. Accessed on 20 December 2013 at: http://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25975

State

- State of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan, as revised November 2013. Accessed on 20 December 2013 at: http://www.oregon.gov/OMD/OEM/Pages/plans_train/EOP.aspx
- Oregon State Fire Marshal, Fire Service Mobilization Plan. 2013. Accessed on 20 December 2013 at: http://www.oregon.gov/osp/SFM/docs/2013MobPlan.pdf
- Emergency Declaration Guidelines for Local Elected and Appointed Officials. September 2011. Accessed on 20 December 2013 at: http://www.oregon.gov/OMD/OEM/docs/library/ea_officials_guide_sept_2011.pdf

- Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 2011 Edition. Chapters 401 through 404. Accessed on 20 December 2013 at: https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/Pages/ORS.aspx
- Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 104: Oregon Military Department. Accessed on 20 December 2013 at: http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/pages/rules/oars_100/oar_104/104_tofc.html

County

Copies of the following documents can be obtained by contacting the Director of Emergency Management:

- Emergency Operations Plan, 2017
- Tillamook County Hazard Analysis, 2015
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan, 2006
- Tillamook County Strategic Plan, 2006
- Tillamook County Recovery Plan, 2006
- Memoranda of Agreement / Understanding

Other

- City of Bay City, Emergency Operations Plan
- Nehalem Bay, Emergency Operations Plan
- City of Garibaldi, Emergency Operations Plan
- City of Tillamook, Emergency Operations Plan
- City of Rockaway Beach, Emergency Operations Plan
- Tillamook School District, Emergency Plan
- Nestucca School District, Emergency Operations Plan
- Neah-Kah-Nie School District, First Student Emergency Preparedness Plan
- All other Public Laws or Executive Orders enacted or to be enacted which pertain to emergencies/disasters.

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Acronyms and Glossary

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Acronyms

AAR	After Action Report
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
CERT	Community Emergency Response Teams
CIKR	Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources
COOP	Continuity of Operations
DSHS	Department of Social and Health Services
EAS	National Emergency Alert System
ECC	Emergency Coordination Center
EMO	Emergency Management Organization
EMP	State of Oregon Emergency Management Plan
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HazMat	Hazardous Materials
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
HSPD-5	Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5
IA	Incident Annex
IAP	Incident Action Plan
ICS	Incident Command System
IDA	initial damage assessment
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
MAC Group	Multi-Agency Coordination
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRF	National Response Framework
NSS	National Shelter System
ODOT	Oregon Department of Transportation

OEM	Office of Emergency Management
OERS	Oregon Emergency Response Service
ORS	Oregon Revised Statutes
ORWARN	Oregon Water/Wastewater Agency Response Network
OSP	Oregon State Police
OTFC	Oregon Terrorism Information Threat Assessment Network Fusion Center
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assistance
PIO	Public Information Officer
Red Cross	American Red Cross
SA	Support Annex
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
State	State of Oregon (governing body)
TITAN	Oregon Terrorism Information Threat Assessment Network
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
VA	Veterans Administration
VOIP	voice-over internet protocol

Glossary of Key Terms

Accessible: Having the legally required features and/or qualities that ensure easy entrance, participation, and usability of places, programs, services, and activities by individuals with a wide variety of disabilities.

Acquisition Procedures: A process used to obtain resources to support operational requirements.

Agency: A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In the Incident Command System, agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance). Governmental organizations are most often in charge of an incident, though in certain circumstances private-sector organizations may be included. Additionally, nongovernmental organizations may be included to provide support.

Agency Administrator/Executive: The official responsible for administering policy for an agency or jurisdiction. An Agency Administrator/Executive (or other public official with jurisdictional responsibility for the incident) usually makes the decision to establish an Area Command.

Agency Dispatch: The agency or jurisdictional facility from which resources are sent to incidents.

Agency Representative: A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating Federal, State, tribal, or local government agency, or nongovernmental or private organization, 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: Describing an incident, natural or manmade, that warrants action to protect life, property, environment, and public health or safety, and to minimize disruptions of government, social, or economic activities.

Allocated Resource: Resource dispatched to an incident.

Area Command: An organization established to oversee the management of multiple incidents that are each being handled by a separate Incident Command System organization or to oversee the management of a very large or evolving incident that has multiple Incident Management Teams engaged. An Agency Administrator/Executive or other public official with jurisdictional responsibility for the incident usually makes the decision to establish an Area Command. An Area Command is activated only if necessary, depending on the complexity of the incident and incident management span-of-control considerations.

Assessment: The process of acquiring, collecting, processing, examining, analyzing, evaluating, monitoring, and interpreting the data, information, evidence, objects, measurements, images, sound, etc., whether tangible or intangible, to provide a basis for decision-making.

Assigned Resource: Resource checked in and assigned work tasks on an incident.

Assignment: Task given to a personnel resource to perform within a given operational period that is based on operational objectives defined in the Incident Action Plan.

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 Supporting Agency.

Available Resource: Resource assigned to an incident, checked in, and available for a mission assignment, normally located in a Staging Area.

Badging: The assignment of physical incident-specific credentials to establish legitimacy and limit access to various incident sites.

Branch: The organizational level having functional or geographical responsibility for major aspects of incident operations. A Branch is organizationally situated between the Section Chief 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.

Cache: A predetermined complement of tools, equipment, and/or supplies stored in a designated location, available for incident use.

Camp: A geographical site within the general incident area (separate from the Incident Base) that is equipped and staffed to provide sleeping, food, water, and sanitary services to incident personnel.

Categorizing Resources: The process of organizing resources by category, kind, and type, including size, capacity, capability, skill, and other characteristics. This makes the resource ordering and dispatch process within and across organizations and agencies, and between governmental and nongovernmental entities, more efficient, and ensures that the resources received are appropriate to their needs.

Certifying Personnel: The process of authoritatively attesting that individuals meet professional standards for the training, experience, and performance required for key incident management functions.

Chain of Command: The orderly line of authority within the ranks of the incident management organization.

Check-In: The process through which resources first report to an incident. All responders, regardless of agency affiliation, must report in to receive an assignment in accordance with the procedures established by the Incident Commander.

Chief: The Incident Command System title for individuals responsible for management of functional Sections: Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence/Investigations (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: The staff who report directly to the Incident Commander, including the Public Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer, and other positions as required. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.

Common Operating Picture: An overview of an incident by all relevant parties that provides incident information enabling the Incident Commander/Unified Command and any supporting agencies and organizations to make effective, consistent, and timely decisions.

Common Terminology: Normally used words and phrases-avoiding the use of different words/phrases for same concepts-to ensure consistency and to allow diverse incident management and support organizations to work together across a wide variety of incident management functions and hazard scenarios.

Communications: The process of transmission of information through verbal, written, or symbolic means.

Communications/Dispatch Center: Agency or interagency dispatch centers, 911 call centers, emergency control or command dispatch centers, or any naming convention given to the facility and staff that handles emergency calls from the public and communication with emergency management/response personnel. The center can serve as a primary coordination and support element of the Multiagency Coordination System(s) (MACS) for an incident until other elements of the MACS are formally established.

Complex: Two or more individual incidents located in the same general area and assigned to a single Incident Commander or to Unified Command.

Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101: A guide designed to assist jurisdictions with developing operations plans. It promotes a common understanding of the fundamentals of planning and decision-making to help emergency planners examine a hazard and produce integrated, coordinated, and synchronized plans.

Continuity of Government: A coordinated effort within the Federal Government's executive branch to ensure that National Essential Functions continue to be performed during a catastrophic emergency (as defined in National Security Presidential Directive 51/Homeland Security Presidential Directive 20).

Continuity of Operations: An effort within individual organizations to ensure that Primary Mission Essential Functions continue to be performed during a wide range of emergencies.

Cooperating Agency: An agency supplying assistance other than direct operational or support functions or resources to the incident management effort.

Coordinate: To advance an analysis and exchange of information systematically among principals who have or may have a need to know certain information to carry out specific incident management responsibilities.

Corrective Actions: The implementation of procedures that are based on lessons learned from actual incidents or from training and exercises.

Credentialing: The authentication and verification of the certification and identity of designated incident managers and emergency responders.

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

Delegation of Authority: A statement provided to the Incident Commander by the Agency Executive delegating authority and assigning responsibility. The delegation of authority can include objectives, priorities, expectations, constraints, and other considerations or guidelines, as needed. Many agencies require written delegation of authority to be given to the Incident Commander prior to assuming command on larger incidents. (Also known as Letter of Expectation.)

Demobilization: The orderly, safe, and efficient return of an incident resource to its original location and status.

Department Operations Center (DOC): An Emergency Operations Center (EOC) specific to a single department or agency. The focus of a DOC is on internal agency incident management and response. DOCs are often linked to and, in most cases, are physically represented in a combined agency EOC by authorized agent(s) for the department or agency.

Deputy: A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, can be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or to 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 generally can be assigned to the Incident Commander, General Staff, and Branch Directors.

Director: The Incident Command System title for individuals responsible for supervision of a Branch.

Dispatch: The ordered movement of a resource or resources to an assigned operational mission, or an administrative move from one location to another.

Division: The organizational level having responsibility for operations within a defined geographic area. Divisions are established when the number of resources exceeds the manageable span of control of the Section Chief. See Group.

Emergency: Any incident, whether natural or manmade, 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 (EMAC): A congressionally ratified organization that provides form and structure to interstate mutual aid. Through EMAC, a disaster-affected State can request and receive assistance from other member States quickly and efficiently, resolving two key issues up front: liability and reimbursement.

Emergency Management/Response Personnel: Includes Federal, State, territorial, tribal, substate regional, and local governments, nongovernmental organizations, private sector-organizations, critical infrastructure owners and operators, and all other organizations and individuals who assume an emergency management role. (Also known as emergency responder.)

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) 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, medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, State, regional, tribal, City, county), or by some combination thereof.

Emergency Operations Plan: An ongoing plan for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.

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

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

Event: See Planned Event.

Federal: Of or pertaining to the Federal Government of the United States of America.

Field Operations Guide: Durable pocket or desk guides that contain essential information required to perform specific assignments or functions.

Finance/Administration Section: The Incident Command System Section responsible for all administrative and financial considerations surrounding an incident.

Function: The five major activities in the Incident Command System: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. A sixth function, Intelligence/Investigations, may be established, if required, to meet incident management needs. The term function is also used when describing the activity involved (e.g., the planning function).

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. An Intelligence/Investigations Chief may be established, if required, to meet incident management needs.

Group: An organizational subdivision 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. See Division.

Hazard: Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.

Incident: An occurrence, natural or manmade, that requires a response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, 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 Base: The location at which primary Logistics functions for an incident are coordinated and administered. There is only one Base per incident. (Incident name or other designator will be added to the term Base.) The Incident Command Post may be co-located with the Incident Base.

Incident Command: The Incident Command System organizational element responsible for overall management of the incident and consisting of the Incident Commander (either single or unified command structure) and any assigned supporting staff.

Incident Commander (IC): The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and 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 Command Post (ICP): The field location where the primary functions are performed. The ICP may be co-located with the Incident Base or other incident facilities.

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide 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 Management: The broad spectrum of activities and organizations providing effective and efficient operations, coordination, and support applied at all levels of government, utilizing both governmental and nongovernmental resources to plan for, respond to, and recover from an incident, regardless of cause, size, or complexity.

Incident Management Team (IMT): An Incident Commander and the appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident. The level of training and experience of the IMT members, coupled with the identified formal response requirements and responsibilities of the IMT, are factors in determining "type," or level, of IMT.

Incident Objectives: Statements of guidance and direction needed to select 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.

Information Management: The collection, organization, and control over the structure, processing, and delivery of information from one or more sources and distribution to one or more audiences who have a stake in that information.

Integrated Planning System: A system designed to provide common processes for developing and integrating plans for the Federal Government to establish a comprehensive approach to national planning in accordance with the Homeland Security Management System as outlined in the National Strategy for Homeland Security.

Intelligence/Investigations: An organizational subset within ICS. Intelligence gathered within the Intelligence/Investigations function is information that either leads to the detection, prevention, apprehension, and prosecution of criminal activities-or the individual(s) involved-including terrorist incidents or information that leads to determination of the cause of a given incident (regardless of the source) such as public health events or fires with unknown origins. This is

different from the normal operational and situational intelligence gathered and reported by the Planning Section.

Interoperability: Ability of systems, personnel, and equipment to provide and receive functionality, data, information and/or services to and from other systems, personnel, and equipment, between both public and private agencies, departments, and other organizations, in a manner enabling them to operate effectively together. Allows emergency management/response personnel and their affiliated organizations to communicate within and across agencies and jurisdictions via voice, data, or video-on-demand, in real time, when needed, and when authorized.

Job Aid: Checklist or other visual aid intended to ensure that specific steps of completing a task or assignment are accomplished.

Joint Field Office (JFO): The primary Federal incident management field structure. The JFO is a temporary Federal facility that provides a central location for the coordination of Federal, State, tribal, and local governments and private-sector and nongovernmental organizations with primary responsibility for response and recovery. The JFO structure is organized, staffed, and managed in a manner consistent with National Incident Management System principles. Although the JFO uses an Incident Command System structure, the JFO does not manage on-scene operations. Instead, the JFO focuses on providing support to on-scene efforts and conducting broader support operations that may extend beyond the incident site.

Joint Information Center (JIC): A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media. Public information officials from all participating agencies should co-locate at the JIC.

Joint Information System (JIS): A structure that integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, accurate, accessible, timely, and complete 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 Incident Commander (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., Federal, State, tribal, local boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

Jurisdictional Agency: The agency having jurisdiction and responsibility for a specific geographical area, or a mandated function.

Key Resource: Any publicly or privately controlled resource essential to the minimal operations of the economy and government.

Letter of Expectation: See Delegation of Authority.

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 or organizations.

Local Government: Public entities responsible for the security and welfare of a designated area as established by law. 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 entity, or in Alaska a Native Village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity. See Section 2 (10), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

Logistics: The process and procedure for providing resources and other services to support incident management.

Logistics Section: The Incident Command System Section responsible for providing facilities, services, and material support for the incident.

Management by Objectives: A management approach that involves a five-step process for achieving the incident goal. The Management by Objectives approach includes the following: establishing overarching incident objectives; developing strategies based on overarching incident objectives; developing and issuing assignments, plans, procedures, and protocols; establishing specific, measurable tactics or tasks for various incident-management functional activities and directing efforts to attain them, in support of defined strategies; and documenting results to measure performance and facilitate corrective action.

Manager: Individual within an Incident Command System organizational unit who is assigned specific managerial responsibilities (e.g., Staging Area Manager or Camp Manager).

Mitigation: Activities providing a critical foundation in the effort to reduce the loss of life and property from natural and/or manmade disasters by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster and providing value to the public by creating safer communities. Mitigation seeks to fix the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. These activities or actions, in most cases, will have a long-term sustained effect.

Mobilization: The process and procedures used by all organizations-Federal, State, tribal, and local-for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

Mobilization Guide: Reference document used by organizations outlining agreements, processes, and procedures used by all participating agencies/organizations for activating, assembling, and transporting resources.

Multiagency Coordination (MAC) Group: A group of administrators or executives, or their appointed representatives, who are typically authorized to commit agency resources and funds. A MAC Group can provide coordinated decision-making and resource allocation among cooperating agencies, and may establish the priorities among incidents, harmonize agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities. MAC Groups may also be known as multiagency committees, emergency management committees, or as otherwise defined by the Multiagency Coordination System.

Multiagency Coordination System (MACS): A system that provides the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. MACS assist agencies and organizations responding to an incident. The elements of a MACS include facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications. Two of the most commonly used elements are Emergency Operations Centers and MAC Groups.

Multijurisdictional Incident: An incident requiring action from multiple agencies that each have jurisdiction to manage certain aspects of an incident. In the Incident Command System, these incidents will be managed under Unified Command.

Mutual Aid Agreement or Assistance Agreement: Written or oral agreement between and among agencies/organizations and/or jurisdictions that provides a mechanism to quickly obtain emergency assistance in the form of personnel, equipment, materials, and other associated services. The primary objective is to facilitate rapid, short-term deployment of emergency support prior to, during, and/or after an incident.

National: Of a nationwide character, including the Federal, State, tribal, and local aspects of governance and policy.

National Essential Functions: A subset of government functions that are necessary to lead and sustain the Nation during a catastrophic emergency and that, therefore, must be supported through continuity of operations and continuity of government capabilities.

National Incident Management System: A set of principles that provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding government agencies at all levels, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life or property and harm to the environment.

National Response Framework: A guide to how the Nation conducts all-hazards response.

Nongovernmental Organization (NGO): An entity with an association that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions. It is not created by a government, but it may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGOs include faith-

based charity organizations and the American Red Cross. NGOs, including voluntary and faith-based groups, provide relief services to sustain life, reduce physical and emotional distress, and promote the recovery of disaster victims. Often these groups provide specialized services that help individuals with disabilities. NGOs and voluntary organizations play a major role in assisting Director of Emergency Managements before, during, and after an emergency.

Officer: The Incident Command System title for a person responsible for one of the Command Staff positions of Safety, Liaison, and Public Information.

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 they last 12 to 24 hours.

Operations Section: The Incident Command System (ICS) Section responsible for all tactical incident operations and implementation of the Incident Action Plan. In ICS, the Operations Section normally includes subordinate Branches, Divisions, and/or Groups.

Organization: Any association or group of persons with like objectives. Examples include, but are not limited to, governmental departments and agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector.

Personal Responsibility: The obligation to be accountable for one's actions.

Personnel Accountability: The ability to account for the location and welfare of incident personnel. It is accomplished when supervisors ensure that Incident Command System principles and processes are functional and that personnel are working within established incident management guidelines.

Plain Language: Communication that can be understood by the intended audience and meets the purpose of the communicator. For the purpose of the National Incident Management System, plain language is designed to eliminate or limit the use of codes and acronyms, as appropriate, during incident response involving more than a single agency.

Planned Event: A scheduled nonemergency activity (e.g., sporting event, concert, parade, etc.).

Planning Meeting: A meeting held as needed before 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 Incident Action Plan.

Planning Section: The Incident Command System Section responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of operational information related to the incident, and for the preparation and documentation of the Incident Action Plan. This Section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the incident.

Portability: An approach that facilitates the interaction of systems that are normally distinct. Portability of radio technologies, protocols, and frequencies

among emergency management/response personnel will allow for the successful and efficient integration, transport, and deployment of communications systems when necessary. Portability includes the standardized assignment of radio channels across jurisdictions, which allows responders to participate in an incident outside their jurisdiction and still use familiar equipment.

Pre-Positioned Resource: A resource moved to an area near the expected incident site in response to anticipated resource needs.

Preparedness: A continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating, and taking corrective action in an effort to ensure effective coordination during incident response. Within the National Incident Management System, preparedness focuses on the following elements: planning; procedures and protocols; training and exercises; personnel qualification and certification; and equipment certification.

Preparedness Organization: An organization that provides coordination for emergency management and incident response activities before a potential incident. These organizations range from groups of individuals to small committees to large standing organizations that represent a wide variety of committees, planning groups, and other organizations (e.g., Citizen Corps, Local Emergency Planning Committees, Critical Infrastructure Sector Coordinating Councils).

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.

Primary Mission Essential Functions: Government functions that must be performed in order to support or implement the performance of National Essential Functions before, during, and in the aftermath of an emergency.

Private Sector: Organizations and individuals that are not part of any governmental structure. The private sector includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce, and industry.

Protocol: A set of established guidelines for actions (which may be designated by individuals, teams, functions, or capabilities) under various specified conditions.

Public Information: Processes, procedures, and systems for communicating timely, accurate, and accessible information on an incident's cause, size, and current situation; resources committed; and other matters of general interest to the public, responders, and additional stakeholders (both directly affected and indirectly affected).

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

Publications Management: Subsystem that manages the development, publication control, publication supply, and distribution of National Incident Management System materials.

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 to restore an affected area or community.

Reimbursement: A mechanism to recoup funds expended for incident-specific activities.

Resource Management: A system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely, efficient, and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management under the National Incident Management System includes mutual aid agreements and assistance agreements; the use of special Federal, State, tribal, and local teams; and resource mobilization protocols.

Resource Tracking: A standardized, integrated process conducted prior to, during, and after an incident by all emergency management/response personnel and their associated organizations.

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 Emergency Operations Center.

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

Retrograde: To return resources back to their original location.

Safety Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring incident operations and advising the Incident Commander on all matters relating to operational safety, including the health and safety of emergency responder personnel.

Section: The Incident Command System organizational level having responsibility for a major functional area of incident management (e.g., Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence/Investigations (if established). The Section is organizationally situated between the Branch and the Incident Command.

Single Resource: An individual, a piece of equipment and its personnel complement, or a crew/team of individuals with an identified work supervisor that can be used on an incident.

Situation Report: Confirmed or verified information regarding the specific details relating to an incident.

Span of Control: The number of resources for which a supervisor is responsible, usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals. (Under the National Incident Management System, an appropriate span of control is between 1:3 and 1:7, with optimal being 1:5, or between 1:8 and 1:10 for many large-scale law enforcement operations.)

Special Needs Population: A population whose members may have additional needs before, during, and after an incident in functional areas, including but not limited to: maintaining independence, communication, transportation, supervision, and medical care. Individuals in need of additional response assistance may include those who have disabilities; who live in institutionalized settings; who are elderly; who are children; who are from diverse cultures, who have limited English proficiency, or who are non-English-speaking; or who are transportation disadvantaged.

Staging Area: Temporary location for available resources. A Staging Area can be any location in which personnel, supplies, and equipment can be temporarily housed or parked while awaiting operational assignment.

Standard Operating Guidelines: A set of instructions having the force of a directive, covering those features of operations which lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness.

Standard Operating Procedure: A complete reference document or an operations manual that provides the purpose, authorities, duration, and details for the preferred method of performing a single function or a number of interrelated functions in a uniform manner.

State: When capitalized, refers to any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any

possession of the United States. See Section 2 (14), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

Status Report: Information specifically related to the status of resources (e.g., the availability or assignment of resources).

Strategy: The general plan or direction selected to accomplish incident objectives.

Strike Team: A set number of resources of the same kind and type that have an established minimum number of personnel, common communications, and a leader.

Substate Region: A grouping of jurisdictions, counties, and/or localities within a State brought together for specified purposes (e.g., homeland security, education, public health), usually containing a governance structure.

Supervisor: The Incident Command System title for an individual responsible for a Division or Group.

Supporting Agency: An agency that provides support and/or resource assistance to another agency. See Assisting Agency.

Supporting Technology: Any technology that may be used to support the National Incident Management System, such as orthophoto mapping, remote automatic weather stations, infrared technology, or communications.

System: Any combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, processes, procedures, and communications integrated for a specific purpose.

Tactics: The deployment and directing of resources on an incident to accomplish the objectives designated by strategy.

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 Specialist: Person with special skills that can be used anywhere within the Incident Command System organization. No minimum qualifications are prescribed, as technical specialists normally perform the same duties during an incident that they perform in their everyday jobs, and they are typically certified in their fields or professions.

Technology Standards: Conditions, guidelines, or characteristics that may be required to facilitate the interoperability and compatibility of major systems across jurisdictional, geographic, and functional lines.

Technology Support: Assistance that facilitates incident operations and sustains the research and development programs that underpin the long-term investment in the Nation's future incident management capabilities.

Terrorism: As defined in the Homeland Security Act of 2002, activity that involves an act that is dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; is a violation of the criminal laws of the United

States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States; and appears to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population, to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion, or to affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.

Threat: Natural or manmade occurrence, individual, entity, or action that has or indicates the potential to harm life, information, operations, the environment, and/or property.

Tools: Those instruments and capabilities that allow for the professional performance of tasks, such as information systems, agreements, doctrine, capabilities, and legislative authorities.

Tribal: Referring to 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: An Incident Command System resource classification 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 Approach: The integration of resource management, communications and information management, and command and management in order to form an effective system.

Unified Area Command: Version of command established when incidents under an Area Command are multijurisdictional. See Area Command.

Unified Command (UC): An Incident Command System application used when more than one agency has incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the UC, often the senior persons from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the UC, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan.

Unit: The organizational element with functional responsibility for a specific incident planning, logistics, or finance/administration activity.

Unit Leader: The individual in charge of managing Units within an Incident Command System (ICS) functional Section. The Unit can be staffed by a number of support personnel providing a wide range of services. Some of the support positions are pre-established within ICS (e.g., Base/Camp Manager), but many others will be assigned as technical specialists.

Unity of Command: An Incident Command System principle stating that each individual involved in incident operations will be assigned to only one supervisor.

Vital Records: The essential agency records that are needed to meet operational responsibilities under national security emergencies or other emergency or disaster conditions (emergency operating records), or to protect the legal and financial rights of the government and those affected by government activities (legal and financial rights records).

Volunteer: For purposes of the National Incident Management System, 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 16 U.S.C. 742f(c) and 29 CFR 553.10

Source: https://nimcast.fema.gov/nimscast/index.jsp

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ESF 1 Transportation

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TILLAMOOK COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN EMERGENCY SUPPORT

FUNCTION #1 TRANSPORTATION:

PRIMARY AGENCY: Tillamook County Public Works Department.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: All organizations and agencies that may be necessary for effective public information dissemination and external affairs in support of ESF 1 operations.

PRIMARY STATE AGENCY: Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT).

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 1 describes how Tillamook County will coordinate emergency transportation needs during a time of emergency including assessing damage to and restoring and maintaining transportation networks, specifically roads and bridges.

1.2 Scope

Activities encompassed within the scope of ESF 1 include:

- Identify obstructions and damage to transportation infrastructure, as well as general impact assessments.
- Coordinate the repair and restoration of the county's transportation network.
- Process and coordinate requests for transportation support from local and tribal partners.
- Monitor, control, and coordinate vehicular traffic flow.
- Coordinate reporting on damage to and status of transportation infrastructure for all modes of transportation.
- Provide logistical transportation of evacuees, personnel, equipment, and materials and supplies.
- Provide maps for all modes of transportation.
- Prioritize and initiate emergency work tasking to clear debris and obstructions from, and make emergency repairs to, the transportation infrastructure.

2 Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

Tillamook County is faced with a number of hazards that may require coordination of volunteers and donations to support and recovery actions. Considerations that should be taken into account when planning for and implementing ESF 1 activities include:

- A significant emergency or disaster may severely damage transportation infrastructure.
- The movement of people, equipment, and supplies may be much less efficient in emergency conditions than under normal circumstances.
- Many localized transportation activities may be disrupted or hindered by damaged surface transportation infrastructure.
- In anticipation or reaction to a disaster evacuations that overwhelm standard routes may require resources beyond the reach of a local community.

2.2 Assumptions

ESF 1 is based on the following planning assumptions:

- The local transportation infrastructure will likely sustain damage during an emergency. The damage, depending upon the integrity of the transportation network, will determine the effectiveness and efficiency of response and recovery.
- Operations may require traffic control to divert traffic around damaged, isolated, or evacuated areas.
- The immediate use of transportation systems for emergency operational activities may exceed local capabilities, thus requiring assistance from neighboring jurisdictions and/or State and Federal government.
- Rapid damage assessments of impacted areas will assist in the determination of response priorities and transportation demands

3 Roles and Responsibilities

The following section outlines the roles and responsibilities assigned to county agencies and community partners to ensure ESF 1 activities are performed in an efficient and effective

manner to support response and recovery. This document does not relieve tasked agencies with the responsibility for emergency planning and agency plans should adequately provide for the capability to implement the actions identified below.

3.1 Primary Agencies

The primary agency for ESF 1 is the Tillamook County Public Works Department and is responsible for the following overarching coordination activities:

- Coordinate regular review and update of the ESF 1 annex with supporting agencies.
- Facilitate collaborative planning to ensure county capability to support ESF 1 activities.
- Provide a representative to the County EOC, when requested, to support ESF 1 activities.
- Facilitate transition to recovery.

3.2 Supporting Agencies

Supporting agencies contribute to the overall accomplishment of the mission of the ESF. Not every support agency will have input to, or responsibility for, the accomplishment of every mission assigned to the ESF.

- Tillamook County Sheriff's Office
- Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
- Tillamook County Emergency Communications 9-1-1 District
- Tillamook County VOAD
- Tillamook County Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES), Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)
- Oregon State Police (OSP)
- Manzanita Police Department
- Rockaway Police Department
- Tillamook Police Department
- Tillamook County Transportation District
- Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)

3.3 Essential Tasks Supporting Evacuation

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 Public Works, Emergency Management, transportation departments, and other staff to accomplish the following essential tasks during evacuation:

- Identifying emergency traffic routes and setting up county traffic checkpoints (a status report should be provided to the County Office of Emergency Management when the majority of the evacuees has passed county checkpoints).

- Determining optimal traffic flow and movement priority from residence 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.

- Proposing locations of road blocks and patrols for evacuation movement.

- Providing patrols and safety measures in the evacuated area and for reassignment of personnel during evacuation period.

4 Concept of Operations

4.1 General

All ESF 1-related activities will be performed in a manner that is consistent with the National Incident Management System and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

4.2 Activation

During an emergency, the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management may activate the County EOC. The EOC Incident Commander will establish communications with leadership and gather situational information to determine an EOC staffing plan and set up operational periods.

Notification will be made to the primary agency listed in this ESF. The primary agencies will coordinate with supporting agencies to assess and report current capabilities to the EOC and activate Departmental Operations Centers as appropriate. Primary and supporting agencies may be requested to send a representative to staff the EOC and facilitate ESF 1- related activities.

4.3 Operations

When ESF 1 is staffed in the EOC, the ESF representative will be responsible for the following:

- Serve as a liaison with supporting agencies and community partners.

- Provide a primary entry point for situational information related to transportation needs.

- Share situation status updates related to communications with ESF 5, Information and Planning, to inform development of the Situation Report.
- Participate in, and provide ESF-specific reports for EOC briefings.
- Assist in development and communication of ESF 1 mission assignments to tasked agencies.
- Monitor ongoing ESF 1 mission assignments.
- Share ESF 1 information with ESF 14, Public Information, to ensure consistent public messaging.
- Coordinate ESF 1 staffing to ensure the function can be staffed across operational periods.

4.4 Coordination with Other ESFs

ESF 1 often works closely with other County ESFs as a part of coordinated response and recovery activities. The following ESFs support transportation-related activities:

- **ESF 3 – Public Works.** Support in assessment and restoration of the transportation network including debris clearance.
- **ESF 16 – Law Enforcement.** Assist in traffic control and escort of emergency supplies.

5 ESF Development and Maintenance

Tillamook County Public Works Department will be responsible for coordinating regular review and maintenance of this ESF Annex. Each primary and supporting agency will be responsible for developing plans and procedures that address assigned tasks.

6 Appendices

- Appendix A – Resources

Appendix A - ESF 1 Resources

Local

- Tillamook County ASA Plan. December 2014

State

- Oregon Emergency Operating Plan
  - ESF 1 – Transportation

Federal

- National Response Framework

ESF 2 Communications

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TILLAMOOK COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN EMERGENCY SUPPORT

FUNCTION #2 COMMUNICATIONS:

PRIMARY AGENCIES: Tillamook County Emergency Communications District, Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management, & Tillamook County Information Services.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: All organizations and agencies that may be necessary for effective public information dissemination and external affairs in support of ESF 2 operations.

PRIMARY STATE AGENCIES: Oregon Department of Administrative Services (DAS) & Public Utility Commission of Oregon (OPUC).

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 2 describes how Tillamook County will provide communications and information technology support during times of emergency.

1.2 Scope

Activities encompassed within the scope of ESF 2 include:

- Establish and maintain an effective communications system for use in a disaster.
- Maintain a reliable alert and warning system.
- Coordinate the provision of temporary communications capability to county agencies and facilities.
- Track the overall status of the county's communications infrastructure during a disaster.
- Maintain county information technology infrastructure including provision of cybersecurity measures.

2 Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

Tillamook County is faced with a number of hazards that may require coordination of volunteers and donations to support and recovery actions. Considerations that should be taken into account when planning for and implementing ESF 2 activities include:

- Communication is information transfer and involves the technology associated with the representation, transfer, interpretation, and processing of data among persons, places, and machines. It includes transmission, emission, or reception of signs, signals, writing, images, and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical, or other electromagnetic systems.

- A significant disaster or emergency condition may result in a high volume of requests for services required to save lives and alleviate human suffering.

- Accurate and timely information distribution is critical to guide decision making and response actions within all coordinated agencies and groups.

- A significant disaster or emergency is likely to degrade the infrastructure needed to facilitate efficient communications and therefore overwhelm a community's telecommunication repair capacity.

- Access to and from affected areas will likely be restricted.

2.2 Assumptions

ESF 2 is based on the following planning assumptions:

- Management of resources and personnel will require accurate and timely information on which to base their decisions and focus their response actions.

- Surviving local telecommunication equipment will be utilized though likely diminished in capacity.

- There are identified frequencies that will be used for primary direction and control.

- Standard forms of communications may be severely interrupted during the early phases of an emergency or disaster.

- The loss of some or all telephone service may reduce or eliminate the effectiveness of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) public information lines as well as the majority of the local departments.

- Significant incidents may require evacuation of significant numbers of affected populations. Such evacuations may require extensive coordination of inter- and intra-community communications and may exceed normal radio communication capabilities.

- At a time when the need for real-time electronically processed information is greatest, the capability to produce it may be seriously restricted or nonexistent due to widespread damage to communications and power systems facilities.

- If electronic emergency information systems are not available, paper logs may be used to record events, communications and messages, damage assessments, situation reports, resources utilized, staff hours expended, etc.

3 Roles and Responsibilities

The following section outlines the roles and responsibilities assigned to county agencies and community partners to ensure ESF 2 activities are performed in an efficient and effective manner to support response and recovery. This document does not relieve tasked agencies with the responsibility for emergency planning and agency plans should adequately provide for the capability to implement the actions identified below.

3.1 Primary Agencies

The primary agencies for ESF 2 is the Tillamook County Emergency Communications District, Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management, and Tillamook County Information Services and is responsible for the following overarching coordination activities:

- Coordinate regular review and update of the ESF 2 annex with supporting agencies.
- Facilitate collaborative planning to ensure county capability to support ESF 2 activities.
- Staff the County EOC, as needed, to support ESF 2 activities.
- Facilitate transition to recovery.

3.2 Supporting Agencies

Supporting agencies contribute to the overall accomplishment of the mission of the ESF. Not every support agency will have input to, or responsibility for, the accomplishment of every mission assigned to the ESF. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Tillamook County Sheriff's Office
- Tillamook County Health Department
- Tillamook County Public Works Department
- Tillamook County VOAD
- Tillamook County Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES), Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)
- Oregon State Police (OSP)
- Manzanita Police Department
- Rockaway Police Department
- Tillamook Police Department
- KTIL Radio Station
- Tillamook People's Utility District

- Oregon Department of Administrative Services
- Public Utility Commission of Oregon

The following agencies/organizations are involved in the planning, implementation, and coordination of emergency telecommunications for Tillamook County, and specific responsibilities are noted for each entity:

- Tillamook County Communications User Group: coordinates radio use and future planning needs for Tillamook County.
- Tillamook County Emergency Communications District: serves as the county PSAP.
- Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management: supervises all RACES/ARES amateur radio operators and provides alert and warning to public including the EAS.
- Tillamook County Sheriff's Office: supports public safety communications.
- Tillamook County Fire Defense Board: supports public safety communications.
- Tillamook County Regional Medical Center and EMS/Ambulance Services: supports public safety communications.
- Tillamook County Public Works: supports public safety communications and recovery operations.
- Tillamook County Health Department: supports public safety communications.
- Tillamook County Information Services – staffs the Communications Officer who is responsible for all county radio sites and maintaining communications capabilities and serves on the EOC staff to assist Emergency Management in providing interoperability communications with local, regional, state and federal agencies.

The Tillamook County 9-1-1 center provides the emergency communications network, manages dispatched emergency communications traffic, tracks officer safety status, and coordinates with Emergency Management and the County Emergency Operations Center. The 9-1-1 Center also notifies the Office of Emergency Management and key personnel when requested by an Incident Commander or via implementation of Emergency Management protocols.

A RACES/ARES communications coordinator (RCC) will be assigned to the EOC command structure and is responsible for managing RACES and establishing radio frequencies. The coordinator also ensures county radio sites and systems are operational and available for emergency communications as needed.

The County Communications Officer ensures that all public safety radio systems are available 24/7. The status of interoperability with local, state, and federal agencies during an emergency is tracked and managed by the communications officer or designee.

Tillamook County Regional Medical Center 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 assigning casualties to specific hospitals in the area and coordinating medical triage teams.

4 Concept of Operations

4.1 General

All ESF 2-related activities will be performed in a manner that is consistent with the National Incident Management System and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

4.2 Activation

During an emergency, the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management may activate the County EOC. The EOC Incident Commander will establish communications with leadership and gather situational information to determine an EOC staffing plan and set up operational periods.

Notification will be made to the primary agencies listed in this ESF. The primary agencies will coordinate with supporting agencies to assess and report current capabilities to the EOC and activate Departmental Operations Centers as appropriate. Primary and supporting agencies may be requested to send a representative to staff the EOC and facilitate ESF 2- related activities.

4.3 Operations

When ESF 2 is staffed in the EOC, the ESF representative will be responsible for the following:

- Serve as a liaison with supporting agencies and community partners.
- Provide a primary entry point for situational information related to communications systems.
- Share situation status updates related to communications with ESF 5, Information and Planning, to inform development of the Situation Report.
- Participate in, and provide ESF-specific reports for EOC briefings
- Assist in development and communication of ESF 2 mission assignments to tasked agencies.
- Monitor ongoing ESF 2 mission assignments.

- Share ESF 2 information with ESF 14, Public Information, to ensure consistent public messaging.

- Coordinate ESF 2 staffing to ensure the function can be staffed across operational periods.

4.4 Coordination with Other ESFs

ESF 2 often works closely with other County ESFs as a part of coordinated response and recovery activities. The following ESFs support transportation-related activities:

- **All ESFs.** Support interoperable and redundant communications systems to ensure ESF agencies can communicate with each other and the Tillamook County EOC.

4.5 Alert and Warning

Warning Systems

A warning directory has been formalized for Tillamook County and will be implemented through County EM 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. Warning dissemination will be under the supervision of the EMD. Upon receipt of warning information, county emergency service coordinators, 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 Tillamook County include:

- NAWS
- IPAWS
- NOAA Alert Radio
- ODOT 1650 AM Emergency Radio
- EAS KTIL Radio & Coast 105 FM Radio
- Connect and Protect IP
- RACES/ARES Emergency Repeater 147.22 MHz NOAA
- US Coast Guard Maritime Warning System
- Dam Failure Warning Sirens
- PSAP, 9-1-1 Center

Emergency warning systems in place for some of the incorporated cities include: EAS, NOAA Weather Radio, NAWS, and the Emergency Managers Weather Information Network (EMWIN). Tillamook County no longer uses Tsunami Warning Sirens.

Criteria used to determine and assign level of severity for an incident and to establish different types of warnings/sirens follow existing NWS, ATWC, and FEMA CPG-17 guidance.

Evacuation Warnings
All evacuation orders will be issued by the county EM Director or designee. Protocols may be established in the absence of key EM officials. The EOC will be activated to coordinate sheltering and logistical support needed in an evacuation. Key EM staff with be notified to report to the County EOC. 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 thirty (30) minutes of notice or less. The County's emergency notifications system can notify the public and key facilities such as schools, hospital, business and industry, and critical facilities throughout the county.

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 will 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 sweep the evacuated area to ensure 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.

Interoperable Communications
The county maintains interoperability among its first responder agencies and partners. Systems include: radio over IP, VOIP phones, satellite phones, HF, VHF, and UHF radio communications. Currently, the EM cannot break through radio broadcasts that are preprogrammed. 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. In addition, the Manzanita/North County EOC has the ability to log onto Tillamook County's 911 systems to obtain emergency information and incident updates.

Social Media
Social media (e.g. Facebook and Twitter) may be used both to disseminate and to gather information in the case of an emergency. Social media channels should not be used for communicating about imminent or life-threatening emergencies.

Examples of helpful ways to utilize social media include: sharing weather advisories and warnings; publishing public safety notices; giving updates and advisory messages about services disruptions in county services (e.g. planned construction or improvements); and disseminating updates during the recovery phase of a disaster (e.g. when utilities are expected to come back online). Social media may also be used to gather information from the public and uncover rumors that are circulating about a particular incident. Knowing what is being discussed online can help county staff understand public sentiment, and may help shape public messaging that dispels rumors and addresses specific concerns.

In order to facilitate information gathering, external comments from the public will be allowed, but command staff reserves the right to remove any comments at any time. All public messages originating from Tillamook County should be posted by the PIO or designee.

5 ESF Development and Maintenance

Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management will be responsible for coordinating regular review and maintenance of this ESF Annex. Each primary and supporting agency will be responsible for developing plans and procedures that address assigned tasks.

6 Appendices

- Appendix A – Resources

Appendix A - ESF 2 Resources

Local

- Tillamook County Warning System Directory
- Emergency Communications and Interoperability Plan (2005)

State

- Oregon Emergency Operating Plan
  - ESF 2 – Communications

Federal

- National Response Framework

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ESF 3 Public Works

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TILLAMOOK COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN EMERGENCY SUPPORT

FUNCTION #3 PUBLIC WORKS:

PRIMARY AGENCY: Tillamook County Public Works Department.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: All organizations and agencies that may be necessary for effective public information dissemination and external affairs in support of ESF 3 operations.

PRIMARY STATE AGENCY: Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT).

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 3 describes how Tillamook County will provide the resources (human, technical, equipment, facility, materials, and supplies) of member agencies to support emergency public works needs during a time of emergency.

1.2 Scope

Activities encompassed within the scope of ESF 3 include:

- Determine the levels of damage to the following systems:
  transportation, water control structures, dams, levees, public water supplies and facilities, electrical, natural gas, sewage, hazardous materials and hazardous waste sites (generation, distribution, collection, storage, and disposal).
- Process and coordinate requests for public works support from local and tribal partners.
- Close or repair damaged segments of transportation infrastructure.
- Coordinate repair and restoration of damaged public systems (e.g., water, electrical, natural gas, sanitary sewage, storm water collection, generating, distribution systems, dams, levees, water control structures).
- Provide for inspection and repair of essential facilities.
- Demolish or stabilize damaged structures (public and private) to facilitate search and rescue and/or protect the public's health and safety.
- Coordinate disaster debris management activities including clearance of debris from transportation infrastructure, and development and initiation of emergency collection, sorting, and disposal routes and sites for debris cleared from public and private property.
- Provide personnel for several Field Operation's response teams and facilities (e.g., assessment, response, damage assessment, surveys, staging areas, disaster field office, recovery centers, Joint Information Centers).

- Prioritize and initiate recovery efforts to restore, repair, and mitigate the impact of the public works and engineering needs listed above.

- Provide technical assistance to response team with respect to flooding, water management, structure integrity assessment, and impact assessments of infrastructure.

2 Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

Tillamook County is faced with a number of hazards that may require public works support. Considerations that should be taken into account when planning for and implementing ESF 3 activities include:

- A significant disaster or emergency may overwhelm local assessment and engineering capacity.

- Unsafe and unknown conditions may persist throughout a community as weakened or destroyed structures, homes, public buildings, roads, and bridges await assessment from engineers and emergency personnel.

- Debris may make transportation routes impassable and local standardized equipment may not be capable.

- Local equipment used for repair and removal may have been damaged or inadequate for the disaster or emergency event.

- Local personnel may have personal safety and health concerns following a disaster or emergency event making it impossible for them to perform their duties.

2.2 Assumptions

ESF 3 is based on the following planning assumptions:

- A major emergency or disaster may cause extensive damage to property and infrastructure. Structures may be destroyed or severely weakened. Homes, public buildings, bridges, and other facilities may have to be reinforced or demolished to ensure safety. Debris may make streets and highways impassable. Public utilities may be damaged or be partially or fully inoperable.

- Access to disaster areas may depend upon the re-establishment of ground and water routes. In many locations, debris clearance and emergency road repairs will be given top priority to support immediate lifesaving emergency response activities.

- Damage assessment of the disaster area will be required to determine potential work load.
- Assistance may be needed to clear debris, perform damage assessments and structural evaluations, make emergency repairs to essential public facilities, reduce hazards by stabilizing or demolishing structures, and provide emergency water for human health needs and firefighting.
- Debris may include anything including hazardous materials that require specialized equipment and personnel to remove.
- Following disasters that cause significant debris, existing disposal sites may not provide effective debris management solutions because of capacity limitations and their need to provide continuous waste management operations for day-to-day debris generation.

3 Roles and Responsibilities

The following section outlines the roles and responsibilities assigned to county agencies and community partners to ensure ESF 3 activities are performed in an efficient and effective manner to support response and recovery. This document does not relieve tasked agencies with the responsibility for emergency planning and agency plans should adequately provide for the capability to implement the actions identified below.

3.1 Primary Agency

The primary agency for ESF 3 is the Tillamook County Public Works Department and is responsible for the following overarching coordination activities:

- Coordinate regular review and update of the ESF 3 annex with supporting agencies.
- Facilitate collaborative planning to ensure county capability to support ESF 3 activities.
- Provide a representative to the County EOC, when requested, to support ESF 3 activities.
- Facilitate transition to recovery.

Tillamook County Department of Public Works is responsible for the overall coordination of engineering and public works services supporting emergency response and recovery. The director or designee assigns resources and personnel to respond and recover from any disaster or transportation emergency and serves as the IC for ESF 3-related incidents following the command structure implemented at the county EOC.

3.2 Supporting Agencies

Supporting agencies contribute to the overall accomplishment of the mission of the ESF. Not every support agency will have input to, or responsibility for, the accomplishment of every mission assigned to the ESF. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Tillamook County Sheriff's Office
- Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
- Tillamook County Emergency Communications 9-1-1 District
- Tillamook County VOAD
- Tillamook County Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES), Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)
- Oregon State Police (OSP)
- Manzanita Police Department
- Rockaway Police Department
- Tillamook Police Department
- Tillamook County Transportation District
- Tillamook People's Utility District
- Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)

Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management is responsible 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. If environmental and/or human health concerns arise during response or recovery, the Tillamook County Health Department will provide consultation, support staff, and other needed resources or services to assist in ESF 3-related operations.

4 Concept of Operations

4.1 General

All ESF 3-related activities will be performed in a manner that is consistent with the National Incident Management System and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

4.2 Activation

During an emergency, the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management may activate the County EOC. The EOC Incident Commander will establish communications with leadership and gather situational information to determine an EOC staffing plan and set up operational periods.

Notification will be made to the primary agency listed in this ESF. The primary agency will coordinate with supporting agencies to assess and report current capabilities to the EOC and activate Departmental Operations Centers as appropriate. Primary and supporting agencies may be requested to send a representative to staff the EOC and facilitate ESF 3- related activities.

4.3 Operations

When ESF 3 is staffed in the EOC, the ESF representative will be responsible for the following:

- Serve as a liaison with supporting agencies and community partners.
- Provide a primary entry point for situational information related to public works needs.
- Share situation status updates related to communications with ESF 5, Information and Planning, to inform development of the Situation Report.
- Participate in, and provide ESF-specific reports for EOC briefings.
- Assist in development and communication of ESF 3 mission assignments to tasked agencies.
- Monitor ongoing ESF 3 mission assignments.
- Share ESF 3 information with ESF 14, Public Information, to ensure consistent public messaging.
- Coordinate ESF 3 staffing to ensure the function can be staffed across operational periods.

4.4 Coordination with Other ESFs

ESF 3 often works closely with other County ESFs as a part of coordinated response and recovery activities. The following ESFs support transportation-related activities:

- **ESF 1 – Transportation.** Identify impacts to the county's transportation infrastructure and develop priorities for repair and restoration.
- **ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials.** Identify impacts to hazardous materials and hazardous waste sites and develop priorities for repair and restoration.
- **ESF 12 – Energy.** Identify impacts to the county's energy infrastructure and develop priorities for repair and restoration.
- **ESF 13 – Military Support.** Provide public works support, including debris management, as resources allow.

5 ESF Development and Maintenance

Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management will be responsible for coordinating regular review and maintenance of this ESF Annex. Each primary and supporting agency will be responsible for developing plans and procedures that address assigned tasks.

6 Appendices

- Appendix A – Resources

Appendix A - ESF 3 Resources

Local

- Tillamook County Comprehensive Materials and Solid Waste Management Plan (2012)

State

- Oregon Emergency Operating Plan
  - ESF 3 – Public Works

Federal

- National Response Framework

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ESF 4 Firefighting

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TILLAMOOK COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN EMERGENCY SUPPORT

FUNCTION #4 FIREFIGHTING:

PRIMARY AGENCY: Tillamook County Fire Defense Board.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: All organizations and agencies that may be necessary for effective public information dissemination and external affairs in support of ESF 4 operations.

PRIMARY STATE AGENCIES: Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) & Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM).

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 4 describes how Tillamook County will support local governments to detect and suppress urban, rural, and wildland fires resulting from, or occurring coincidentally with, a significant disaster condition or incident.

1.2 Scope

Activities encompassed within the scope of ESF 4 include:

- Coordinate support for firefighting activities, including detection of fires on state and private lands.
- Provide personnel, equipment, and supplies in support of all agencies involved in rural and urban and wildland firefighting operations.

2 Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

Tillamook County is faced with a number of hazards that may require coordination of volunteers and donations to support and recovery actions. Considerations that should be taken into account when planning for and implementing ESF 4 activities include:

- Fires are often a secondary hazard after a large-scale event such as an earthquake. These hazards often overwhelm a community's response capabilities and can exacerbate already dangerous situations as resources become overstretched.
- Fires involving hazardous materials may require the use of specialized equipment and training to deal with.

- Fire personnel are often trained in ICS/National Incident Management System (NIMS) so there is often a strong level of understanding of the command structure among fir personnel during an incident.

2.2 Assumptions

ESF 4 is based on the following planning assumptions:

- Urban, rural, and wildland fires will be significant secondary hazards after a major, widespread event such as an earthquake.
- In a disaster, some firefighting resources may become scarce or damaged. Assistance from mutual aid agreements, neighboring jurisdictions, and State and Federal resources may be relied upon.
- Wheeled-vehicle access may be hampered by road or bridge failures, landslides, etc., making conventional travel to the fire locations extremely difficult or impossible. Aerial attack by air tankers, helicopters, and smoke jumpers may be needed in these situations.
- Efficient and effective mutual aid among the various local, County, State, and Federal fire agencies requires the use of the ICS together with compatible firefighting equipment and communications.

3 Roles and Responsibilities

The following section outlines the roles and responsibilities assigned to county agencies and community partners to ensure ESF 4 activities are performed in an efficient and effective manner to support response and recovery. This document does not relieve tasked agencies with the responsibility for emergency planning and agency plans should adequately provide for the capability to implement the actions identified below.

3.1 Primary Agency

The primary agency for ESF 4 is the Tillamook County Fire Defense Board and is responsible for the following overarching coordination activities:

- Coordinate regular review and update of the ESF 4 annex with supporting agencies.
- Facilitate collaborative planning to ensure county capability to support ESF 4 activities.
- Provide a representative to the County EOC, when requested, to support ESF 4 activities.
- Facilitate transition to recovery.

3.2 Supporting Agencies

Supporting agencies contribute to the overall accomplishment of the mission of the ESF. Not every support agency will have input to, or responsibility for, the accomplishment of every mission assigned to the ESF. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Tillamook County Sheriff's Office
- Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
- Tillamook County Emergency Communications 9-1-1 District
- Tillamook Fire District
- Netarts-Oceanside Fire District
- Bay City Fire Department
- Garibaldi Fire Department
- Rockaway Beach Fire Department
- Nehalem Rural Fire District
- Tillamook County Fire Investigation Team
- Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF)
- Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM)

The lead fire agency will establish a command post and implement the ICS organization applicable to the situation. Other responsibilities among lead and support agencies 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 will manage response activities with support from the county and possibly Oregon Department of Forestry.

The Tillamook County Fire Defense Board consists of all fire chiefs countywide and has representation from the State Department of Forestry, Office of the State Fire Marshal, State Public Safety Training Officer, Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management, Tillamook County Sheriff's Office, Tillamook Regional Medical Center, and Tillamook Ambulance Service. Policy-level decisions and resource allocation are accomplished through this organization.

4 Concept of Operations

4.1 General

All ESF 4-related activities will be performed in a manner that is consistent with the National Incident Management System and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

4.2 Activation

During an emergency, the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management may activate the County EOC. The EOC Incident Commander will establish communications with leadership and gather situational information to determine an EOC staffing plan and set up operational periods.

Notification will be made to the primary agency listed in this ESF. The primary agency will coordinate with supporting agencies to assess and report current capabilities to the EOC and activate Departmental Operations Centers as appropriate. Primary and supporting agencies may be requested to send a representative to staff the EOC and facilitate ESF 4- related activities.

4.3 Operations

When ESF 4 is staffed in the EOC, the ESF representative will be responsible for the following:

- Serve as a liaison with supporting agencies and community partners.
- Provide a primary entry point for situational information related to transportation needs.
- Share situation status updates related to communications with ESF 5, Information and Planning, to inform development of the Situation Report.
- Participate in, and provide ESF-specific reports for EOC briefings
- Assist in development and communication of ESF 4 mission assignments to tasked agencies.
- Monitor ongoing ESF 4 mission assignments.
- Share ESF 4 information with ESF 14, Public Information, to ensure consistent public messaging.
- Coordinate ESF 4 staffing to ensure the function can be staffed across operational periods.

4.4 Coordination with Other ESFs

ESF 4 often works closely with other County ESFs as a part of coordinated response and recovery activities. The following ESFs support transportation-related activities:

- **ESF 1 – Transportation.** Assist in movement of firefighting resources and personnel to the incident.
- **ESF 6 – Mass Care.** Provide mass care support for residents displaced by a fire incident.
- **ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials.** Provide technical support for fire incidents that involve hazardous materials.

5 ESF Development and Maintenance

Tillamook County Fire Defense Board will be responsible for coordinating regular review and maintenance of this ESF Annex. Each primary and supporting agency will be responsible for developing plans and procedures that address assigned tasks.

6 Appendices

- Appendix A – Resources

Appendix A - ESF 4 Resources

Local

- Oregon Fire Services Mobilization Plan. Office of the State Fire Marshal (2005)
- Tillamook County Ambulance Service Area (ASA) Plan. Emergency Medical Services Council (1996)
- Tillamook County Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) Plan. Emergency Medical Services Advisory Board (2006)
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan. County Fire Defense Board (2007)

State

- Oregon Emergency Operating Plan
    - ESF 4 – Firefighting

Federal

- National Response Framework

ESF 5 Information and Planning

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TILLAMOOK COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN EMERGENCY SUPPORT

FUNCTION #5 INFORMATION AND PLANNING:

PRIMARY AGENCY: Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: All organizations and agencies that may be necessary for effective public information dissemination and external affairs in support of ESF 5 operations.

PRIMARY STATE AGENCY: Oregon Office of Emergency Management (OEM).

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 5 describes how Tillamook County will compile, analyze, and coordinate overall information planning activities in the County Emergency Operations Center.

1.2 Scope

Activities encompassed within the scope of ESF 5 include:

- Serve as a hub for the receipt and dissemination of incident information.
- Coordinate with county agency operations centers and local, tribal, and private sector emergency management organizations to facilitate the flow of situational information.
- Collect, process, analyze, and disseminate information to guide response and recovery activities.
- Collect and aggregate damage assessment data and track local declarations.
- Coordinate incident planning in the county EOC including development of information products.

2 Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

Tillamook County is faced with a number of hazards that may require coordination of volunteers and donations to support and recovery actions. Considerations that should be taken into account when planning for and implementing ESF 5 activities include:

- The administration and logistics for emergency response and recovery operations will be provided by emergency services and support agencies that routinely manage these procedures during normal operations. The coordination of these agencies will be done using established procedures expedited for administrative assistance and logistics support during operations.

- Information and planning provide the methodologies and procedures field operations require during a disaster or hazard event. During times of poor communication due to the loss of telecommunication infrastructure, these existing procedures ensure that all groups are synchronized in the work towards recovery.

2.2 Assumptions

ESF 5 is based on the following planning assumptions:

- There will be an immediate and continuing need to collect, process, and disseminate situational information, identify urgent response requirements before, during and immediately following a disaster or emergency event in order to plan for continuing response, recovery, and mitigation activities.
- Assessment of damage impacts and EOC operations may be delayed due to minimal staffing. Jurisdictions impacted the most will be given priority for assistance and support as needed and available.
- During the early stages of an event, little information will be available, and it may be vague and inaccurate; the need to verify this information can delay response to inquiries.
- Reporting from local municipalities to the EOC will improve as the event matures.
- Reporting of information may be delayed due to damaged telecommunications and transportation infrastructure.
- Normal forms of communications may be severely interrupted during the early phases of an emergency or disaster.
- Transportation to affected areas may be cut off due to weather conditions or damage to roads, bridges, airports, and other transportation means.

3 Roles and Responsibilities

The following section outlines the roles and responsibilities assigned to county agencies and community partners to ensure ESF 5 activities are performed in an efficient and effective manner to support response and recovery. This document does not relieve tasked agencies with the responsibility for emergency planning and agency plans should adequately provide for the capability to implement the actions identified below.

3.1 Primary Agencies

The primary agencies for ESF 5 is the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management is responsible for the following overarching coordination activities:

- Coordinate regular review and update of the ESF 5 annex with supporting agencies.
- Facilitate collaborative planning to ensure county capability to support ESF 5 activities.
- Staff the County EOC, as needed, to support ESF 5 activities.
- Facilitate transition to recovery.

3.2 Supporting Agencies

Supporting agencies contribute to the overall accomplishment of the mission of the ESF. Not every support agency will have input to, or responsibility for, the accomplishment of every mission assigned to the ESF. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Tillamook County Sheriff's Office
- Tillamook County Emergency Communications 9-1-1 District
- Tillamook County Fire Defense Board
- Tillamook County Health Department
- Tillamook County Public Works Department
- Tillamook County VOAD
- Tillamook County Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES), Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)
- Tillamook County CERT
- Garibaldi, Bay City, and Tillamook Emergency Volunteer Corps of Nehalem Bay
- Oregon State Police (OSP)
- Manzanita Police Department
- Rockaway Police Department
- Tillamook Police Department
- Tillamook People's Utility District

Roles of Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management during all phases of emergency operations include:

- Develop and maintain the county Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP), including the EOP.
- Coordinate the development, revision, and dissemination of ESF annexes, agency-specific operational procedures, and supporting documentation to the county emergency operations and management plans.

- Offer seminars, exercises, and training courses on emergency management subjects for county personnel and support agencies.
- Manage Tillamook County communications assets, including radio repeater sites and licensing issues.
- Maintain and update a countywide emergency resource list, including copies of supporting intergovernmental and mutual aid agreements.
- Review emergency operations plan and standard operating procedures.
- Confirm interoperability and available capabilities for communication with local response partners, Tribal entities, regional response partners, state government, neighboring jurisdictions, and other support services.
- Initiate tests and maintain operability of the county warning system.
- Activate county EOC and implement a command and control structure appropriate to the emergency situation at hand.
- Implement ICS/NIMS training and exercise programs incorporating all response partners.

4 Concept of Operations

4.1 General

All ESF 5-related activities will be performed in a manner that is consistent with the National Incident Management System and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

4.2 Activation

During an emergency, the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management may activate the County EOC. The EOC Incident Commander will establish communications with leadership and gather situational information to determine an EOC staffing plan and set up operational periods.

Notification will be made to the primary agency listed in this ESF. The primary agency will coordinate with supporting agencies to assess and report current capabilities to the EOC and activate Departmental Operations Centers as appropriate. Primary and supporting agencies may be requested to send a representative to staff the EOC and facilitate ESF 5- related activities.

4.3 Operations

When ESF 5 is staffed in the EOC, the ESF representative will be responsible for the following:

- Serve as a liaison with supporting agencies and community partners.
- Provide a primary entry point for situational information related to the emergency.
- Synthesize situational information received to inform development of the Situation Report.
- Participate in, and provide ESF-specific reports for EOC briefings.
- Assist in development and communication of ESF 5 mission assignments to tasked agencies.
- Monitor ongoing ESF 5 mission assignments.
- Share ESF 5 information with ESF 14, Public Information, to ensure consistent public messaging.
- Coordinate ESF 5 staffing to ensure the function can be staffed across operational periods.

The following 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.

Executive Positions

- County Commissioners
- State or Federal Liaison
- Sheriff
- Emergency Management Director
- Emergency Management Assistant Director
- Legal Counsel
- Director of Public Health
- Emergency Information Services Coordinator (PIO)
- Safety Officer (Health Department or County Medical Officer or designee)

Primary Functions

Manages policy-level decisions and coordinates necessary emergency response actions.

Operations Positions

- Operations Chief
- Fire Chief or designee
- Law Enforcement
- Health and Medical (Health Department)
- Public Works
- RCC

Primary Functions
Functions are assigned to county services having an operational responsibility and maintaining response capabilities. Tactical operations are coordinated among the various response agencies, which enables a better understanding of the overall incident status, resources required, and clearly defines the span of control.

Planning Positions

- Staff in Operations
- Damage Analysis Coordinator – Chief County Assessor
- Department of Community Development

Primary Functions
Receives, records, plots, analyzes, and disseminates damage data. The section chief provides updates to the EOC staff regarding the extent of damage and estimates of probable damage in affected areas.

Logistics Positions

- Communications Coordinator
- Public Service Radio Operators
- Amateur Radio Operators
- Telephone Operators
- Messengers
- Health and Medical
- Mass Care and Shelter
- Donated Goods/Volunteer Coordinator
- County Treasurer or representative

Primary Functions
Provides and coordinates essential services needed by victims and emergency personnel (including EOC staff).

4.4 Coordination with Other ESFs

ESF 5 often works closely with other County ESFs as a part of coordinated response and recovery activities. The following ESFs support transportation-related activities:

- **All ESFs.** All functions will provide situation status updates to ESF 5 to guide incident action planning activities.

5 ESF Development and Maintenance

Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management will be responsible for coordinating regular review and maintenance of this ESF Annex. Each primary and supporting agency will be responsible for developing plans and procedures that address assigned tasks.

6 Appendices

- Appendix A – Resources

Appendix A - ESF 5 Resources

State

- Oregon Emergency Operating Plan
  - ESF 5 – Information and Planning

Federal

- National Response Framework

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ESF 6 Mass Care

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TILLAMOOK COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN EMERGENCY SUPPORT

FUNCTION #6 MASS CARE:

PRIMARY AGENCY: Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: All organizations and agencies that may be necessary for effective public information dissemination and external affairs in support of ESF 6 operations.

ADJUNCT AGENCY: American Red Cross, Cascades Region.

PRIMARY STATE AGENCY: Department of Human Services (DHS).

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 6 monitors and coordinates Tillamook County support for the efforts of local and tribal governments, and nongovernmental organizations to address the mass care, emergency assistance, housing, and human services needs of people impacted by disasters.

1.2 Scope

Activities encompassed within the scope of ESF 6 include:

- Mass care includes sheltering, feeding operations, emergency first-aid, bulk distribution of emergency items, and collecting and providing information on those affected by the disaster to family members.

- Emergency assistance includes family reunification, sheltering for household pets and service animals.

- Housing includes providing short-term housing solutions for those affected by the disaster. It may include rental assistance, repairs, loans, manufactured housing, semi-permanent and permanent construction, referrals, identification and provision of accessible housing, and access to other sources of housing assistance. Intermediate- and long-term housing is addressed in the Recovery Strategy for Tillamook County.

- Human services include programs to replace destroyed personal property, obtain disaster loans, food stamps, disaster unemployment assistance, disaster legal services, veteran's assistance, and support. Services for populations with access and functional needs. Processing of other county benefit claims.

- 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 trait that could warrant special considerations under emergency circumstances

2 Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

Tillamook County is faced with a number of hazards that may require mass care support. Considerations that should be taken into account when planning for and implementing ESF 6 activities include:

- A significant disaster or emergency may require protective shelters for preserving life.
- In a nuclear attack, these shelters are designed as NSF (Nuclear Shelter Facilities).
- Mass care facilities are life-supporting and provide protection from the hazards resulting in evacuation.

The Tillamook County Hazard Analysis, conducted in 2015, identifies hazards that could result in an evacuation of some portion of Tillamook County. Although Tillamook County has a resident population of about 25,000 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 American Red Cross (ARC) will manage and coordinate sheltering and mass care operations within their capability and to the extent possible. The permission to use facilities for disaster operations and sheltering will be obtained and agreed upon in writing. Copies of all agreement will be maintained at the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management and available through the Director during an emergency.

2.2 Assumptions

ESF 6 is based on the following planning assumptions:

- Local government and available response agencies will manage and coordinate all shelter and mass care activities until the American Red Cross has arrived on-scene, assessed the situation, and activated procedures for preparing and operating shelters.
- Assistance will be available through mutual aid agreements with other counties, regions, Tribal entities, state, and federal emergency agencies and organizations.
- Pre-identified facilities intended for shelter and mass care will be available and operational at the time of need.

3 Roles and Responsibilities

The following section outlines the roles and responsibilities assigned to county agencies and community partners to ensure ESF 6 activities are performed in an efficient and effective manner to support response and recovery. This document does not relieve tasked agencies with the responsibility for emergency planning and agency plans should adequately provide for the capability to implement the actions identified below.

3.1 Primary Agency

The primary agency for ESF 6 is the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management and is responsible for the following overarching coordination activities:

- Coordinate regular review and update of the ESF 6 annex with supporting agencies.
- Facilitate collaborative planning to ensure county capability to support ESF 6 activities.
- Provide a representative to the county EOC, when requested, to support ESF 6 activities.
- Facilitate transition to recovery.

3.2 Supporting Agencies

Supporting agencies contribute to the overall accomplishment of the mission of the ESF. Not every support agency will have input to, or responsibility for, the accomplishment of every mission assigned to the ESF. This includes but is not limited to:

- Tillamook County Sheriff's Office
- Tillamook County Emergency Communications 9-1-1 District
- Tillamook County Health Department
- Tillamook County Public Works Department
- Tillamook County VOAD
- Tillamook County Citizen Emergency Response Team (CERT)
- Tillamook County Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES), Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)
- Oregon State Police (OSP)
- Manzanita Police Department
- Rockaway Police Department
- Tillamook Police Department
- KTIL Radio Station
- Tillamook People's Utility District
- Oregon Office of Emergency Management (OEM)

Public Health and other mental health/counseling providers (e.g., Veteran's Administration, hospitals, nursing homes, 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, families, and the first responder community. In addition, Tillamook County relies on CERT to support special needs issues during emergency response and evacuation.

3.2 Adjunct Agencies

The American Red Cross (ARC), Cascades Region provides service to Tillamook County. The American Red Cross provides disaster services without regard to race, color, national origin, religion, gender, age, disability, sexual orientation, citizenship or veteran status.

See Appendix for Memorandum of Understanding between the American Red Cross Cascades Region and Tillamook County.

4 Concept of Operations

4.1 General

All ESF 6-related activities will be performed in a manner that is consistent with the National Incident Management System and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

4.2 Activation

During an emergency, the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management may activate the County EOC. The EOC Incident Commander will establish communications with leadership and gather situational information to determine an EOC staffing plan and set up operational periods.

Notification will be made to the primary agency listed in this ESF. The primary agency will coordinate with supporting agencies to assess and report current capabilities to the EOC and activate Departmental Operations Centers as appropriate. Primary and supporting agencies may be requested to send a representative to staff the EOC and facilitate ESF 6- related activities.

4.3 Operations

When ESF 6 is staffed in the EOC, the ESF representative will be responsible for the following:

- Serve as a liaison with supporting agencies and community partners.
- Provide a primary entry point for situational information related to mass care needs.
- Share situation status updates related to communications with ESF 5, Information and Planning, to inform development of the Situation Report.

- Participate in, and provide ESF-specific reports for EOC briefings.
- Assist in development and communication of ESF 6 mission assignments to tasked agencies.
- Monitor ongoing ESF 6 mission assignments.
- Share ESF 6 information with ESF 14, Public Information, to ensure consistent public messaging.
- Coordinate ESF 6 staffing to ensure the function can be staffed across operational periods.

Shelters and Mass Care Facilities

The American Red Cross will assist in the registration of evacuees and, as applicable, will coordinate information with appropriate government agencies regarding evacuees housed in Red Cross Shelters. Although not formalized, the County Fairgrounds could be used to accommodate pets/animals during evacuation activities. Agreements for use of this facility have not yet been developed.

During the first 72 hours of an incident, options for temporary shelter available in Tillamook County include:

- Predetermined sheltering sites and supplies available through the ARC.
- General purpose (GP) tents available through the Oregon National Guard and requested by the County EOC to Oregon Emergency Management.
- Tents and other resources available via the fire cache located at the Hebo Ranger Station.
- If a Presidential declaration has been made, temporary buildings or offices requested through the Federal Coordinating Officer.
- Portable offices available through pre-identified vendors:
  - Williams Scotsman, Portland Oregon (503.285.6165)
  - Southwest Mobile Storage, Los Angeles California (909.948.7700)

A designated member of the county EOC staff will serve as the Tillamook 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 mutual-aid agreements with various support groups. Where possible, law enforcement agencies will provide security at shelter facilities, and support back-up communications, if needed.

Feeding
Feeding will be provided to victims through a combination of fixed sites, mobile feeding units, and bulk distribution of food. 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 Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management via the county EOC.

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

- Tillamook County Health Department
- Tillamook County Emergency Communication 9-1-1 District
- Tillamook County Fire Board and all local Fire Districts
- Tillamook County Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)
- Tillamook Regional Medical Center
- Rinehart Clinic
- Licensed EMT staff and medical professionals
- Tillamook Transportation District
- Tillamook School District #9
- Neah-Kah-Nie School District #56
- Nestucca School District #101

Disaster Welfare Information (DWI)
DWI 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. Tillamook Emergency Amateur Radio Service (TEARS) provides support to the ARC and Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management in gathering, disseminating, and managing DWI

Bulk Distribution
Emergency relief items to meet urgent needs are distributed via established sites within the affected area. Distribution of food, water, and ice requirements 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 Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management via the county EOC. Agencies and organizations involved in supporting and managing bulk distribution include:

- Joint Operations Center (JOC) – FEMA, Federal Coordinating Officer
- State Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) – OEM
- Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management

- American Red Cross
- Salvation Army
- National, state, and local volunteer organizations
- Tillamook County Health Department
- Private sector partners
- CERT Teams
- Disaster assistance personnel, paid and volunteer staff

Short and Long-Term Housing

All housing needs identified during and following emergency incidents or disasters impacting Tillamook County will be coordinated through Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management via 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 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:

- Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
- Oregon Emergency Management (OEM)
- Joint Field Office (JFO), FEMA – Federal Coordinating Officer
- ARC, local and national chapter
- US Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- US Department of Transportation (USDOT)
- Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)

Crisis Counseling and Mental Health Providers

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

- Tillamook County Health Department
- Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management, Critical Incident Stress De-Briefing Team (CISDT)
- Tillamook County Sheriff's Office, Chaplin Services
- Tillamook Regional Medical Center
- Tillamook Family Counseling Center
- County and regional volunteer organizations
- Local nursing homes, care facilities, and hospice
- Tillamook County Sheriff's Office Chaplaincy

Tillamook County Health Department coordinates mental health services to the general public. Specific concerns within the first responder community can also be addressed through the Tillamook County Sheriff's Office, which coordinates 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 8, Health and Medical Services.

Special Needs Populations

Coordinating and identifying individuals with special needs within the impacted area is a critical element of emergency response and recovery operations for Tillamook 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:

- Tillamook County Health Department
- Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
- Tillamook Regional Medical Center
- Private clinics and care facilities
- NorthWest Seniors with Disabilities Services (NWSDS)
- Tillamook Transportation District
- Tillamook County Health Department
- Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management, Critical Incident Stress De-Briefing Team (CISDT)
- Tillamook County Sheriff's Office, Chaplin Services
- Tillamook Regional Medical Center
- Tillamook Family Counseling Center
- County and regional volunteer organizations
- Local nursing homes, care facilities, and hospice
- Tillamook County Sheriff's Office Chaplaincy

Tillamook County Health Department coordinates mental health services to the general public. Specific concerns within the first responder community can also be addressed through the Tillamook County Sheriff's Office, which coordinates 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 8, Health and Medical Services.

Special Needs Populations
Coordinating and identifying individuals with special needs within the impacted area is a critical element of emergency response and recovery operations for Tillamook 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:

- Tillamook County Health Department
- Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
- Tillamook Regional Medical Center
- Private clinics and care facilities
- NorthWest Seniors with Disabilities Services (NWSDS)
- Tillamook Transportation District
- School Districts within Tillamook County
- Local radio stations serving Tillamook County and surrounding areas

Volunteer Services and Donated Goods
Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management will coordinate and manage volunteer services and donated goods through appropriate liaisons assigned at the county EOC with the 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 ICS/NIMS standards. Information sharing and donated goods tracking/inventory systems available to this jurisdiction are summarized in ESF 7, Resource support.

4.4 Coordination with Other ESFs

ESF 6 often works closely with other County ESFs as a part of coordinated response and recovery activities. The following ESFs support mass care-related activities:

- **ESF 8 – Health and Medical.** Coordinate health inspections of mass care facilities.
- **ESF 11 – Food and Water.** Provide food and water to support mass care operations.
- **ESF 14 – Public Information.** Inform the public of mass care operations.
- **ESF 15 – Volunteer and Donations.** Coordinate volunteers and donated goods to support mass care operations.
- **ESF 16 – Law Enforcement.** Provide security for mass care facilities.

5 ESF Development and Maintenance

Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management will be responsible for coordinating regular review and maintenance of this ESF Annex. Each primary and supporting agency will be responsible for developing plans and procedures that address assigned tasks.

6 Appendices

- Appendix A – Resources
- Appendix B – MOU between American Red Cross and Tillamook County

Appendix A - ESF 6 Resources

Local

- Memorandum of Understanding Between the American Red Cross Cascades Region and Tillamook County (2014)

State

- Oregon Emergency Operating Plan
  - ESF 6 – Mass Care

Federal

- National Response Framework

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ESF 7 Resource Support

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TILLAMOOK COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN EMERGENCY SUPPORT

FUNCTION #7 RESOURCE SUPPORT:

PRIMARY AGENCIES: Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management & Tillamook County Health Department.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: All organizations and agencies that may be necessary for effective public information dissemination and external affairs in support of ESF 7 operations.

PRIMARY STATE AGENCY: Oregon Department of Administrative Services (DAS).

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 7 describes how Tillamook County will provide logistical and resource support during a time of emergency, as well as provide financial tracking and records management of overall costs of the county's response.

1.2 Scope

Activities encompassed within the scope of ESF 7 include:

- Coordinate the procurement and provision of county and private sector resources during a disaster.
- Receive and coordinate response to resource requests from local and tribal partners.
- Provide logistical and resource support for requirements not specifically addressed in other ESFs.
- Monitor and track available and committed resources involved in the incident.
- Monitor and document the financial costs of providing resources to include costs of providing county agency support, purchasing or contracting goods and services, transportation, and above normal staffing.

2 Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

Tillamook County is faced with a number of hazards that may require resource support. Considerations that should be taken into account when planning for and implementing ESF 7 activities include:

- Upon request, ESF 7 provides the resource support needed to maintain the response capacity of local and tribal partners.

- Equipment and supplies are provided from current stocks or, if necessary, from commercial sources, using locally available sources when possible. ESF 7 does not stockpile supplies.

- During response operations, acquisition of these resources may be supported by preexisting memorandums of understanding, memorandums of agreement, and interagency agreements and contracts.

2.2 Assumptions

ESF 7 is based on the following planning assumptions:

- Local and tribal partners will exhaust local and mutual aid resource support mechanisms prior to requesting support from the state. A request may be made if exhaustion of local resources is imminent.

- Normal forms of communications may be severely interrupted during the early phases of an emergency or disaster.

- Transportation to affected areas may be cut off due to weather conditions or damage to roads, bridges, airports, and other transportation means.

- Donated goods and supplies will be managed and utilized as necessary.

- The management and logistics of resource support is highly situational and requires flexibility and adaptability.

- Local and tribal governments will expend resources and implement mutual aid agreements under their own authorities.

3 Roles and Responsibilities

The following section outlines the roles and responsibilities assigned to county agencies and community partners to ensure ESF 7 activities are performed in an efficient and effective manner to support response and recovery. This document does not relieve tasked agencies with the responsibility for emergency planning, and agency plans should adequately provide for the capability to implement the actions identified below.

3.1 Primary Agency

The primary agencies for ESF 7 are the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management & Tillamook County Health Department. The primary agencies are responsible for the following overarching coordination activities:

- Coordinate regular review and update of the ESF 7 annex with supporting agencies.
- Facilitate collaborative planning to ensure county capability to support ESF 7 activities.
- Provide a representative to the County EOC, when requested, to support ESF 7 activities.
- Facilitate transition to recovery.

Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management: coordinates non-medical resources through the county EOC.

Tillamook County Health Department: coordinates medical resources in support of public health or medical emergencies through the county EOC and, if activated, agency operations centers (AOC) and the joint Medical Operations Center (MOC) with Tillamook Regional Medical Center.

3.2 Supporting Agencies

Supporting agencies contribute to the overall accomplishment of the mission of the ESF. Not every support agency will have input to, or responsibility for, the accomplishment of every mission assigned to the ESF. These include, but are not limited to:

- Tillamook County Sheriff's Office
- Tillamook Regional Medical Center
- Tillamook County VOAD
- Tillamook County Fire Defense Board
- Tillamook County Public Works Department
- Oregon Department of Administrative Services (DAS)
- Oregon State Police (OSP)
- Oregon Office of Emergency Management (OEM)

Tillamook County Sheriff's Office: coordinates security, intelligence-related, and law enforcement resources including specialized equipment through the county EOC.

Tillamook County Fire Defense Board: coordinates resources and equipment for fire suppression and SAR operations through the county EOC.

Tillamook County Public Works Department: coordinates heavy and specialized equipment for response and recovery operations through the county EOC.

4 Concept of Operations

4.1 General

All ESF 7 activities will be performed in a manner that is consistent with the National Incident Management System and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

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. An additional Intelligence section can be initiated if needed. Tillamook County EOC uses an ICS/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 supplies and for providing mutual aid to partners in an emergency events and it will be adopted during emergency operations in Tillamook County for all types of incidents.

4.2 Activation

During an emergency, the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management or other designated official activates the resource management function. This function 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 Resource Manager 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 (JOC) and further expand into the NIMS, if the situation warrants. Resource tracking and management procedures are implemented per established EOC Level III activation procedures.

Notification will be made to the primary agency listed in this ESF. The primary agency will coordinate with supporting and adjunct agencies to assess and report current capabilities to the EOC and activate Departmental Operations Centers, as appropriate. Primary and supporting agencies may be requested to send a representative to staff the EOC and facilitate ESF 7- related activities.

4.3 Operations

When ESF 7 is staffed in the EOC, the ESF representative will be responsible for the following:

- Serve as a liaison with supporting agencies on resource support.
- Provide a primary entry point for situational information related to resource support.
- Share situation status updates related to communications with ESF 5, Information and Planning, to inform development of the Situation Report.
- Participate in, and provide ESF-specific reports for EOC briefings
- Assist in development and communication of ESF 7 mission assignments to tasked agencies.
- Monitor ongoing ESF 7 mission assignments.

- Share ESF 7 information with ESF 14, Public Information, to ensure consistent public messaging.

- Coordinate ESF 18 staffing to ensure the function can be staffed across operational periods.

4.4 Coordination with Other ESFs

ESF 7 often works closely with other County ESFs as a part of coordinated response and recovery activities. The following ESFs support food- and water-related activities:

- **ESF 11 – Food and Water.** Identify and procure food and water resources to support identified needs.

- **ESF 15 – Volunteer and Donations.** Coordinate provision of donated goods and services.

- **All ESFs.** All functions will make resource requests through ESF 7 via the county EOC.

5 ESF Annex Development and Maintenance

The Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management will be responsible for regularly reviewing and maintaining this annex. Each primary and supporting agencies associated with this annex will be responsible for developing plans and procedures for assigned tasks.

6 Appendices

- Appendix A – ESF 7 Resources

Appendix A – ESF 7 Resources

State

- State of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan
  - ESF 7 – Resource Support

Federal

- National Response Framework

ESF 8 Health and Medical

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TILLAMOOK COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN EMERGENCY SUPPORT

FUNCTION #8 HEALTH AND MEDICAL

PRIMARY AGENCY: Tillamook County Health Department.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: All organizations and agencies that may be necessary for effective public information dissemination and external affairs in support of ESF 8 operations.

PRIMARY STATE AGENCY: Oregon Health Authority (OHA).

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 8 describes how the Tillamook County Health Department will coordinate plans, procedures, and resources to support health and medical care during a time of emergency and/or a developing potential health and medical situation.

1.2 Scope

ESF 8 provides guidance in identifying and meeting the public health and medical needs of victims and response personnel of an incident or disaster. This support is categorized in the following core functional area:

- Assessment of public health, medical and behavioral health needs.
- Disease surveillance.
- Medical care personnel assistance.
- Medical countermeasures and medical material management and distribution.
- Access and Functional Needs population evacuation and relocation.
- Patient care assistance.
- All-hazard public health, medical and behavioral health consolation, technical assistance, and support.
- Information and communications with the public.
- Potable water and wastewater and solid waste disposal.
- Assistance with mass fatality management.

2 Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

Tillamook County is faced with a number of hazards that require health and medical support. Considerations that should be taken into account when planning for and implementing ESF 8 activities include:

- Hazards may result in mass casualties or fatalities, disruption of food and/or water distribution and utility services; loss of water supply, wastewater, and solid waste disposal services; and other situations that could create potential health hazards or serious health risks.
- One of the primary concerns of public health officials is disease control. This involves the prevention, detection, and control of disease-causing agents; maintaining safe water and food sources; and continuation of wastewater disposal under disaster conditions.
- Disaster and mass-casualty incidents take many forms. Proper emergency medical response must be structured to provide optimum resource application without total abandonment of day-to-day responsibilities.
- Large scale morgue and remains disposal is a significant issue for communities of any size.

2.2 Assumptions

ESF 8 is based on the following planning assumptions:

- The County Emergency Manager will contact the Tillamook County Health Department for ESF 8 representation at the EOC.
- ESF 8 is coordinated by the Tillamook County Public Health Command Center (PHCC).
- The EOC will have representatives from each ESF providing support to the response.
- Public Health, medical, and behavioral health subject matter exerts from coordinating and assisting organizations are consulted, as needed.
- Tillamook County Health Department coordinates ESF 8 field response activities according the All-Hazards Response and Recovery Plan and internal policies and procedures.

3 Roles and Responsibilities

The following section outlines the roles and responsibilities assigned to county agencies and community partners to ensure ESF 8 activities are performed in an efficient and effective manner to support response and recovery. This document does not relieve tasked agencies with the responsibility for emergency planning, and agency plans should adequately provide for the capability to implement the actions identified below.

3.1 Primary Agency

The primary agency for ESF 8 are the Tillamook County Health Department. The primary agency is responsible for the following overarching coordination activities:

- Coordinate regular review and update of the ESF 8 annex with supporting agencies.
- Facilitate collaborative planning to ensure county capability to support ESF 8 activities.
- Provide a representative to the County EOC, when requested, to support ESF 8 activities.
- Facilitate transition to recovery.

3.1.1 Tillamook County Health Department

- Provides leadership in coordinating and integrating overall efforts to provide public health, medical, and behavioral health assistance to the affected jurisdiction.
- Coordinates, provides and manages public health, medical, and behavioral health public information and rumor control.
- Communicable and infectious disease surveillance.
- Works closely with Joint Information Center to ensure correct public health, medical, and behavioral health messaging is distributed to all populations.
- Coordinates the staffing of the ESF 8 groups as necessary to support the response operations.
- Requests ESF 8 coordinating and assisting organizations to activate and deploy public health, medical, and behavioral health personnel, equipment, and supplies in response for health and medical assistance.
- Uses Tillamook County Health Department and Oregon Health Authority personnel to address public health, medical, and behavioral health needs, and augment with assets from ESF 8 partner organizations.
- Assists and supports state and local governments in performing monitoring for contamination.

- Coordinates medical laboratory services with Oregon Health Authority and Oregon State Public Health Laboratory.
- Evaluates local requests for deployment or pre-deployment of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) based upon relevant threat information.
- Administers medical countermeasures (medications/vaccines) deemed necessary.
- Distributes medical material from SNS as deemed necessary.
- Establishes procedures to perform pharmaceutical dose reconstruction if needed.
- Establishes a registry of potentially affected individuals.
- Establishes and maintains database on injuries and fatalities resulting from the incident or disaster.
- Conducts long-term monitoring of affect population for potential health, including medical and behavioral health effects.
- Coordinates with other primary and supporting ESFs, departments, agencies, and governments throughout the incident or disaster.
- In cooperation with State and local authorities assesses whether facilities in the affected area are able to provide safe and secure food and water.
- In cooperation with State and local authorities as well as the food industry, conduct trace-backs or recalls of adulterated products.
- In cooperation with State, County, and local authorities, ensure the proper disposal of contaminated products and the decontamination of affected food facilities in order to protect the public's health.
- Provides support for public health, medical, and behavioral health matters for radiological incidents.
- Coordinates access and functional needs populations and injured patients' evacuation, transportation and sheltering.
- Request assistance from appropriate agencies in assessing behavioral and mental health and substance abuse needs, including psychological first aid and cognitive limitations requiring assistance or supervision.
- Request assistance from appropriate organizations to assist in assessing potable water, wastewater, solid waste disposal and other environmental health issues related to public's health.

- Assists the jurisdictional medico-legal authority and identified agencies in documenting human remains and associated personal effects and returning to authorized person(s) when possible.
- Assists with the establishment of a Family Assistance Center and/or Victim Information Centers with supporting agencies.

3.2 Supporting Agencies

Police, fire, public health and medical, emergency management, public works, and other personnel are often the first to arrive and the last to leave an incident site. In some instances, a County agency in the local area may act as a first responder and the local assets of regional agencies may be used to advise or assist Tillamook County officials in accordance with agency authorities and procedures. A list of partnering agencies that serve as a support to ESF 8 is maintained at the Tillamook County Health Department.

Mutual aid agreements provide mechanisms to mobilize and employ resources from neighboring jurisdictions to support the incident command. When County, Regional and State resources and capabilities are overwhelmed, the governor may request Federal assistance under a Presidential disaster or emergency declaration.

4 Concept of Operations

4.1 General

All ESF 8 activities will be performed in a manner that is consistent with the National Incident Management System and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

Tillamook County Health Department notifies and requests supporting agencies and organizations to participate in ESF 8 response and recovery activities. As appropriate, supporting agencies are requested to provide liaisons to the PHCC. PHCC provides liaison and communications support as necessary to establish and maintain effective coordination and communication in the impacted area. Personnel representing the Tillamook County Health Department at the County EOC are expected to have extensive knowledge of the resources and capabilities of public health and have access to the appropriate authority for committing such resources during the activation.

During the response and recovery periods, the Tillamook County Health Department has a responsibility with supporting agencies for the evaluation and analysis of public health, medical and behavioral health assistance, and develops and updates assessments of medical, behavioral and public health status. Status reports for public health, medical and behavioral health assessments and needs are reported through the EOC liaison to the County Emergency Manager and the EOC. In the early stages of an incident, it may not be possible to fully assess the situation and verify the level of assistance required. In these cases, every reasonable attempt is made to verify the need before providing assistance.

4.2 Activation

During an emergency, the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management may activate the County EOC. The EOC Incident Commander will establish communications with leadership and gather situational information to determine an EOC staffing plan and set up operational periods.

Notification will be made to the primary agency listed in this ESF. The primary agency will coordinate with supporting and adjunct agencies to assess and report current capabilities to the EOC and activate Departmental Operations Centers, as appropriate. Primary and supporting agencies may be requested to send a representative to staff the EOC and facilitate ESF 8- related activities.

4.3 Operations

When ESF 8 is staffed in the EOC, the ESF representative will be responsible for the following:

- Serve as a liaison with supporting agencies and community partners.
- Provide a primary entry point for situational information related to public health.
- Share situation status updates related to communications with ESF 5, Information and Planning, to inform development of the Situation Report.
- Participate in, and provide ESF-specific reports for EOC briefings
- Assist in development and communication of ESF 8 actions to tasked agencies.
- Monitor ongoing ESF 8 actions.
- Share ESF 8 information with ESF 14, Public Information, to ensure consistent public messaging.
- Coordinate ESF 8 staffing to ensure the function can be staffed across operational periods.

4.4 Coordination with other ESFs

ESF 8 often works closely with other county ESFs as a part of coordinated response and recovery activities. The following ESFs support health and medical related to activities:

- **ESF 1 – Transportation.** Support transportation of medical resources to impacted areas.
- **ESF 6 – Mass Care.** Coordinate with ESF 8 for health and medical support to shelter operations.
- **ESF 9 – Search and Rescue.** Coordinate medical care for disaster victims.
- **ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials.** Provide for decontamination and medical of disaster victims contaminated by hazardous materials.

- **ESF 11 – Food and Water.** Provide for the safety of the food and water supply.

5 ESF Annex Development and Maintenance

The Tillamook County Health Department will be responsible for regularly reviewing and maintaining this annex. Each primary and supporting agencies associated with this annex will be responsible for developing plans and procedures for assigned tasks.

6 Appendices

- Appendix A –Resources

Appendix A – ESF 8 Resources

State

- State of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan
  - ESF 8– Health and Medical

Federal

- National Response Framework

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ESF 9 Search and Rescue

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TILLAMOOK COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN EMERGENCY SUPPORT

FUNCTION #9 SEARCH AND RESCUE:

PRIMARY AGENCY: Tillamook County Sheriff's Office.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: All organizations and agencies that may be necessary for effective public information dissemination and external affairs in support of ESF 9 operations.

PRIMARY STATE AGENCIES: Oregon Emergency Management (OEM) & Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM).

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 9 describes how Tillamook County will provide county support to local governments and to coordinate deployment of resources in both urban and non-urban search and rescue during a major disaster or incident.

1.2 Scope

Activities encompassed within the scope of ESF 9 include:

- Identifies the use of resources in support of both Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) and Wilderness Search and Rescue during actual or potential emergencies.

- USAR 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/or the extrication of accident victims.

2 Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

Tillamook County is faced with a number of hazards that may require search and rescue support. Considerations that should be taken into account when planning for and implementing ESF 1 activities include:

- A major disaster or emergency situation may result in large numbers of displaced, stranded, lost or trapped individuals needing prompt rescue and medical attention.

- The first 72 hours of a search and rescue are the most critical in terms of reducing the mortality rate of an incident and therefore must begin as soon as possible.

- Search and rescue personnel often need to be trained to deal with extreme or dangerous terrain for operations in remote areas. Similarly, they may need to work in dangerous conditions such as partially collapsed structures or areas with hazardous materials. These situations often require specialized skills that may not be available in a particular community and experts may need to be brought in from other areas.

- Strict search and rescue procedures may be implemented to avoid rescuers becoming victims themselves.

- Volunteer search and rescue personnel are familiar with the ICS and NIMS organization and have completed the basic training in both.

2.2 Assumptions

ESF 9 is based on the following planning assumptions:

- Search and rescue operations will continue to increase as population and recreational opportunities continue to grow.

- Operations may be overwhelmed during emergencies and disasters. Local search and rescue efforts may require technical assistance from other agencies, counties, and the State.

- Access to impacted locations may be limited due to steep or rocky terrain, water, or structural barriers. Some areas may only be accessible by aircraft or boat.

- Rapid assessment of impacted areas and lost individuals will assist in the determination of response priorities.

- Residents and unaffiliated volunteers may initiate activities to assist in search and rescue operations and will require coordination and direction.

3 Roles and Responsibilities

The following section outlines the roles and responsibilities assigned to county agencies and community partners to ensure ESF 9 activities are performed in an efficient and effective manner to support response and recovery. This document does not relieve tasked agencies with the responsibility for emergency planning and agency plans should adequately provide for the capability to implement the actions identified below.

3.1 Primary Agencies

The primary agency for ESF 9 is the Tillamook County Sheriff's Office and is responsible for the following overarching coordination activities:

- Coordinate regular review and update of the ESF 9 annex with supporting agencies.
- Facilitate collaborative planning to ensure county capability to support ESF 9 activities.
- Provide a representative to the County EOC, when requested, to support ESF 9 activities.
- Facilitate transition to recovery.

3.2 Supporting Agencies

Supporting agencies contribute to the overall accomplishment of the mission of the ESF. Not every support agency will have input to, or responsibility for, the accomplishment of every mission assigned to the ESF. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
- Tillamook County Fire Defense Board
- Tillamook Fire District
- Netarts-Oceanside Fire District
- Bay City Fire Department
- Garibaldi Fire Department
- Rockaway Beach Fire Department
- Nehalem Fire District
- Manzanita Department of Public Safety
- Nestucca Rural Fire District
- Manzanita Police Department
- Rockaway Police Department
- Tillamook Police Department
- Oregon Emergency Management (OEM)
- US Coast Guard
- Oregon State Police (OSP)

4 Concept of Operations

4.1 General

All ESF 9-related activities will be performed in a manner that is consistent with the National Incident Management System and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

4.2 Activation

During an emergency, the Tillamook County Sheriff's Office may activate the County EOC. The EOC Incident Commander will establish communications with leadership and gather situational information to determine an EOC staffing plan and set up operational periods.

Notification will be made to the primary agency listed in this ESF. The primary agency will coordinate with supporting agencies to assess and report current capabilities to the EOC and activate Departmental Operations Centers as appropriate. Primary and supporting agencies may be requested to send a representative to staff the EOC and facilitate ESF 9- related activities.

4.3 Operations

When ESF 9 is staffed in the EOC, the ESF representative will be responsible for the following:

- Serve as a liaison with supporting agencies and community partners.
- Provide a primary entry point for situational information related to search and rescue needs.
- Share situation status updates related to commuincations with ESF 5, Information and Planning, to inform development of the Situation Report.
- Participate in, and provide ESF-specific reports for EOC briefings.
- Assist in development and communication of ESF 9 mission assignments to tasked agencies.
- Monitor ongoing ESF 9 mission assignments.
- Share ESF 9 information with ESF 14, Public Information, to ensure consistent public messaging.
- Coordinate ESF 9 staffing to ensure the function can be staffed across operational periods.

4.4 Coordination with Other ESFs

ESF 9 often works closely with other county ESFs as a part of coordinated response and recovery activities. The following ESFs support search and rescue-related activities:

- **ESF 4 – Firefighting.** Provide specialized resources to support SAR operations.
- **ESF 8 – Health and Medical.** Coordinate emergency medical services for disaster victims.
- **ESF 16 – Law Enforcement.** Provide specialized resources to support SAR operations.

5 ESF Development and Maintenance

Tillamook County Sheriff's Office will be responsible for coordinating regular review and maintenance of this ESF Annex. Each primary and supporting agency will be responsible for developing plans and procedures that address assigned tasks.

6 Appendices

- Appendix A – Resources

Appendix A - ESF 9 Resources

State

- Oregon Emergency Operating Plan
  - ESF 9 – Search and Rescue

Federal

- National Response Framework

ESF 10

Environmental Protection and Hazardous Materials

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TILLAMOOK COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN EMERGENCY SUPPORT

FUNCTION #10 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS:

PRIMARY AGENCY: Tillamook County Fire Defense Board.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: All organizations and agencies that may be necessary for effective public information dissemination and external affairs in support of ESF 9 operations.

PRIMARY STATE AGENCIES: Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) & Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal (OSFM).

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10 describes how Tillamook County will provide county support to local governments in response to an actual or potential discharge or release of hazardous materials resulting from a natural, human-caused, or technological disaster and coordinate the appropriate response to other environmental protection issues.

1.2 Scope

Activities encompassed within the scope of ESF 10 include:

- Coordinate the actions necessary to carry out functions related to providing county support to local governments in response to hazardous materials-related activities.
- Hazardous materials include chemical, biological, and radiological substances, whether accidentally or intentionally released.

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

2 Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

Tillamook County is faced with a number of hazards that may require hazardous materials support. Considerations that should be taken into account when planning for and implementing ESF 10 activities include:

- High volumes of hazardous materials are transported through many smaller communities that lack the resources to combat a large-scale incident they could create. An incident could occur anywhere and at any time without warning.

- Hazardous material incidents can threaten public health and safety, as well as the environment. While most hazardous material incidents involve smaller volumes of material, they do require specific approaches to different types of chemical and waste releases. It is important to assess the characteristics of the hazard, acquire the necessary resources, and develop a site-specific emergency response plan.

- The commencement of emergency response operations for hazardous material incidents may require multiagency and multidisciplinary responses. Disciplines involved may include fire response, law enforcement, environmental containment and cleanup, fish and wildlife, emergency medical services, environmental health, and others if needed.

- Some incidents may not have immediately obvious impacts on life, property, and the environment but may still have subtle long-term consequences for human health and the environment that will require further remediation.

- The emergency field response to incidents including hazardous materials spills and releases is the responsibility of the fire services or in the case of State highways, the Oregon Department of Transportation and/or Oregon State Police.

2.2 Assumptions

ESF 10 is based on the following planning assumptions:

- A natural or technological disaster could result in one or more situations in which hazardous materials are released into the environment.

- Fixed facilities (chemical plants, tank farms, laboratories, and industries operating hazardous waste sites that produce, generate, use, store, or dispose of hazardous materials) could be damaged so that existing spill control apparatus and containment measures are not effective.

- Hazardous materials that are transported may be involved in railroad accidents, highway collisions, or airline incidents.

- Damage to, or rupture of, pipelines transporting materials that are hazardous if improperly released will present serious problems.

- Emergency exemptions may be needed for disposal of contaminated materials.

- Laboratories responsible for analyzing hazardous material samples may be damaged or destroyed in a disaster.

3 Roles and Responsibilities

The following section outlines the roles and responsibilities assigned to county agencies and community partners to ensure ESF 10 activities are performed in an efficient and effective manner to support response and recovery. This document does not relieve tasked agencies with the responsibility for emergency planning and agency plans should adequately provide for the capability to implement the actions identified below.

3.1 Primary Agencies

The primary agency for ESF 10 is the Tillamook County Fire Defense Board and is responsible for the following overarching coordination activities:

- Coordinate regular review and update of the ESF 10 annex with supporting agencies.
- Facilitate collaborative planning to ensure county capability to support ESF 10 activities.
- Provide a representative to the County EOC, when requested, to support ESF 10 activities.
- Facilitate transition to recovery.

The local fire district would initially respond and assess the emergency situation, then request activation of the regional HAZMAT teams for carrying out field response operations. Liaisons are designated at the county EOC to represent regional and state agencies as well as private entities.

3.2 Supporting Agencies

Supporting agencies contribute to the overall accomplishment of the mission of the ESF. Not every support agency will have input to, or responsibility for, the accomplishment of every mission assigned to the ESF. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Tillamook County Sheriff's Office
- Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management
- Tillamook Fire District
- Netarts-Oceanside Fire District
- Bay City Fire Department
- Garibaldi Fire Department
- Rockaway Beach Fire Department
- Nehalem Fire District
- Nestucca Rural Fire District
- Tillamook County Public Works Department
- Tillamook County Health Department
- Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
- Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal (OSFM)

- Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)

4 Concept of Operations

4.1 General

All ESF 10-related activities will be performed in a manner that is consistent with the National Incident Management System and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

4.2 Activation

During an emergency, the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management may activate the County EOC. The EOC Incident Commander will establish communications with leadership and gather situational information to determine an EOC staffing plan and set up operational periods.

Notification will be made to the primary agency listed in this ESF. The primary agency will coordinate with supporting agencies to assess and report current capabilities to the EOC and activate Departmental Operations Centers as appropriate. Primary and supporting agencies may be requested to send a representative to staff the EOC and facilitate ESF 10- related activities.

4.3 Operations

When ESF 10 is staffed in the EOC, the ESF representative will be responsible for the following:

- Serve as a liaison with supporting agencies and community partners.
- Provide a primary entry point for situational information related to hazardous materials response needs.
- Share situation status updates related to communications with ESF 5, Information and Planning, to inform development of the Situation Report.
- Participate in, and provide ESF-specific reports for EOC briefings.
- Assist in development and communication of ESF 10 mission assignments to tasked agencies.
- Monitor ongoing ESF 10 mission assignments.
- Share ESF 10 information with ESF 14, Public Information, to ensure consistent public messaging.
- Coordinate ESF 10 staffing to ensure the function can be staffed across operational periods.

4.4 Coordination with Other ESFs

ESF 10 often works closely with other County ESFs as a part of coordinated response and recovery activities. The following ESFs support hazardous materials-related activities:

- **ESF 4 – Firefighting.** Provide specialized resources to support hazardous materials operations.
- **ESF 8 – Health and Medical.** Provide emergency first aid to contaminated victims.
- **ESF 16 – Law Enforcement.** Provide specialized resources to support hazardous materials operations.

5 ESF Development and Maintenance

Tillamook County Fire Defense Board will be responsible for coordinating regular review and maintenance of this ESF Annex. Each primary and supporting agency will be responsible for developing plans and procedures that address assigned tasks.

6 Appendices

- Appendix A – Resources

Appendix A - ESF 10 Resources

State

- Oregon Emergency Operating Plan
  - ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials
- Northwest Area Contingency Plan

Federal

- National Response Framework

ESF 11

Food and Water

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TILLAMOOK COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN EMERGENCY SUPPORT

FUNCTION #11 FOOD AND WATER:

PRIMARY AGENCY: Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: All organizations and agencies that may be necessary for effective public information dissemination and external affairs in support of ESF 11 operations.

PRIMARY STATE AGENCY: Oregon Department of Human Services (ODHS).

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 11 describes how Tillamook County will identify food, water, and ice needs in the aftermath of a disaster or emergency; obtain these resources; and transport them to the impact area.

1.2 Scope

Activities encompassed within the scope of ESF 11 include:

- Assessment of food and water needs for areas impacted by disaster.
- Identification of food and water resources.
- Storage of food and water resources.
- Monitoring the collection and sorting of all food and water supplies and establishing procedures to ensure that they are safe for consumption.
- Coordinating transportation of food and water resources to impacted areas.
- Assure the safety and security of the state's commercial food supply, including:
    - Inspection and verification of food safety aspects of slaughter and processing plants, products in distribution and retail sites
    - Laboratory analysis of food samples
    - Control of products suspected to be adulterated
    - Plant closures
    - Field investigation

2 Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

Tillamook County is faced with a number of hazards that may impact the availability of food and water for impacted communities. Considerations that should be taken into account when planning for and implementing ESF 11 activities include:

- A significant emergency or disaster may severely diminish food and water stores in a community.
- Communities without electricity for extended periods will lose the ability to refrigerate goods and household and supermarket supplies will spoil.
- The heat of summer may exacerbate any existing issues as ambient air temperature will increase the rate of spoil and increase the need to use ice for other purposes.
- Damage to freshwater supplies and wastewater treatment systems may increase the risk of infection due to water borne illness and increase the demand for bottled water locally.
- Special needs populations may have special dietary restrictions on food and the preparation of meals.

2.2 Assumptions

ESF 11 is based on the following planning assumptions:

- The need for fresh food and water will likely overwhelm a community's local supply if electricity is not available for three (3) or more days.
- Damage projection models will be used to calculate the number of people affected in order to assess the amount of emergency food and water needed to meet anticipated demand.
- Quantity usage tables will provide the guidance on serving sizes provided. These tables will also help guide the forecasting of supply needs to provide resources to the community.

3 Roles and Responsibilities

The following section outlines the roles and responsibilities assigned to county agencies and community partners to ensure ESF 11 activities are performed in an efficient and effective manner to support response and recovery. This document does not relieve tasked agencies with the responsibility for emergency planning, and agency plans should adequately provide for the capability to implement the actions identified below.

3.1 Primary Agency

The primary agency for ESF 11 is the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management. The primary agency is responsible for the following overarching coordination activities:

- Coordinate regular review and update of the ESF 11 annex with supporting agencies.
- Facilitate collaborative planning to ensure county capability to support ESF 11 activities.
- Provide a representative to the County EOC, when requested, to support ESF 11 activities.
- Facilitate transition to recovery.

3.2 Supporting Agencies

Supporting agencies contribute to the overall accomplishment of the mission of the ESF. Not every support agency will have input to, or responsibility for, the accomplishment of every mission assigned to the ESF. These include, but are not limited to:

- Tillamook County Health Department
- Tillamook County Public Works Department
- Tillamook County VOAD
- Safeway (1815 4th Street, Tillamook, OR 97141)
- Fred Meyer (2500 Main Avenue N, Tillamook, OR 97141)
- Countywide Waste Water Treatment Facilities
- Countywide Water Treatment and Delivery Systems
- Oregon Office of Emergency Management (OEM)
- Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA)
- Oregon Health Authority (OHA)

3.3 Adjunct Agencies

Adjunct agencies are organizations that may not be part of local government but have direct role in the function

3.3.1 Oregon Food Bank

The Oregon Food Bank (OFB) is the hub of a statewide network of 21 regional food banks across Oregon and Clark County, Washington, distributing food through 970 partner agencies. Including the OFB branch in Tillamook. During a disaster, the OFB distributes food and water through this network to affected areas.

- Coordinate statewide distribution through regional food banks and hunger relief agencies.

- Distribute donated and USDA food from their warehouse and activates the Feeding America Network supply of donated food by making a direct request to them.

4 Concept of Operations

4.1 General

All ESF 11 activities will be performed in a manner that is consistent with the National Incident Management System and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

4.2 Activation

During an emergency, the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management may activate the County EOC. The EOC Incident Commander will establish communications with leadership and gather situational information to determine an EOC staffing plan and set up operational periods.

Notification will be made to the primary agency listed in this ESF. The primary agency will coordinate with supporting and adjunct agencies to assess and report current capabilities to the EOC and activate Departmental Operations Centers, as appropriate. Primary and supporting agencies may be requested to send a representative to staff the EOC and facilitate ESF 11- related activities.

4.3 Operations

When ESF 11 is staffed in the EOC, the ESF representative will be responsible for the following:

- Serve as a liaison with supporting agencies and food and water suppliers.
- Provide a primary entry point for situational information related to food and water.
- Share situation status updates related to communications with ESF 5, Information and Planning, to inform development of the Situation Report.
- Participate in, and provide ESF-specific reports for EOC briefings
- Assist in development and communication of ESF 11 mission assignments to tasked agencies.
- Monitor ongoing ESF 11 mission assignments.
- Share ESF 11 information with ESF 14, Public Information, to ensure consistent public messaging.
- Coordinate ESF 18 staffing to ensure the function can be staffed across operational periods.

4.4 Coordination with Other ESFs

ESF 11 often works closely with other County ESFs as a part of coordinated response and recovery activities. The following ESFs support food- and water-related activities:

- **ESF 1 – Transportation.** Assist in transportation of food and water supplies to impacted areas, including air support.
- **ESF 3 – Public Works.** Coordinate repair and restoration of the county's drinking water system.
- **ESF 6 – Mass Care.** Coordinate distribution of food and water supplies to impacted populations.
- **ESF 7 – Resource Support.** Identify food and water resources and coordinate staging of resources for distribution.
- **ESF 8 – Health and Medical.** Ensure proper procedures are in place to ensure food safety.
- **ESF 15 – Volunteers and Donations.** Coordinate donated food and water supplies.
- **ESF 17 – Agriculture and Animal Protection.** Ensure the security of the county's food system.
- **ESF 18 – Business and Industry.** Coordinate with private sector partners to support ESF 11 activities.

5 ESF Annex Development and Maintenance

The Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management will be responsible for regularly reviewing and maintaining this annex. Each primary and supporting agencies associated with this annex will be responsible for developing plans and procedures for assigned tasks.

6 Appendices

- Appendix A – ESF 11 Resources

Appendix A – ESF 11 Resources

State

- State of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan
  - ESF 11– Food and Water

Federal

- National Response Framework

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ESF 12

Energy

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TILLAMOOK COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN EMERGENCY SUPPORT

FUNCTION #12 ENERGY

PRIMARY AGENCIES: Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management & Tillamook People's Utility District.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: All organizations and agencies that may be necessary for effective public information dissemination and external affairs in support of ESF 12 operations.

PRIMARY STATE AGENCIES: Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) & Public Utility Commission (OPUC).

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 12 describes how the Tillamook County Sheriff's Office will coordinate plans, procedures, and resources to support law enforcement activities during a major disaster or incident.

1.2 Scope

Activities encompassed within the scope of ESF 12 include:

- Gathering, assessing, and sharing relevant information on energy system damage and estimations of the impact of energy system outages within affected areas.
- Determine issues and implements appropriate protective actions to ensure the protection of public health and safety during energy emergencies.
- Work closely with, and aids in, meeting requests for assistance from local officials, energy industry suppliers and distributers.
- Within this ESF, energy includes producing, refining, transporting, generating, transmitting, conserving, building, distributing and maintaining energy systems and system components.

2 Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

Tillamook County is faced with a number of hazards that may impact the availability of food and water for impacted communities. Considerations that should be taken into account when planning for and implementing ESF 12 activities include:

- Accurate and timely information distribution is critical to guide decision making and response actions within all coordinated agencies and groups.

- A significant disaster or emergency condition may result in a high volume of requests for energy services and commodities necessary to sustain community viability in the face of crisis.

- A significant disaster or emergency condition is likely to degrade the energy infrastructure needed to facilitate efficient operation of inter-dependent service organizations and therefore overwhelm a community's capacity to perform life-safety activities.

2.2 Assumptions

ESF 12 is based on the following planning assumptions:

- Operational management of energy resources and personnel will require accurate and timely information on which to base decisions focusing response and recovery actions.

- Surviving local energy resources will be utilized through likely diminished in capacity.

- A significant disaster incident may require evacuation of significant numbers of affected populations from severely impacted communities.

- Energy resources may be impaired by out of region incidents or events that curtail supply availability, resulting in the exhaust local energy supply inventions.

3 Roles and Responsibilities

The following section outlines the roles and responsibilities assigned to county agencies and community partners to ensure ESF 12 activities are performed in an efficient and effective manner to support response and recovery. This document does not relieve tasked agencies with the responsibility for emergency planning, and agency plans should adequately provide for the capability to implement the actions identified below.

3.1 Primary Agency

The primary agencies for ESF 12 are the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management and Tillamook People's Utility District. The primary agencies are responsible for the following overarching coordination activities:

- Coordinate regular review and update of the ESF 12 annex with supporting agencies.

- Facilitate collaborative planning to ensure county capability to support ESF 12 activities.

- Facilitate transition to recovery.

3.2 Supporting Agencies

Supporting agencies contribute to the overall accomplishment of the mission of the ESF. Not every support agency will have input to, or responsibility for, the accomplishment of every mission assigned to the ESF.

4 Concept of Operations

4.1 General

All ESF 12 activities will be performed in a manner that is consistent with the National Incident Management System and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

4.2 Activation

During an emergency, the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management may activate the County EOC. The EOC Incident Commander will establish communications with leadership and gather situational information to determine an EOC staffing plan and set up operational periods.

Notification will be made to the primary agencies listed in this ESF. The primary agencies will coordinate with supporting and adjunct agencies to assess and report current capabilities to the EOC and activate Departmental Operations Centers, as appropriate. Primary and supporting agencies may be requested to send a representative to staff the EOC and facilitate ESF 12- related activities.

4.3 Operations

When ESF 12 is staffed in the EOC, the ESF representative will be responsible for the following:

- Serve as a liaison with supporting agencies and community partners.
- Provide a primary entry point for situational information related to county energy systems.
- Share situation status updates related to communications with ESF 5, Information and Planning, to inform development of the Situation Report.
- Participate in, and provide ESF-specific reports for EOC briefings
- Assist in development and communication of ESF 12 actions to tasked agencies.
- Monitor ongoing ESF 12 actions.
- Share ESF 12 information with ESF 14, Public Information, to ensure consistent public messaging.
- Coordinate ESF 12 staffing to ensure the function can be staffed across operational periods.

5 ESF Annex Development and Maintenance

The Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management will be responsible for regularly reviewing and maintaining this annex. Each primary and supporting agencies associated with this annex will be responsible for developing plans and procedures for assigned tasks.

6 Appendices

- Appendix A – ESF 12 Resources

Appendix A – ESF 12 Resources

State

- State of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan
  - ESF 12– Energy
- Oregon Department of Energy
  - Oregon State Energy Assurance Plan (2012)

Federal

- National Response Framework

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ESF 13

Military Support

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TILLAMOOK COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN EMERGENCY SUPPORT

FUNCTION #13 MILITARY SUPPORT:

PRIMARY AGENCY: Tillamook County Sheriff's Office.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: All organizations and agencies that may be necessary for effective public information dissemination and external affairs in support of ESF 13 operations.

PRIMARY STATE AGENCY: Oregon Military Department (OMD).

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 13 describes how Tillamook County will situate the coordination of military support by the state of Oregon to civil authorities in times of a disaster.

1.2 Scope

Activities encompassed within the scope of ESF 13 include being aware of the employment of Oregon National Guard forces and military resources to assist civil authorities with the protection of life and property, and to maintain peace, order and public safety.

2 Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

Tillamook County is faced with a number of hazards that may require support to civil authorities by the Oregon National Guard. Considerations that should be taken into account when planning for and implementing ESF 13 activities include:

- A significant disaster or emergency event may result in widespread damage to existing civil infrastructure and displace numerous people thus requiring a rapid, self-contained, self-sufficient deployment of skilled personnel and equipment.

- While every domestic support mission is unique, four defining characteristics shape the actions of commanders and leaders in any mission. These characteristics include:
    - State and federal laws define how military forces support civil authorities.
    - Civil authorities are in charge, and military forces support them.
    - Military forces depart when civil authorities are able continue without military support.
    - Military forces must document costs of all direct and indirect support provided.

- Impact and needs assessments may need to be performed immediately in the field while recovery operations are underway.

- Significant disasters or emergency events may be especially traumatic with high loss of life and significant damage to personal property. Specially trained personnel from outside the area may be better able to perform necessary and essential functions.

- Lack of law and order personnel may lead to dangerous situations and encounters with the public.

2.2 Assumptions

ESF 13 is based on the following planning assumptions:

- All Oregon National Guard assets are available for state missions. It is understood that the federal wartime mission of all Department of Defense (DoD) assets takes priority over state missions. If Oregon National Guard is federalized it may not be available for state tasking.

- Post-disaster impact/needs assessments are an ongoing process as needs cannot be fully determined in the initial response phase of a major disaster.

- The Governor will issue an Executive Order prior to the occurrence of a major disaster, when possible, authorizing the Adjutant General to call to state Active Duty those personnel and equipment as necessary to support the state's response and recovery effort. When possible, a number of these forces will be staged in and around the anticipated disaster area prior to the disaster's occurrence.

3 Roles and Responsibilities

The following section outlines the roles and responsibilities assigned to state agencies and community partners to ensure ESF 13 activities are performed in an efficient and effective manner to support response and recovery. This document does not relieve tasked agencies with the responsibility for emergency planning and agency plans should adequately provide for the capability to implement the actions identified below.

3.1 Primary Agencies

The primary agency for ESF 13 is the Tillamook County Sheriff's Office and is responsible for the following overarching coordination activities:

- Coordinate regular review and update of the ESF 13 annex with supporting agencies.

- Facilitate collaborative planning to ensure county capability to support ESF 13 activities.

- Facilitate establishment and maintenance of state liaisons to local and tribal emergency management programs, and foster regular communications between these groups.

- Provide a representative to the County EOC, when requested, to support ESF 13 activities.

- Facilitate transition to recovery.

3.2 Supporting Agencies

Supporting agencies contribute to the overall accomplishment of the mission of the ESF. Not every support agency will have input to, or responsibility for, the accomplishment of every mission assigned to the ESF.

4 Concept of Operations

4.1 General

All ESF 13 activities will be performed in a manner that is consistent with the National Incident Management System and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

4.2 Activation

During an emergency, the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management may activate the County EOC. The EOC Incident Commander will establish communications with leadership and gather situational information to determine an EOC staffing plan and set up operational periods.

Notification will be made to the primary agency listed in this ESF. The primary agency will coordinate with supporting and adjunct agencies to assess and report current capabilities to the EOC and activate Departmental Operations Centers, as appropriate. Primary and supporting agencies may be requested to send a representative to staff the EOC and facilitate ESF 13- related activities.

4.3 Operations

When ESF 13 is staffed in the EOC, the ESF representative will be responsible for the following:

- Serve as a liaison with supporting agencies and the Oregon National Guard Joint Operations Center.

- Provide a primary entry point for situational information related to military support.

- Share situation status updates related to communications with ESF 5, Information and Planning, to inform development of the Situation Report.

- Participate in, and provide ESF-specific reports for EOC briefings

- Assist in development and communication of ESF 13 mission assignments to tasked agencies.

- Monitor ongoing ESF 13 mission assignments.

- Share ESF 13 information with ESF 14, Public Information, to ensure consistent public messaging.

- Coordinate ESF 18 staffing to ensure the function can be staffed across operational periods.

4.4 Coordination with Other ESFs

ESF 13 often works closely with other County ESFs as a part of coordinated response and recovery activities. The following ESFs support military-related activities:

- **ESF 1 – Transportation.** Assist in transportation of emergency supplies and personnel to impacted areas.

- **ESF 3 – Public Works.** Assist in damage assessment and infrastructure restoration.

- **ESF 6 – Mass Care.** Assist in mass care operations.

- **ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials.** Provide support for CBRNE incidents.

- **ESF 16 – Law Enforcement.** Provide support for civilian law enforcement agencies.

5 ESF Development and Maintenance

Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management will be responsible for coordinating regular review and maintenance of this ESF Annex. Each primary and supporting agency will be responsible for developing plans and procedures that address assigned tasks.

6 Appendices

- Appendix A – Resources

- Appendix B – Military Support Overview

Appendix A ESF 13 Resources

State

- Oregon Emergency Operating Plan
  - ESF 13 – Military Support

Federal

- National Incident Management System
- National Response Framework

Appendix B Military Support Overview

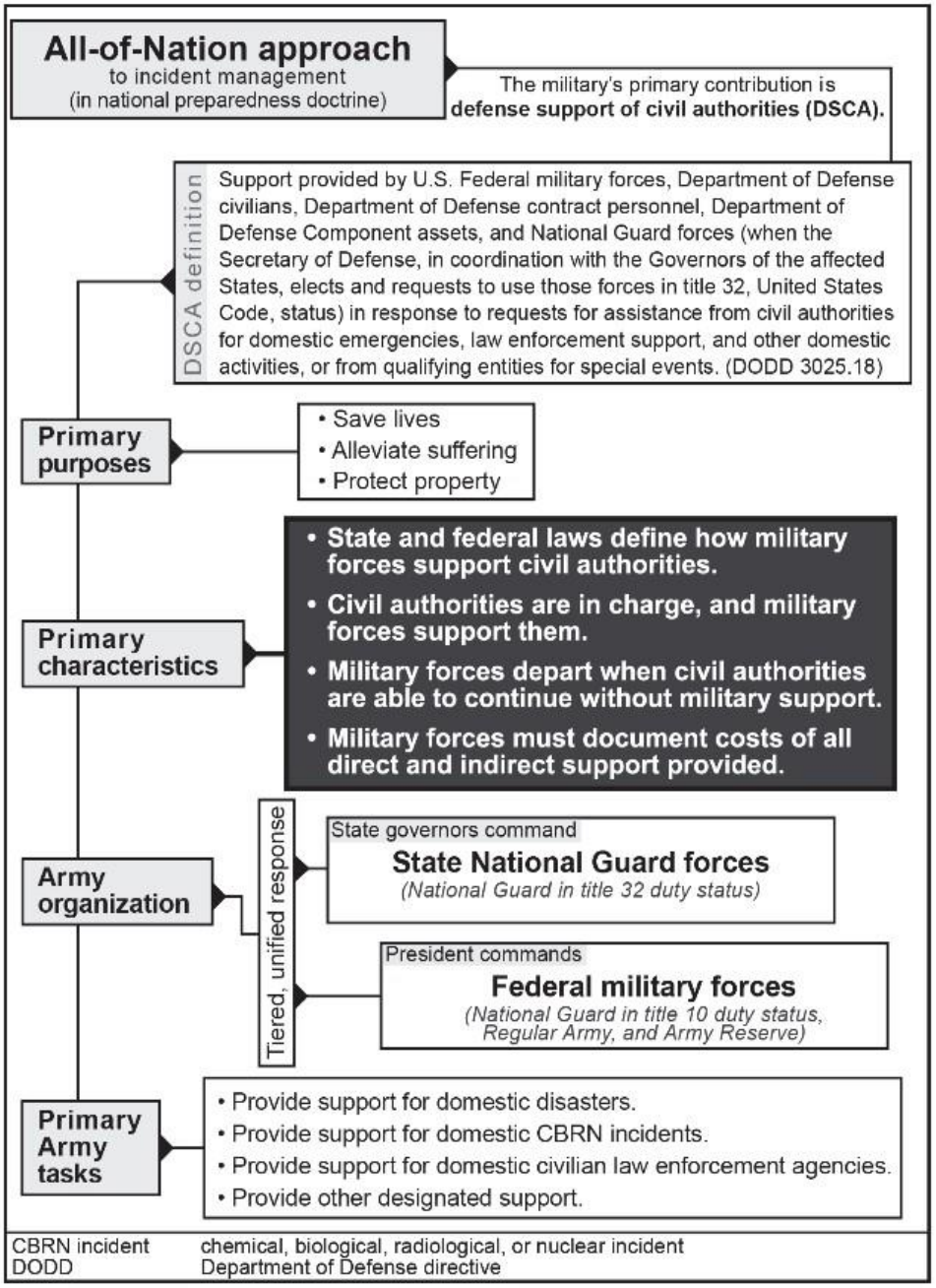

Figure 1. Overview of defense support of civil authorities

ESF 14

Public Information

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TILLAMOOK COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN EMERGENCY SUPPORT

FUNCTION #14 PUBLIC INFORMATION:

PRIMARY AGENCY: Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: All organizations and agencies that may be necessary for effective public information dissemination and external affairs in support of ESF 14 operations.

PRIMARY STATE AGENCIES: Oregon Governor's Office and Oregon Office of Emergency Management (OEM).

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

ESF 14 ensures sustained operations exist in support of the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management during a countywide incident to provide accurate, coordinated and timely information to affected populations, governments, and the media. ESF 14 coordinates public information activities as a result of increased countywide public awareness or concern.

1.2 Scope

ESF 14 will coordinate actions the county will take to provide public information support to local, Tribal, state and federal disaster response elements.

ESF 14 provides assistance to all local agencies that may require public affairs support, or whose public affairs assets may be employed during a major disaster or emergency in Tillamook County or the state of Oregon, if necessary.

2 Situation

Planning for public information incorporates local, Tribal, federal and governments as well as state and local level agency and government responsibilities for providing timely public information. If state agencies and county governments are unable to provide timely public information to those affected by emergencies and disasters, federal resources will be requested to provide vital information to affected populations.

The Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management and support agencies will direct, coordinate and support communications efforts to disseminate unified messages.

3 Roles and Responsibilities

3.1 Primary Agency

The primary agency for ESF 14 is the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management.

3.1.1 Primary Agencies Responsibilities:

The identified primary agency for emergency functions is based on the agency's coordinating responsibilities, authority, functional expertise, resources, and capabilities in managing incident-related activities. The primary agency may not be responsible for all elements of a function and will coordinate with supporting agencies.

3.2 Supporting Agencies

Supporting agencies contribute to the overall accomplishment of the mission of the ESF. Not every support agency will have input to, or responsibility for, the accomplishment of every mission assigned to the ESF. These include, but are not limited to:

- Tillamook County Sheriff's Office
- Tillamook County Emergency Communications 9-1-1 District
- Tillamook County Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)
- Tillamook County Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)
- Tillamook County VOAID
- Tillamook People's Utility District (PUD)
- Tillamook County Transportation District
- Oregon State Police (OSP)
- Manzanita Police Department
- Rockaway Police Department
- Tillamook Police Department
- US Coast Guard (USCG)

4 Concept of Operations

The primary agency will coordinate all requests for assistance, and communicate with local agencies to identify appropriate and necessary actions and local resources. The following describes how ESF 14 will function during activation.

4.1 Activation

During an emergency, the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management may activate the County EOC. The EOC Incident Commander will establish communications with leadership and gather situational information to determine an EOC staffing plan and set up operational periods.

Notification will be made to the primary agency listed in this ESF. The primary agency will coordinate with supporting agencies to assess and report current capabilities to the EOC and activate Departmental Operations Centers, as appropriate. Primary and supporting agencies may be requested to send a representative to staff the EOC and facilitate ESF 14- related activities.

4.2 Operations

Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management will coordinate public information resources in response to disasters and emergencies. The following guidelines describe ESF 14's operational functions.

- External communications will include traditional media, social media, video sharing, media relations and other methods.
- The Primary Agency and Support Agencies will help ensure timely and accurate public information is being shared during emergency response and recovery efforts using the most effective communication methods including mainstream and social media.
- Serve as a liaison with supporting and community partners.
- Provide a primary entry point for situational information related to public information.
- Share situation status updates related to public information to inform development of the Situation Report.
- Participate in, and provide ESF 14-specific reports for, EOC briefings.
- Assist in development and communication of ESF 14-related actions to tasked agencies.
- Monitor ongoing ESF 14-related actions.
- Coordinate ESF 14-related staffing to ensure the function can be staffed across operational periods.

4.3 Joint Information Center Types

Resources at the local and state level are often constrained and complicated by incident timing and capabilities on-hand. A JIC is a central point for the coordination of incident information, media affairs activities and media access to information regarding the latest incident-related developments. If an incident requires a coordinated federal level response, JICs will be established to coordinate local, state and federal incident communications with the public. The number and size of the JICs will reflect the size and nature of the incident and the anticipated needs of the agencies and partners who will staff it within the Joint Information System.

4.3.1 State JIC

The state JIC is the physical location from which communication professionals from responding state agencies and NGOs that are involved in response and recovery operations work together to provide critical emergency information, media response and public affairs support. The state JIC serves as a focal point for the coordination and dissemination of information to the public and media concerning incident prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation. A media center may be established at a central location for all working media to obtain news briefings and to conduct press conferences. Co-location or use of a single incident media center by local, state or federal counterparts may be an option.

4.3.2 Incident JIC

The incident JIC is a site-specific location that supports the local response to an event. The incident JIC is the physical location from which external affairs professionals from organizations that are involved in response and recovery operations work together to provide critical emergency information, media response and public affairs support. The Incident JIC serves as a focal point for the coordination and dissemination of local information to the public and media concerning local incident prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation. A media center may be established at a central location for all working media to obtain news briefings and press conferences. Co-location and/or use of one incident media center by local, state or federal counterparts may be an option.

4.3.3 Virtual JIC

A virtual JIC uses technology and communications to connect participating public information components when physical co-location is not feasible or practical. If a virtual JIC is employed, leadership must ensure that connectivity and inclusion of incident participants.

4.3.4 Area JIC

An area JIC is used when the possible geographic coverage of a largescale incident, an area command structure may be employed, per the incident command system. If an area command structure is employed, it must be assessed whether a supporting area JIC(s) will be necessary. In establishing a JIC network, careful consideration must be given as to where the media will get their primary information, how existing state and local JICs will be coordinated, and how liaison and coordination between participating JICs will be facilitated.

4.3.5 National JIC

If a National JIC is established, a virtual JIC will initially be established to coordinate information among affected states, federal departments and agencies. Federal departments and agencies may be requested to provide representatives to the national JIC. A national JIC may be used when an incident with national-level impacts is expected to be of a long duration (weeks or months) and when the incident affects a large area of the country.

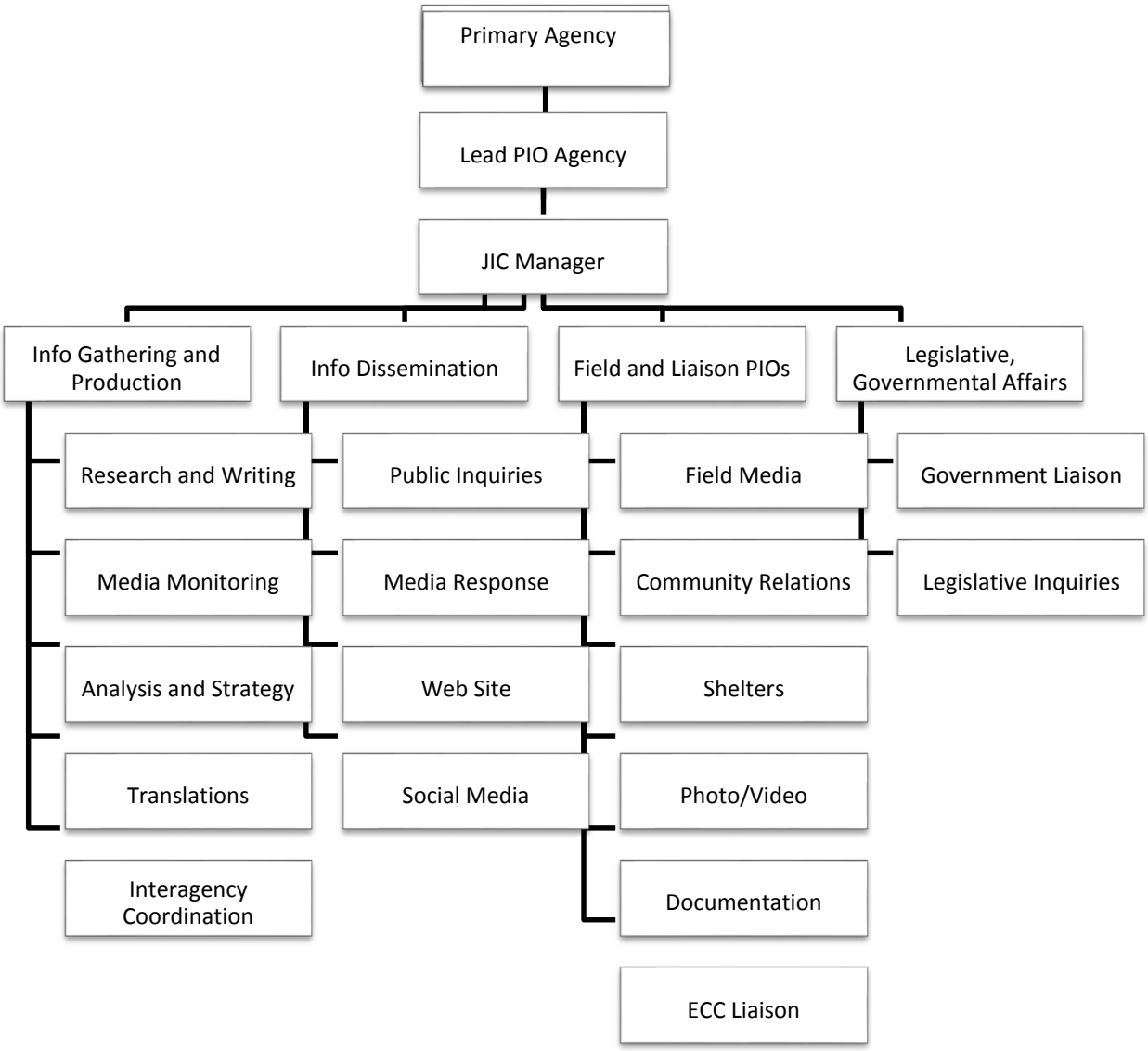
5 ESF Annex Development and Maintenance

The Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management will be responsible for regularly reviewing and maintaining this annex. Each primary and supporting agencies associated with this annex will be responsible for developing plans and procedures for assigned tasks.

6 Appendices

- Appendix A – Joint Information Center (JIC) Organization Chart
- Appendix B – Resources

Appendix A – Joint Information Center (JIC) Organization Chart



Appendix B – Resources

State

- Emergency Operations Plan
    - ESF 14 – Public Information

Federal

- National Response Framework
    - ESF 14 – Public Information

ESF 15

Volunteers and Donations

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TILLAMOOK COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN EMERGENCY SUPPORT

FUNCTION #15 VOLUNTEERS AND DONATIONS:

PRIMARY AGENCY: Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: All organizations and agencies that may be necessary for effective public information dissemination and external affairs in support of ESF 15 operations.

PRIMARY STATE AGENCY: Oregon Office of Emergency Management (OEM).

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 15 describes how Tillamook County will coordinate the county's role in coordination of emergent volunteers and donations to support local emergency operations.

1.2 Scope

Activities encompassed within the scope of ESF 15 include:

- Coordinate the identification and vetting of volunteer resources.
- Match volunteer resources and donations with the unmet needs of impacted communities.
- Maintain a county donations management system to ensure the effective utilization of donated cash, goods, and services.
- Provide guidance to personnel coordinating the management of undesignated cash donations, unsolicited goods, and emergent volunteers.
- Coordinate with the Tillamook County VOAD and the supporting disaster relief network.

2 Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

Tillamook County is faced with a number of hazards that may require coordination of volunteers and donations to support and recovery actions. Considerations that should be taken into account when planning for and implementing ESF 15 activities include:

- During emergencies, unsolicited goods and services may jam distribution channels, overwhelm government and volunteer agencies, and hamper operations.

- Offers of assistance from unaffiliated volunteers are often underutilized and may be problematic for established response agencies, despite the good intentions of citizens that emerge to help their neighbors.

2.2 Assumptions

ESF 15 is based on the following planning assumptions:

- Donations of unsolicited, non-useful, and unwanted goods can be expected.
- Lack of an organized system of management for establishing needs and for receiving, sorting, prioritizing, and distributing donations could result in chaos.
- Careful planning will reduce or eliminate problems associated with unsolicited donations and spontaneous, unaffiliated volunteers.
- Volunteer organizations such as the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, United Way, faith-based organizations, and other locally established volunteer groups are the most appropriate organizations to support the management of volunteers and donations.
- The timely release of information to the public regarding needs and collection points is essential to the management of donated goods and services.
- Government and volunteer agencies have access to personnel who can support the operations presented in this plan.
- Public offers of assistance may be in the form of money, food, clothing, products, equipment, in-kind services, or volunteered time. Monetary donations, staple goods, and items specifically requested best serve the needs of victims.

3 Roles and Responsibilities

The following section outlines the roles and responsibilities assigned to county agencies and community partners to ensure ESF 15 activities are performed in an efficient and effective manner to support response and recovery. This document does not relieve tasked agencies with the responsibility for emergency planning and agency plans should adequately provide for the capability to implement the actions identified below.

3.1 Primary Agencies

The primary agency for ESF 15 is the Tillamook County Office Emergency Management and is responsible for the following overarching coordination activities:

- Coordinate regular review and update of the ESF 15 annex with supporting agencies.
- Facilitate collaborative planning to ensure county capability to support ESF 15 activities.

- Provide a representative to the County EOC, when requested, to support ESF 15 activities.

- Facilitate transition to recovery.

3.2 Supporting Agencies

Supporting agencies contribute to the overall accomplishment of the mission of the ESF. Not every support agency will have input to, or responsibility for, the accomplishment of every mission assigned to the ESF.

4 Concept of Operations

4.1 General

All ESF 15-related activities will be performed in a manner that is consistent with the National Incident Management System and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

- In accordance with the Basic Plan and this ESF Annex, the Office of Emergency Management is responsible for coordinating ESF 15-related activities. Plans and procedures developed by the primary and supporting agencies provide the framework for carrying out those activities.

- Requests for assistance with volunteer and donations management will first be issued in accordance with established mutual aid agreements and once those resources have been exhausted, a request may be forwarded to the State Emergency Coordination Center

- The County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will provide guidance for the coordination volunteer and donations management resources.

4.2 Activation

During an emergency, the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management may activate the County EOC. The EOC Incident Commander will establish communications with leadership and gather situational information to determine an EOC staffing plan and set up operational periods.

Notification will be made to the primary agency listed in this ESF. The primary agency will coordinate with supporting agencies to assess and report current capabilities to the EOC and activate Departmental Operations Centers as appropriate. Primary and supporting agencies may be requested to send a representative to staff the EOC and facilitate ESF 15- related activities.

4.3 Operations

When ESF 15 is staffed in the ECC, the ESF representative will be responsible for the following:

- Coordinate establishment of a Donations Management Team, as needed.

- Serve as a liaison with supporting agencies, VOAD, and community partners.

- Provide a primary entry point for situational information related to volunteers and donations management.
- Share situation status updates related to communications with ESF 5, Information and Planning, to inform development of the Situation Report.
- Participate in, and provide ESF-specific reports for EOC briefings
- Assist in development and communication of ESF 15 mission assignments to tasked agencies.
- Monitor ongoing ESF 15 mission assignments.
- Share ESF 15 information with ESF 14, Public Information, to ensure consistent public messaging.
- Coordinate ESF 15 staffing to ensure the function can be staffed across operational periods.

4.4 Coordination with Other ESFs

ESF 15 often works closely with other County ESFs as a part of coordinated response and recovery activities. The following ESFs support volunteer- and donations management-related activities:

- **ESF 1 – Transportation.** Coordinate transportation of donated goods and volunteers to impacted areas.
- **ESF 6 – Mass Care.** Identify unmet community needs and coordinate distribution of goods and services to impacted populations.
- **ESF 7 – Resource Support.** Identify resource needs and coordinate with ESF 15 to address them.
- **ESF 8 – Health and Medical.** Coordinate healthcare volunteer support.
- **ESF 11 – Food and Water.** Coordinated donations of food and water supplies.
- **ESF 14 – Public Information.** Inform the public of how to effectively support response and recovery through volunteering and donations.

5 ESF Development and Maintenance

Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management will be responsible for coordinating regular review and maintenance of this ESF Annex. Each primary and supporting agency will be responsible for developing plans and procedures that address assigned tasks.

6 Appendices

- Appendix A – Resources

Appendix A - ESF 15 Resources

State

- Oregon Emergency Operating Plan
    - ESF 15 – Volunteers and Donations
- Oregon Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) Strategic Plan 2016

Federal

- National Response Framework

ESF 16

Law Enforcement

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TILLAMOOK COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN EMERGENCY SUPPORT

FUNCTION #16 LAW ENFORCEMENT

PRIMARY AGENCY: Tillamook County Sheriff's Office.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: All organizations and agencies that may be necessary for effective public information dissemination and external affairs in support of ESF 16 operations.

PRIMARY STATE AGENCY: Oregon State Police (OSP).

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 16 describes how the Tillamook County Sheriff's Office will coordinate plans, procedures, and resources to support law enforcement activities during a major disaster or incident.

1.2 Scope

Activities encompassed within the scope of ESF 16 include:

- Coordinating pre-incident management planning and actions to assist in the prevention or mitigation of threats and hazards. This includes the development of operational and tactical public safety and security plans, the conducting of technical security and/or vulnerability assessments, and deployment of county public safety and security resources in response to specific threats for potential incidents.

- Providing technical assistance related to security planning efforts and conducting technical assessments (e.g. vulnerability assessments, risk analyses, etc.).

- Providing access control/site security to support local efforts to control access to the incident site, critical facilities and/or critical infrastructure.

- Providing specialized security resources to include specialized security assets such as traffic barriers; chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high yield explosive detection devices; canine units; law enforcement personal protective equipment; etc.

2 Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

Tillamook County is faced with a number of hazards that may impact the availability of food and water for impacted communities. Considerations that should be taken into account when planning for and implementing ESF 16 activities include:

- Significant disasters and emergency situations have the ability to damage infrastructure and lifelines that can overwhelm local abilities to meet basic human needs and enforce law and order.

- Law enforcement may be faced with the tremendous challenge in meeting the increased need for public assistance and aid and maintaining community security. This is often exacerbated by the presence of personnel unfamiliar to the area and local customs.

- Emergency situations may lead to increased 911 call volume, injuries and fatalities of civilians, rescue requests, looting, and violent crime.

- Local law enforcement professionals may be preoccupied with securing their own family's situation and unable to fulfil their required functions during an event. This can also lead to increased mental fatigue and stress which can have volatile consequences.

2.2 Assumptions

ESF 16 is based on the following planning assumptions:

- General law enforcement problems are compounded by disaster-related community disruption, restriction of movement, impacted communications and facilities, and a shortage of law-enforcement resources.

- The capabilities of local law enforcement agencies may be quickly exceeded. Supplemental assistance should be requested through local and State emergency management and mutual aid agreements.

- The availability of resources will have a profound effect on agencies' abilities to perform tasked activities.

3 Roles and Responsibilities

The following section outlines the roles and responsibilities assigned to county agencies and community partners to ensure ESF 16 activities are performed in an efficient and effective manner to support response and recovery. This document does not relieve tasked agencies with the responsibility for emergency planning, and agency plans should adequately provide for the capability to implement the actions identified below.

3.1 Primary Agency

The primary agency for ESF 16 is the Tillamook County Sheriff's Office. The primary agency is responsible for the following overarching coordination activities:

- Coordinate regular review and update of the ESF 16 annex with supporting agencies.

- Facilitate collaborative planning to ensure county capability to support ESF 16 activities.

■ Provide a representative to the County EOC, when requested, to support ESF 16 activities.

■ Facilitate transition to recovery.

3.2 Supporting Agencies

Supporting agencies contribute to the overall accomplishment of the mission of the ESF. Not every support agency will have input to, or responsibility for, the accomplishment of every mission assigned to the ESF. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Oregon State Police (OSP)
- Local Police Districts
- Tillamook County District Attorney's (DA) Office

4 Concept of Operations

4.1 General

All ESF 16 activities will be performed in a manner that is consistent with the National Incident Management System and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

4.2 Activation

During an emergency, the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management may activate the County EOC. The EOC Incident Commander will establish communications with leadership and gather situational information to determine an EOC staffing plan and set up operational periods.

Notification will be made to the primary agency listed in this ESF. The primary agency will coordinate with supporting and adjunct agencies to assess and report current capabilities to the EOC and activate Departmental Operations Centers, as appropriate. Primary and supporting agencies may be requested to send a representative to staff the EOC and facilitate ESF 16- related activities.

4.3 Operations

When ESF 16 is staffed in the EOC, the ESF representative will be responsible for the following:

■ Serve as a liaison with supporting agencies and community partners.

■ Provide a primary entry point for situational information related to health and medical care needs.

■ Share situation status updates related to communications with ESF 5, Information and Planning, to inform development of the Situation Report.

■ Participate in, and provide ESF-specific reports for EOC briefings

- Assist in development and communication of ESF 16 actions to tasked agencies.
- Monitor ongoing ESF 16 actions.
- Share ESF 16 information with ESF 14, Public Information, to ensure consistent public messaging.
- Coordinate ESF 16 staffing to ensure the function can be staffed across operational periods.

4.4 Coordination with Other ESFs

ESF 16 often works closely with other County ESFs as a part of coordinated response and recovery activities. The following ESFs support law enforcement related to activities:

- **ESF 1 – Transportation.** Support clearance of emergency transportation routes.
- **ESF 3 – Public Works.** Support crowd and traffic control operations.
- **ESF 13 – Military Support.** Augment civilian law enforcement operations as needed.

5 ESF Annex Development and Maintenance

The Tillamook County Sheriff's Office will be responsible for regularly reviewing and maintaining this annex. Each primary and supporting agencies associated with this annex will be responsible for developing plans and procedures for assigned tasks.

6 Appendices

- Appendix A – ESF 16 Resources

Appendix A – ESF 16 Resources

State

- State of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan
  - ESF 16– Law Enforcement

Federal

- National Response Framework

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ESF 17

Agriculture and Animal Protection

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TILLAMOOK COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN EMERGENCY SUPPORT

FUNCTION #17 AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL PROTECTION

PRIMARY AGENCIES: Tillamook County Health Department & Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: All organizations and agencies that may be necessary for effective public information dissemination and external affairs in support of ESF 17 operations.

PRIMARY STATE AGENCY: Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA).

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 17 describes how Tillamook County will coordinate the county's response for animal and agricultural issues and protection of the county's natural resources in case of an emergency or disaster.

1.2 Scope

Activities encompassed within the scope of ESF 17 include:

- Conduct animal and plant disease response and pest surveillance including:
  - Implement county response to an outbreak of a highly contagious or economically devastating animal/zoonotic disease, an outbreak of a highly infective exotic plant disease, or an economically devastating pest infestation
  - Issue and enforce animal disease quarantines
  - Remove and dispose of animal carcasses
  - Release information to the public about quarantine areas and other animal related issues.
- Ensure that animal/veterinary/wildlife issues during a disaster are supported including:
  - Capture/rescue of animals that have escaped confinement or been displaced from their natural habitat
  - Provision of emergency care to injured animals
  - Provision of humane care, handling, and sheltering to animals (including service animals, pets, and livestock)
- Protect the county's natural resources from the impacts of a disaster.

2 Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

Tillamook County is faced with a number of hazards that may impact business and industry or require coordination with business and industry partners to support response and recovery actions. Considerations that should be taken into account when planning for and implementing ESF 17 activities include:

- Numerous plant and animal diseases exist that could impact communities through natural, accidental, or intentional introduction.
- Communities may have significant numbers of animals, ranging from household pets to commercial livestock operations. The vulnerability of these animals in the event of a disaster or emergency can have impacts at both individual and commercial levels, with the potential for long-range effects on the local and state economy.
- An emergency may cause or be caused by the spread of a contagious disease through the food and water supply systems or from animals to people.
- Some animal diseases are very contagious (such as foot and mouth disease) and would be very difficult to identify, isolate, control, and eradicate. In addition, many agents are zoonotic, affecting both animals and people.
- Some plant diseases are highly infectious to other plants and can be very difficult to identify, isolate, control, and eradicate.
- Any displacement or evacuation of people from their homes may cause household pets and livestock to be placed at risk for food, shelter, and care. Local general population shelters are likely inadequately prepared for pets or livestock.

2.2 Assumptions

ESF 17 is based on the following planning assumptions:

- Livestock, wildlife, birds, plants, and crops may be affected by a disease or insect outbreak. Plants and animals may die of such an outbreak or need to be destroyed/depopulated.
- Agricultural production capability and/or value may become severely limited. Such an event could greatly impact the economic stability and viability of a community or region.
- The time between the reporting of a disease and its identification as an emergency is critical. A highly contagious disease could spread rapidly through a region via markets, product movement, and fomites (people, vehicles, etc.).

- A community's resources would be rapidly depleted if the outbreak involved multiple facilities or large areas.

- Positive and prompt actions by local, state, and (possibly) federal authorities will be required to stop a highly contagious disease.

- Some land owners, individuals, or groups may strenuously object to depopulation of animals or destruction of plants. Some people may not consider the threat of the disease spread valid and may take actions counterproductive to control and eradication efforts.

- First responders may not be familiar with the special conditions of an animal or plant health emergency. These include quarantine, biosecurity precautions, personal protective equipment, decontamination, etc.

- Volunteers will want to help and can make a significant contribution to the effort.

3 Roles and Responsibilities

The following section outlines the roles and responsibilities assigned to county agencies and community partners to ensure ESF 17 activities are performed in an efficient and effective manner to support response and recovery. This document does not relieve tasked agencies with the responsibility for emergency planning, and agency plans should adequately provide for the capability to implement the actions identified below.

3.1 Primary Agencies

The primary agencies for ESF 17 are the Tillamook County Health Department and Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management. The primary agencies are responsible for the following overarching coordination activities:

- Coordinate regular review and update of the ESF 17 annex with supporting agencies.

- Facilitate collaborative planning to ensure county capability to support ESF 17 activities.

- Provide a representative to the County EOC, when requested, to support ESF 17 activities.

- Facilitate transition to recovery.

3.2 Supporting Agencies

Supporting agencies contribute to the overall accomplishment of the mission of the ESF. Not every support agency will have input to, or responsibility for, the accomplishment of every mission assigned to the ESF. These include, but are not limited to:

- Tillamook County Sheriff's Office
- Tillamook County Economic Development
- Tillamook County Community Development

- Tillamook County Brand Inspector
- Oregon Veterinary Emergency Response Teams (VERT)
- Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA)
- US Department of Agriculture (USDA), Area Veterinarian In-Charge (AVIC)
- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW)
- Oregon Department of Human Services, Department of Health Services (DHS)
- Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
- Tillamook County Farm Bureau

3.3 Adjunct Agencies

Adjunct agencies are organizations that may not be part of local government but have direct role in the function.

3.3.1 Oregon State University Extension Service

- Provide volunteers to support agriculture and animal protection activities during a disaster.

3.3.2 Oregon State University College of Veterinary Medicine

- Provide animal care and veterinary capabilities through the program's Veterinary Hospital.
- Provide laboratory support through the program's Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory.
- Support research and development for animal disease.

4 Concept of Operations

4.1 General

All ESF 17 activities will be performed in a manner that is consistent with the National Incident Management System and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

4.2 Activation

During an emergency, the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management may activate the County EOC. The EOC Incident Commander will establish communications with leadership and gather situational information to determine an EOC staffing plan and set up operational periods.

Notification will be made to the primary agencies listed in this ESF. The primary agencies will coordinate with supporting and adjunct agencies to assess and report current capabilities to the EOC and activate Departmental Operations Centers, as appropriate. Primary and supporting agencies may be requested to send a representative to staff the EOC and facilitate ESF 17- related activities.

4.3 Operations

When ESF 17 is staffed in the EOC, the ESF representative will be responsible for the following:

- Serve as a liaison with supporting agencies and agriculture and animal protection partners.
- Provide a primary entry point for situational information related to agriculture and animal protection.
- Share situation status updates related to communications with ESF 5, Information and Planning, to inform development of the Situation Report.
- Participate in, and provide ESF-specific reports for EOC briefings.
- Assist in development and communication of ESF 17 actions to tasked agencies.
- Monitor ongoing ESF 17 actions.
- Share ESF 17 information with ESF 14, Public Information, to ensure consistent public messaging.
- Coordinate ESF 17 staffing to ensure the function can be staffed across operational periods.

4.4 Coordination with Other ESFs

ESF 17 often works closely with other County ESFs as a part of coordinated response and recovery activities. Other ESFs may have function-specific business and industry partners and the responsibility for coordination lies with that ESF. The following ESFs support business and industry related activities:

- **ESF 3 – Public Works.** Protect the county's historical structures.
- **ESF 6 – Mass Care.** Coordinate shelter operations for persons with service animals.
- **ESF 8 – Health and Medical.** Assist in zoonotic disease surveillance; regulate food safety at restaurants.
- **ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials.** Coordinate cleanup of hazardous materials incident that impact the county's natural resources.
- **ESF 11 – Food and Water.** Assess the status of the county's food supply; coordinate food and water resources for animal shelter operations.
- **ESF 15 – Volunteers and Donations.** Coordinate volunteers and donated goods to support animal shelter operations.
- **ESF 16 – Law Enforcement.** Support enforcement of animal quarantine measures.

5 ESF Annex Development and Maintenance

The Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management will be responsible for regularly reviewing and maintaining this annex. Each primary and supporting agencies associated with this annex will be responsible for developing plans and procedures for assigned tasks.

6 Appendices

- Appendix A – ESF 17 Resources

Appendix A – ESF 17 Resources

State

- State of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan
  - ESF 17– Agriculture and Animal Protection
- Oregon Revised Statutes
  - ORS Chapter 568. Soil and Water Conservation; Water Quality Management
  - ORS Chapter 570. Plant Pest and Disease Control; Invasive Species
  - ORS Chapter 596. Disease Control Generally
  - ORS Chapter 601. Dead Animals
  - ORS Chapter 634. Pesticide Control
  - State of Oregon Animals in Disaster Plan
- ODA Plans and Procedures
  - **Animal Health and Identification Division**
    - Avian Influenza Surveillance and Response Plan (November 2006)
    - Animal Disaster Response Plan (March 2007)
    - Oregon Animal Disease Emergency Management Plan (June 2007)
  - **Food Safety Division**
    - Food Emergency Response Network (FERN)
  - **Plant Division**
    - Plant Division Emergency Response Plan (August 2006)

Federal

- National Response Framework

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ESF 18

Business and Industry

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TILLAMOOK COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN EMERGENCY SUPPORT

FUNCTION #18 BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

PRIMARY AGENCY: Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: All organizations and agencies that may be necessary for effective public information dissemination and external affairs in support of ESF 18 operations.

PRIMARY STATE AGENCY: Business Oregon.

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 18 describes how the County will provide immediate and short-term assistance for the needs of business, industry, and economic stabilization. ESF 18 will also identify business and industry resources to support emergency response and recovery activities.

1.2 Scope

Activities encompassed within the scope of ESF 18 include:

- Coordinate with business and industry partners to facilitate private sector support to response and recovery operations.
- Identify immediate and short-term recovery assistance to business and industry partners.
- Facilitate communication between business and industry partners and the local, tribal, and state emergency management organizations.
- Provide economic damage assessments for impacted areas.

2 Situation and Assumptions

2.1 Situation

Tillamook County is faced with a number of hazards that may impact business and industry or require coordination with business and industry partners to support response and recovery actions. Considerations that should be taken into account when planning for and implementing ESF 18 activities include:

- Extensive private property damage may occur following a major disaster or emergency event with effects on residential and commercial property that overwhelms local capabilities to assess damages and restore economic activity.

- Resources and equipment may be damaged or unavailable via standard public channels. Private industry may be able to provide these items and fill in resource gaps.

- Fast response teams from business and industry partners may be able to be mobilized and get to emergency situations quickly to provide additional support and resources.

2.2 Assumptions

ESF 18 is based on the following planning assumptions:

- Private sector entities are responsible for the repair, restoration, and security of their property, and often seek to rebuild before seeking reimbursement for disaster losses from insurance and other sources.

- Federal disaster assistance may be available, primarily in the form of low-interest disaster loans from the U.S. Small Business Administration.

- Impacted businesses and commercial property will likely utilize government assistance to remove debris and assess damage.

- Private sector entities will be better able to prepare for disasters and emergencies through open lines of communication with the government and by training personnel in emergency preparedness and response.

- Private sector involvement with local, tribal, and state emergency management organizations will be determined by the nature, scope, and magnitude of the disaster.

3 Roles and Responsibilities

The following section outlines the roles and responsibilities assigned to county agencies and community partners to ensure ESF 18 activities are performed in an efficient and effective manner to support response and recovery. This document does not relieve tasked agencies with the responsibility for emergency planning, and agency plans should adequately provide for the capability to implement the actions identified below.

3.1 Primary Agency

The primary agency for ESF 18 is the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management. The primary agency is responsible for the following overarching coordination activities:

- Coordinate regular review and update of the ESF 18 annex with supporting agencies.

- Facilitate collaborative planning to ensure state capability to support ESF 18 activities.

- Provide a representative to the County EOC, when requested, to support ESF 18 activities.

- Facilitate transition to recovery.

3.2 Supporting Agencies

Supporting agencies contribute to the overall accomplishment of the mission of the ESF. Not every support agency will have input to, or responsibility for, the accomplishment of every mission assigned to the ESF. These include, but are not limited to:

4 Concept of Operations

4.1 General

All ESF 18 activities will be performed in a manner that is consistent with the National Incident Management System and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

4.2 Activation

During an emergency, the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management may activate the County EOC. The EOC Incident Commander will establish communications with leadership and gather situational information to determine an EOC staffing plan and set up operational periods.

Notification will be made to the primary agency listed in this ESF. The primary agency will coordinate with supporting and adjunct agencies to assess and report current capabilities to the EOC and activate Departmental Operations Centers, as appropriate. Primary and supporting agencies may be requested to send a representative to staff the EOC and facilitate ESF 18- related activities.

4.3 Operations

When ESF 18 is staffed in the EOC, the ESF representative will be responsible for the following:

- Serve as a liaison with supporting agencies and community partners.
- Provide a primary entry point for situational information related to business and industry.
- Share situation status updates related to communications with ESF 5, Information and Planning, to inform development of the Situation Report.
- Participate in, and provide ESF-specific reports for EOC briefings
- Assist in development and communication of ESF 18 actions to tasked agencies.
- Monitor ongoing ESF 18 actions.
- Share ESF 18 information with ESF 14, Public Information, to ensure consistent public messaging.
- Coordinate ESF 18 staffing to ensure the function can be staffed across operational periods.

4.4 Coordination with Other ESFs

ESF 18 often works closely with other county ESFs as a part of coordinated response and recovery activities. Other ESFs may have function-specific business and industry partners and the responsibility for coordination lies with that ESF. The following ESFs support business and industry related activities:

- **ESF 2 – Communications.** Coordinate with private sector telecommunications providers.
- **ESF 3 – Public Works.** Coordinate with private sector infrastructure partners.
- **ESF 8 – Health and Medical.** Coordinate with private sector healthcare providers.
- **ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials.** Coordinate with private sector partners that handle, store, or transport hazardous materials.
- **ESF 11 – Food and Water.** Coordinate with private sector partners that may provide food and water resources.
- **ESF 12 – Energy.** Coordinate with private sector energy utilities.
- **ESF 17 – Agriculture and Animal Protection.** Coordinate with agriculture industry partners.

5 ESF Annex Development and Maintenance

The Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management will be responsible for regularly reviewing and maintaining this annex. Each primary and supporting agencies associated with this annex will be responsible for developing plans and procedures for assigned tasks.

- Inform and orient the business and industry partners on the contents of the County Emergency Operations Plan and ESF 18, and encourage development and coordination of equivalent private-sector planning.

6 Appendices

- Appendix A – ESF 18 Resources

Appendix A – ESF 18 Resources

State

- State of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan
  - ESF 18– Business and Industry

Federal

- National Response Framework

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SA A Evacuation

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TILLAMOOK COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN EMERGENCY SUPPORT

ANNEX A EVACUATION:

PRIMARY AGENCY: Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management.

SUPPORT AGENCIES: All organizations and agencies that may be necessary for effective public information dissemination and external affairs in support of SA A operations.

PRIMARY STATE AGENCY: Oregon Emergency Management (OEM).

1 Purpose and Scope

The Support Annex (SA) A to the Tillamook County Emergency Operations Plan provides an overview of mass evacuation functions, agency roles and responsibilities and overall guidelines for the integration of federal, state, tribal, and local support in the evacuation of large numbers of people in incidents requiring a coordinated County response.

This annex:

- Establishes the criteria under which County support to mass evacuations is provided.
- Identifies the roles and responsibilities of County agencies and organizations involved in a County supported mass evacuation.
- Provides a concept of operations for County-level mass evacuation support.
- Identifies guidelines to improve coordination among federal, state, tribal and local authorities when County evacuation support is required.

2 Situation and Planning Assumptions

2.1 Disaster Conditions and Hazards

Emergencies or major disasters may require the evacuation of people, household pets, service animals and livestock from the hazard area to an area of lower risk. These include catastrophic earthquakes; acts of terrorism, military attacks, and bombings; floods; fire; tsunamis; tornados; other civil disasters (e.g., chemical spills and industrial accidents); or major transportation accidents, including train or airplane crashes. Tillamook County is subject to experience several named emergencies or disasters.

2.2 Types of Evacuations

- *Spontaneous Evacuation*. Residents or citizens in the threatened areas observe an emergency event or receive unofficial word of an actual or perceived threat and, without receiving instructions to do so, elect to evacuate the area. Their movement, mode, and direction of travel is unorganized and unsupervised.

- *Voluntary Evacuation*. This is a warning to persons within a designated area that a threat to life and property exists or is likely to exist in the immediate future. Individuals issued such a warning order are not required to evacuate; however, it would be to their advantage to do so.

- *Mandatory or Directed Evacuation*. This is a warning to persons within the designated area that an imminent threat to life and property exists and individuals ***must*** evacuate in accordance with the instructions of local officials.

- *Notice versus No-Notice Evacuation.* These evacuations are also in the context of either a notice evacuation where sufficient planning time exists to warn citizens and to effectively implement a plan, or a no-notice evacuation where circumstances require immediate implementation of contingency plans.

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

2.3 Assumptions

- Evacuation may be complicated by jurisdictional boundaries, by physical barriers, and by transportation or road capabilities.

- Experience has shown that during most emergencies for which there is advanced warning a large percent of residents in threatened areas evacuate their homes before ordered to do so by public officials. Moreover, most of these evacuees seek temporary housing with relatives or friends rather than using designated public emergency housing facilities.

- Many residents may not evacuate because they want to take care of their household pets and refuse to evacuate without them.

- Evacuating special needs populations may require additional resources and coordination. People with special needs are defined as people who are elderly, people with disabilities and other medical conditions, people with limited English proficiency, people with hearing and sight impairments, people who are in institutions, and people without access to private vehicles.

    - For people with special needs other than disabilities that may need additional assistance in an evacuation. This includes people in schools, day care centers, prisons and detention centers, and drug treatment centers. It also includes people with limited English proficiency and people who are transient such as tourists, seasonal workers, and the homeless.

    - Nursing homes, hospitals, and other institutions caring for disabled persons generally have evacuation plans that account for the unique needs of persons in those institutions.

3 Roles and Responsibilities

3.1 Primary Agency

The primary agency for SA A is the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management and is responsible for the following overarching coordination activities:

- Coordinates the emergency relocation and evacuation of county populations.

- Coordinate evacuation activities between jurisdictions, the county EOC will be activated and staffed according to the situation at hand.

3.2 Supporting Agencies

Supporting agencies contribute to the overall accomplishment of the mission of the SA. Not every support agency will have input to, or responsibility for, the accomplishment of every mission assigned to the SA. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Tillamook County Board of Commissioners
- Tillamook County Sheriff's Office
- Tillamook County Public Works Department
- Tillamook County Health Department
- Tillamook County Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES), Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES)
- Oregon State Police (OSP)
- Manzanita Police Department
- Rockaway Police Department

- Tillamook Police Department
- Tillamook County Transportation District
- Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)
- Tillamook County Regional Medical Center

3.3 Essential Tasks Supporting Evacuation

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 Public Works, Emergency Management, transportation departments, and other staff to accomplish the following essential tasks during evacuation:

■ Identifying emergency traffic routes and setting up county traffic checkpoints (a status report should be provided to the County Office of Emergency Management when the majority of the evacuees has passed county checkpoints).

■ Determining optimal traffic flow and movement priority from residence 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.

■ Proposing locations of road blocks and patrols for evacuation movement.

■ Providing patrols and safety measures in the evacuated area and for reassignment of personnel during evacuation period.

4 Concept of Operations

4.1 General

In the state of Oregon, the primary responsibility for ordering a coordinating an evacuation rests with local government. However, in the event of a large-scale regional evacuation, the State ECC can provide coordination. The basic approach to evacuation is the same regardless of the type of threat. Small local evacuations are usually coordinated between the jurisdictions involved. Jurisdictions should consider notifying their local American Red Cross representative when considering evacuations of any scale.

In Tillamook County, it is necessary to determine the area at risk, identify the population and any persons requiring special needs, designate roads and routes leading to the appropriate low risk areas, provide bus or other means of transportation for those who need it, open and staff shelters

and buildings to house and feed the evacuated population, and provide clear and understandable instructions and information to the public prior to and during evacuation efforts.

- The name, location and capability of each available shelter should be catalogued and provided to local responders, the media and evacuees.

- The designated roads and routes should also be noted and provided to local responders, the media and evacuees.

- Use of local telephone systems such as 2-1-1 and 5-1-1 should be considered to ensure current information.

    - **2-1-1 Call Centers:** 2-1-1 call centers receive calls during a disaster requesting assistance and/or information from the public. They maintain current information on shelters, food, clothing, rumor control, and assistance locations.

    - **5-1-1 Traffic & Weather:** Real time traffic and weather information can be obtained by calling 5-1-1 from most phones.

- The name, location and capability of each available shelter should be catalogued and provided to local responders, the media and evacuees.

- Additional planning may be required for the special needs population who may need accessible transportation, medical equipment and medicine, and other accommodations that will allow for a smooth evacuation process.

- Accommodations for household pets, service animals and livestock should be anticipated and planned for at the local level.

4.2 Organization

- When the state assumes the role of directing large-scale regional evacuations, close coordination and good communication with the emergency management organization of the involved counties is essential.

- City and county governments continue to be responsible for crowd and traffic control within their respective jurisdictions.

- When the State ECC is activated, Oregon Military Department (OMD) has the lead role in coordinating large-scale regional evacuation operations. OMD closely coordinates its activities with ODOT. Additionally, the OMD, the OPRD, and other state agencies may be involved.

- If the need for an evacuation is limited to Tillamook county, the Tillamook County Office of Emergency Management agency provides coordination of the evacuation operations. State agencies may assist the local government with evacuation operations.

4.3 Evacuation Guidelines

- Situation that could necessitate state coordination of an evacuation include:
    - An escalating emergency, requiring the movement of persons from one county to another. Sometimes, however, an evacuation of this nature will not be beyond the capabilities of the counties involved.
    - An emergency of regional scope.
- The risk involved in evacuating a large area should not be overlooked. It should be determined whether it would be safer for the public to "shelter-in-place."
- Upon determining the need for state assisted coordination of the evacuation, the State ECC will be fully activated.
- City, county, tribal and state road maintenance agencies assist with establishing and maintaining road blocks, detours, and contraflow measures, via highway signing, barricades, and use of personnel. Evacuations will be determined according to ORS 810.010 and the ODOT emergency plan.
- Local emergency management officials continue to assist with transportation and other arrangements for persons with special needs, household pets, service animals and livestock.
- Jurisdictions along evacuation routes, and jurisdictions receiving displaced persons, shall be informed of estimated arrival times. Providing pre-positioned services including food, water, restrooms, fuel and shelter opportunities along evacuation routes should be considered.
- Provisions must be made for assigning and, if necessary, transporting American Red Cross volunteers and health professionals to the temporary housing and feeding facilities.
- Essential resources and equipment (e.g.: health and medical equipment and supplies) shall be moved to temporary housing facilities as well.
- A curfew may be considered, if necessary. At a minimum, to the extent possible, security is provided for evacuated areas in each affected county, under the direction of the appropriate local law enforcement agency.

- Providing emergency public information on the status of traffic, shelters, food and other services to displaced persons on a consistent basis during the evacuation effort is recommended.

- After the emergency event has ended:

    - The public shall be advised by local authorities of the cessation of the Evacuation Order and the lifting of the security perimeter.

    - Arrangements shall be made for the early return of persons needed to staff essential services, and to open vital businesses.

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

6 Appendices

- Appendix A – Resources

Appendix A – SA A Resources

State

- Oregon Emergency Operating Plan
  - SA A – Evacuation

Federal

- National Response Framework

IA 1

Severe Weather/Landslides

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Severe Weather/Landslide Incident Checklist		
Phase of Activity	**Action Items**	**Supplemental Information**
PRE-INCIDENT PHASE	☐ Continue to maintain and revise, as needed, applicable response plans pertaining to severe weather and landslides, including the County EOP and supporting procedures/plans.	
	☐ Monitor weather and flood reports.	
	☐ Pre-designate evacuation routes and alternate routes for areas vulnerable to landslides or other hazards relating to severe weather.	
	☐ Conduct pre-incident planning for sheltering and evacuation related to severe weather and landslides. This information supplements ESF-1 and ESF-6.	
	- Prepare map(s) and scripts for use by local television station(s) during emergency broadcasts. Include release instructions.	
	- Prepare radio messages for use by local radio stations during emergency broadcasts. Include release instructions.	
	☐ Have personnel participate in necessary training and exercises, as determined by Tillamook County Emergency Services in coordination with ESF-1 and ESF-6 Leads/Coordinators.	*County NIMS Implementation Plan*
	☐ Participate in Tillamook County severe weather and landslide preparedness activities, seeking understanding of interactions with participating agencies in a severe weather scenario.	
	☐ Ensure emergency contact lists are updated and establish a pre-event duty roster allowing for 24/7 operational support for the Tillamook County EOC.	
	☐ Ensure landslide and flood response equipment and personnel inventories are current for Tillamook County. Test and maintain response and communications equipment. Keep a stock of necessary response supplies.	
	☐ Inform Tillamook County Emergency Services of any major developments that could adversely affect response operations (i.e., personnel shortages, loss of firefighting equipment, etc.).	
	☐ Work with the county planning department for establishment of appropriate infrastructure protection measures in landslide/flood-prone areas.	
	☐ Provide public safety information and educational programs regarding emergency preparedness and response.	

Phase of Activity	Action Items	Supplemental Information
RESPONSE PHASE	☐ Activate the Tillamook EOP when severe weather, and/or landslides incidents pose threats to the county.	
	☐ Activate the appropriate EOCs and establish Incident Command. For larger events that cross multiple jurisdictions, establish a Unified Command. County and/or City EOCs may be staffed. Staffing levels vary with the complexity and needs of the response. At a minimum, the Incident Commander, all Section Chiefs, the Resource Coordinator, and management support positions will most likely be needed.	*ESF-5 Annex*
	☐ Estimate emergency staffing levels and request personnel support.	
	☐ Ensure that action is taken to protect personnel and emergency equipment from possible damage by severe weather, landslides, or floodwaters.	
	☐ Develop work assignments for ICS positions (*recurring)*.	*ICS Form 203: Organization Assignment List*
	☐ Notify supporting agencies through ESF-1, ESF-5, and ESF-6 Leads/Coordinators as well as the Board of Commissioners.	
	- Identify local, regional, tribal, state, and federal agencies/entities that may be able to mobilize resources to support local response efforts and EOC staffing.	
	☐ 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.	*ICS Form 209: Incident Status Summary*
	- Notify command staff, support agencies, adjacent jurisdictions, ESF leads/coordinators, and liaisons of any situational changes.	
	☐ Develop and initiate shift rotation plans, including briefing of replacements during shift changes.	
	- Dedicate time during each shift to preparing for shift change briefings.	*ICS Form 201: Incident Briefing*
	☐ Confirm or establish communications links among local and county EOCs, other agency operations centers (AOC), and the state ECC. Confirm operable phone numbers and verify functionality of alternate communications resources.	*ESF-2 Annex*
	☐ 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.	*Established emergency contact lists maintained at the EOC*

Phase of Activity	Action Items	Supplemental Information
RESPONSE PHASE	☐ 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	*Local, agency, and facility-specific SOPs*
	☐ Implement local plans and procedures for severe weather, landslide, and/or flood operations. Ensure copies of all documents are available to response personnel. Implement agency-specific protocols and standard operating procedures (SOPs).	
	☐ Obtain current and forecasted weather to project potential damage and determine the affected area (*recurring)*.	
	☐ 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)	*ESF-1, ESF-5, ESF-6, and ESF-14 Annexes*
	☐ Determine the need for additional resources and request as necessary through appropriate channels (*recurring)*.	*ESF-7 Annex*
	☐ Submit a request for an emergency/disaster declaration, as applicable.	*Section 1 of the Tillamook EOP*
	☐ Activate mutual aid agreements. Activation includes placing backup teams on standby and alerting resource suppliers with potential needs as well as current needs.	
	☐ 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* *ESF-7 Annex*
	☐ Develop plans and procedures for registering mutual aid and other first responders as they arrive on the scene and receive deployment orders.	
	☐ Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) and designate a lead PIO for the county.	*ESF-14 Annex*
	☐ Formulate emergency public information messages and media responses utilizing “one message, many voices” concepts (*recurring)*.	
	– Public information will be reviewed by the Incident Commander or designee. Information will be approved for release by the Incident Commander and Lead Public Information Officer before dissemination to the public.	*ESF-14 Annex*

Phase of Activity	Action Items	Supplemental Information
	☐ Record all EOC and individual personnel activities (*recurring)*. All assignments, person(s) responsible, and actions taken should be documented in logbooks.	
	☐ Record all incoming and outgoing messages (*recurring*). All messages and the person sending or receiving them should be documented as part of the EOC log.	
	☐ Develop situation reports (*recurring*). At regular intervals, the EOC Manager and staff will assemble a situation report.	
	☐ Develop and update the Incident Action Plan (IAP) (*recurring*). This document is developed by the Planning Section and approved by the Incident Commander (IC). The IAP should be discussed at regular intervals and modified as the situation changes.	*ICS Form 202: Incident Objectives*
	☐ Implement objectives and tasks outlined in the IAP (*recurring*).	
	☐ Coordinate with private sector partners as needed.	
	☐ Ensure all reports of injuries, deaths, and major equipment damage accrued during response activities are communicated to the Incident Commander and/or the Safety Officer.	
RECOVERY/DEMOBILIZATION PHASE	☐ Ensure an orderly demobilization of emergency operations in accordance with current demobilization plans.	
	☐ Once the threat to public safety is eliminated, conduct cleanup and recovery operations.	
	☐ Activate, if necessary, the appropriate recovery strategies, continuity of operations plans, and/or continuity of government plans.	*ESF-18 Annex*
	☐ Release mutual aid resources as soon as possible.	
	☐ Conduct a post-event debriefing to identify success stories, opportunities for improvement, and development of the After Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP).	
	☐ Deactivate/demobilize the EOCs, AOCs, and command posts.	
	☐ Correct response deficiencies reflected in the Improvement Plan	
	☐ Revise any applicable emergency response plans based on the success stories and/or lessons learned during the response.	

IA 2 Flood (Including Dam Failure)

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Flood Incident Checklist		
Phase of Activity	**Action Items**	**Supplemental Information**
PRE-INCIDENT PHASE	☐ Arrange for personnel to participate in necessary training and develop exercises relative to flood events.	*County NIMS Implementation and Training Plan*
	☐ Coordinate Tillamook County preparedness activities, seeking understanding of interactions with participating agencies in flooding scenarios.	
	☐ Ensure emergency contact lists are updated and establish a pre-event duty roster allowing for 24/7 operational support to the county EOC.	
	☐ Contact supporting emergency response agencies to review and determine if major developments have arisen that could adversely affect response operations (i.e., personnel shortages, loss of equipment, etc.).	*Local, regional, and state-specific plans*
	☐ Annually review and update Emergency Operations Plan and SOPs, as needed.	*County EOP, ESF Annexes, and agency-specific SOPs*
	☐ Review and revise extent of flood prone areas.	*County Hazard Mitigation Plan*
	☐ Familiarize staff with requirements for requesting State and Federal Disaster Assistance.	*Stafford Act, FEMA guidance, and Oregon Emergency Management Plan (EMP)*
	☐ Ensure supplies, such as communications devices and sandbags, are prepared and ready for use. This includes primary and alternate communications and warning systems.	*ESF 2, 3, and 18 Annexes to the Tillamook EOP*
	☐ Identify and review local contractor lists to see who may provide support specific to flood response.	
	☐ Review, revise, and where necessary, establish mutual aid agreements with other County agencies and private contractors relative to multiple agency response to floods.	
RESPONSE PHASE	☐ EOC Manager/Emergency Manager will provide overall guidance for the deployment of resources.	
	☐ Activate mutual aid agreements.	
	☐ Activate the Tillamook County EOC and implement appropriate staffing plans. Contact appropriate private partners or dam owners/operators to assign liaisons to the EOC for coordination of specific response activities.	*Section 5 of the Tillamook EOP, agency and company-specific plans*
	☐ Estimate emergency staffing levels and request personnel support, including specialized staff such as engineers, building inspectors, heavy equipment operators, and/or environmental remediation contractors.	
	☐ Develop and initiate shift rotation plans, including briefing of replacements during shift changes.	*SOPs and command structure for county EOC*

Phase of Activity	Action Items	Supplemental Information
	☐ Submit request for disaster/emergency declaration, as applicable.	*Section 1.4 of the Tillamook EOP*
	☐ Coordinate the evacuation of the affected area, if necessary. Assign appropriate ESF liaisons to the county EOC, as situation requires. The following ESFs may provide lead roles during various phases of evacuation: – ESF 1-Transportation – ESF 2- Emergency Telecommunications and Warning – ESF 13 – Public Safety and Security – ESF 15 – Emergency Public Information	*ESF 1, 2, 16, and 14 Annexes of the Tillamook EOP*
	☐ Support Search and Rescue operations by coordinating resource requests outside of the jurisdiction.	*ESF 9 Annex of the Tillamook EOP*
	☐ Request American Red Cross to activate sheltering plans and open/staff shelters, if needed.	*American Red Cross Shelter Plans*
	☐ Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC). – Formulate emergency public information messages and media responses using "one voice, one message" concepts.	*ESF 14 Annex of the Tillamook EOP*
	☐ Record all EOC activities, completion of personnel tasks, incoming and outgoing messages. – These should be documented in EOC logbooks.	*Existing ICS and EOC forms*
	☐ Begin damage assessments in coordination with the Public Works departments and county/local government.	*ESF 3 and 18 Annexes of the Tillamook EOP*
	☐ Assist with the coordination of Public Works activities, such as debris removal from: – Storm Drains – Bridge viaducts – Main arterial routes – Public right-of-ways – Dams (via established liaisons at the county EOC) – Other structures, as needed	*ESF 3 Annex of the EOP*
	☐ 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 Tillamook County Sheriff's Office and local police departments to provide law enforcement to affected areas (curfew enforcement, road closures, security, etc.).	*ESF 13 Annex of the Tillamook EOP*
	☐ Collect and chronologically file records and bills generated during the incident in order to ensure timely submittal of documents for reimbursement.	

Phase of Activity	Action Items	Supplemental Information
RECOVERY PHASE	☐ Monitor secondary hazards associated with floods (landslides, contamination, damage to bridges/roads, impacts to utility lines/facilities) and maintain on-call personnel to support potential response to these types of hazards.	
	☐ Deactivate/demobilize the Tillamook County EOC. Deactivate mutual aid resources as soon as possible.	*ESF 5 Annex of the Tillamook EOP*
	☐ Activate and implement applicable mitigation plans, community recovery procedures, and continuity of operations/government plans until normal daily operations can be completely restored.	*ESF 18 Annex of the Tillamook EOP and agency-specific recovery plans*
	☐ Implement revisions to the Tillamook County Emergency Operations Plan and supporting documents based on lessons learned and best practices adopted during response.	
	☐ Offer recommendations to county government and Public Works departments for changes in planning, zoning, and building code ordinances.	

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IA3 Wildfire

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Wildfire Incident Checklist		
Phase of Activity	**Action Items**	**Supplemental Information**
PRE-INCIDENT PHASE	☐ Have personnel participate in training and exercises, as determined by Tillamook County Emergency Services and/or the Tillamook County Health Department.	
	☐ Arrange for personnel to participate in necessary training and exercise, as determined by Tillamook County Emergency Services and ESF-4 Lead.	
	☐ Participate in Tillamook County preparedness activities, seeking understanding of interactions with participating agencies in a wildfire scenario.	
	☐ Ensure emergency contact lists are current and establish a pre-event duty roster allowing for 24/7 operational support to Tillamook County EOC.	
	☐ Inform Tillamook County Emergency Services of any major developments that could adversely affect response operations (i.e., personnel shortages, loss of firefighting equipment, etc.).	
RESPONSE PHASE	☐ Assess the situation, determine what local response has been initiated, and if mutual aid is needed. Use the Oregon State Fire Marshal (OSFM) Structural Protection Checklist to determine which structures need defending against wildfire and the priority.	*OSFM Structural Protection Checklist (see attached)*
	☐ Activate the county EOC and establish Incident Command or Unified Command, as appropriate. Staffing levels vary with the complexity and needs of the response. At a minimum, Incident Commander, all Section Chiefs, Resource Coordinator and management support positions.	*Section 5 of the Tillamook EOP, agency and company-specific plans*
	☐ Estimate emergency staffing levels and request personnel support.	
	☐ Develop work assignments for ICS positions (*recurring)*.	*ICS Form 203: Organization Assignment List*
	☐ Notify ESF-4 supporting agencies	*ESF-4 Annex*
	- Identify local, regional, and/or State agencies that may be able to mobilize resources and staff to the County EOC for support	
	☐ Determine scope and extent of wildfire (*recurring*). Verify reports and obtain estimates of the area that may be affected. Use the OSFM Structural Protection Checklist to determine which structures need defending against wildfire and the priority.	*ICS Form 209: Incident Status Summary* *OSFM Structural Protection Checklist*

Phase of Activity	Action Items	Supplemental Information
RESPONSE PHASE	- Notify command staff, support agencies, adjacent jurisdictions, ESF coordinators, and/or liaisons of any situational changes	
	☐ Develop and initiate shift rotation plans, including briefing of replacements during shift changes.	
	- Dedicate time during each shift to prepare for shift change briefings.	*ICS Form 201: Incident Briefing*
	☐ Confirm or establish communications links among County EOC, State ECC, and other agency operations centers (AOC), as applicable. Confirm operable phone numbers and verify functionality of alternative communication equipment/channels.	*ESF-2 Annex*
	☐ Ensure 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.	*Section 4.2 of the Tillamook EOP; Established emergency contact lists at the county EOC*
	☐ Tillamook Fire Defense Board Chief assumes duties as Fire Services Coordinator. In the event of multiple fire agencies responding to the incident, the Fire Services Coordinator will be integrated into the Operations Section of the County EOC.	*ESF-4 Annex*
	☐ Manage and coordinate interagency functions. Providing multi-agency coordination is the primary goal. Assimilate into a Unified Command structure if scope of response increases.	
	- If forest or wild land is impacted, Oregon Department of Forestry will respond and a unified command system will be established.	
	- If Federal lands are impacted, a Unified Command will be established integrating the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and/or Bureau of Land Management (BLM).	
	☐ Implement local plans and procedures for wildfire operations. Ensure copies of the following documents are available to response personnel. Implement agency-specific protocols and standard operating procedures (SOPs). ☐ *Oregon State Fire Service Mobilization Plan (2016)*	
	☐ Obtain current and forecasted weather to project potential spread of the wildfire (*recurring*).	
	☐ Determine the need to conduct evacuations and sheltering activities (*recurring)*.	*ESF-1, ESF-5, ESF-6, and ESF-14 Annexes*

Phase of Activity	Action Items	Supplemental Information
RESPONSE PHASE	☐ Determine the need for additional resources and request as necessary through appropriate channels (*recurring*).	*ESF-7 Annex*
	☐ Submit request for a local or county-wide disaster/emergency declaration, as applicable.	*Section 1.4 of the Tillamook EOP*
	☐ Activate mutual aid agreement. Activation includes placing backup teams on standby, and alerting resource suppliers with potential needs as well as current needs.	
	☐ 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;* *ESF-7 Annex*
	☐ Develop plans and procedures for registration of task fire forces/strike teams as they arrive on scene and receive deployment orders.	
	☐ Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC)	*ESF-14 Annex*
	☐ Formulate emergency public information messages and media responses utilizing "one message, many voices" concepts (*recurring*).	
	- Public information focusing on fire prevention, control, and suppression will be reviewed by the Tillamook County Fire Defense Board Chief or designee. Information will be approved for release by the Incident Commander (IC) and Lead Public Information Officer (PIO) prior to dissemination to the public.	*ESF-14 Annex*
	☐ Record all EOC and individual personnel activities (*recurring*). All assignments, person(s) responsible, and actions taken should be documented in logbooks.	
	☐ Record all incoming and outgoing messages (*recurring*). All messages, and the person making/receiving them, should be documented as part of the EOC log.	
	☐ Produce situation reports (*recurring*). At regular periodic intervals, the EOC Manager and staff will assemble a Situation Report.	
	☐ Develop an Incident Action Plan (IAP) (*recurring*). This document is developed by the Planning Section and approved by the Incident Commander (IC). The IAP should be discussed at regular periodic intervals and modified as the situation changes.	*ICS Form 202: Incident Objectives*

Phase of Activity	Action Items	Supplemental Information
	☐ Implement objectives and tasks outlined in the IAP (*recurring*).	
	☐ Coordinate with private sector partners as needed.	
RECOVERY/ DEMOBILIZATION PHASE	☐ Ensure all reports of injuries, deaths, and major equipment damage due to wildfire response are communicated to the Incident Commander and/or Safety Officer.	
	☐ Ensure an orderly demobilization of emergency operations in accordance with current demobilization plans.	
	☐ Release mutual aid resources as soon as possible.	
	☐ Activate and implement applicable mitigation plans, community recovery procedures, and continuity of operations/government plans until normal daily operations can be completely restored.	
	☐ Conduct post-event debriefing to identify success stories, opportunities for improvement, and development of the After Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP).	
	☐ Deactivate/demobilize the County EOC.	*ESF 5 Annex*
	☐ Implement revisions to the Tillamook County Emergency Operations Plan and supporting documents based on lessons learned and best practices adopted during response.	
	☐ Correct response deficiencies reflected in the Improvement Plan.	

IA4 Hazardous Materials (Accidental Release)

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Hazardous Materials Incident Checklist		
Phase of Activity	**Action Items**	**Supplemental Information**
PRE-INCIDENT PHASE	☐ Have personnel participate in necessary training and exercises, as determined by Tillamook County Emergency Services and the ESF-10 Lead (including the regional HAZMAT Teams that support the County).	
	☐ Participate in Tillamook County preparedness activities, seeking understanding of interactions with participating agencies in HAZMAT scenario.	
	☐ Ensure emergency contacts lists are updated and establish a pre-event duty roster allowing for 24/7 operational support for the Tillamook County EOC.	
	☐ Inform Tillamook County Emergency Services of any major developments that could adversely affect response operations (i.e., personnel shortages, loss of equipment, etc.).	
RESPONSE PHASE	☐ In most incidents, the local fire district will initially respond, assume initial Incident Commander responsibilities, and request activation/deployment of the regional HAZMAT Team.	*ESF 10 Annex of the Tillamook EOP*
	☐ Determine the type, scope, and extent of the HAZMAT incident (*recurring)*. Verify reports and obtain estimates of the area that may be affected.	*ICS Form 209: Incident Status Summary*
	- Notify 9-1-1-dispatch, support agencies, adjacent jurisdictions, ESF coordinators, and liaisons of the situation.	
	- Assess the type, severity, and size of the incident. If possible, characterize the hazardous material(s) of concern and determine appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE) requirements.	
	- Ensure that a health and safety plan is developed by the designated Safety Officer, including monitoring first responders in accordance with all applicable guidance.	
	☐ Provide support for implementation of applicable Geographic Response Plans (GRPs) established by the OR DEQ to guide activities throughout the duration of the incident.	*Northwest Area Contingency Plan (NWACP)*
	☐ Ensure that proper containment methods have been implemented by the first responders until HAZMAT response teams arrive.	
	☐ Establish access control to the incident site through local law enforcement agencies.	
	☐ If the situation warrants it, request activation of the Tillamook County EOC via the Incident Commander through the county Emergency Manager.	*Section 5 of the Tillamook EOP*

Phase of Activity	Action Items	Supplemental Information
RESPONSE PHASE	☐ Activate the Tillamook County EOC, coordinate response activities among agency operations centers (AOCs) and Incident Command Posts (ICPs), and establish Incident Command or Unified Command as appropriate. Staffing levels vary with the complexity and needs of the response. At a minimum, the Incident Commander, all Section Chiefs, the Resource Coordinator, and management support positions may be necessary.	*Section 5 of the Tillamook EOP* *ESF 5 Annex of the Tillamook EOP.*
	☐ If applicable, establish immediate gross decontamination capability for victims.	
	☐ Estimate emergency staffing levels and request personnel support.	
	☐ Develop work assignments for ICS positions (*recurring)*.	
	☐ Notify ESF-10 supporting agencies.	*ESF 10 Annex of the Tillamook EOP*
	- Identify local, regional, and/or state agencies that may be able to mobilize resources to the county EOC for support.	
	☐ Contact the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) at 1-800-452-0311 for technical assistance and support in requesting the regional HAZMAT Team.	*OERS is available 24 hours a day.*
	☐ Assign liaisons to the county EOC representing government agencies, private entities (i.e., railroad companies, chemical manufacturers, etc.), and other stakeholders to the Tillamook County EOC.	
	☐ Develop and initiate shift rotation plans, including briefing of replacements during shift changes.	
	- Dedicate time during each shift to prepare for shift change briefings.	*ICS Form 201: Incident Briefing.*
	☐ Confirm or establish communications links among primary and support agencies, the Tillamook County EOC, and the state ECC. Confirm operable phone numbers and backup communication links.	*ESF 2 Annex to the Tillamook EOP*
	☐ 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.	*Section 4.2 of the Tillamook County EOP* *Established emergency contact lists maintained at the Tillamook County EOC*
	- For incidents affecting navigable waterways, ensure that the U.S. Coast Guard has been notified.	

Phase of Activity	Action Items	Supplemental Information
	- For incidents occurring on State highways, ensure that the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) has been notified.	
	- 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.	
	- If agricultural areas and livestock are potentially exposed or impacted, notify local extension services (OSU), Oregon Department of Agriculture, and the State Veterinarian.	*ESF 17 Annex of the Tillamook EOP*
	☐ A lead Public Information Officer (PIO) will be designated by the Incident Commander. The PIO will issue information individually or through the Joint Information Center (JIC), if established, in coordination with appropriate local, regional, and state agencies.	*ESF 14 Annex of the Tillamook EOP*
	☐ Manage and coordinate interagency functions. Providing multi-agency coordination is the primary goal. Assimilate into a Unified Command structure as dictated by incident.	
	☐ Implement local plans and procedures for HAZMAT operations. Implement agency-specific protocols and standard operating procedures (SOPs). Ensure copies of all documents are available to response personnel.	*ESF-10 of the Tillamook County EOP*
	- For responses requiring assistance from the Oregon DEQ Regional Response Team, refer to the GRP applicable to the incident site and support procedures according to the Northwest Area Contingency Plan.	*Northwest Area Contingency Plan (02/05)*
	☐ Obtain current and forecasted weather to project potential spread of the plume (*recurring)*.	*ESF 2 Annex of the Tillamook EOP*
	☐ Based upon the incident 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.	
	☐ Determine the need for implementing evacuation and sheltering activities (*recurring)*. Evacuation assistance should be coordinated among ESF-1 (Transportation), ESF-5 (Emergency Management), and ESF-6 (Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services).	*ESF 1, ESF 5, ESF 6, and ESF 14 Annexes of the Tillamook EOP*
	☐ Establish a victim decontamination and treatment area(s).	
	☐ Determine the need for additional resources and request as necessary through appropriate channels (*recurring)*.	*ESF 7 Annex of Tillamook EOP*
	☐ Submit a request for emergency/disaster declaration, as applicable.	*Section 1.4 of the Tillamook EOP*

Phase of Activity	Action Items	Supplemental Information
	☐ Activate mutual aid agreements. Activation includes placing backup teams on standby and alerting resource suppliers about potential needs as well as current needs.	
	☐ 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* *ESF 7 Annex of the county EOP*
	☐ Develop plans and procedures for registering regional HAZMAT teams as they arrive on the scene and receive deployment orders.	
	☐ Establish the Joint Information Center (JIC), as needed.	*ESF 14 Annex of the Tillamook EOP*
	☐ Formulate emergency public information messages and media responses using "one message, many voices" concepts *(recurring)*.	*ESF 14 Annex of the Tillamook EOP*
	- Public information will be reviewed and approved for release by the Incident Commander and the lead Public Information Officer (PIO) before dissemination to the public and/or media partners.	
	☐ Record all EOC and individual personnel activities (*recurring)*. All assignments, person(s) responsible, and significant actions taken should be documented in logbooks.	*EOC Planning Section job action guide*
	☐ Record all incoming and outgoing messages (*recurring*). All messages, and the person sending or receiving them, should be documented as part of the EOC log.	
	☐ Develop and deliver situation reports (*recurring*). At regular intervals the IC/EOC Manager and staff will assemble a Situation Report.	
	☐ Develop an Incident Action Plan (IAP) (*recurring*). 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	*ICS Form 202: Incident Objectives*
	☐ Implement objectives and tasks outlined in the IAP (*recurring*).	
	☐ Coordinate with private sector partners as needed.	
	☐ Ensure all reports of injuries, deaths, and major equipment damage due to HAZMAT incidents are communicated to the Incident Commander and/or Safety Officer.	

Phase of Activity	Action Items	Supplemental Information
	☐ As applicable, clean-up activities will most likely be conducted by private contractors and coordinated among the Tillamook County EOC, the responsible party (if known), and the Oregon DEQ.	
RECOVERY/ DEMOBILIZATION PHASE	☐ Ensure an orderly demobilization of emergency operations in accordance with current demobilization plans.	*ESF-18 Annex of the Tillamook EOP*
	☐ Consider long-term environmental decontamination and remediation needs and coordinate tasks with the appropriate state agencies and/or private sector partners.	
	☐ Release mutual aid resources as soon as possible.	
	☐ Conduct a post-event debriefing to identify success stories, opportunities for improvement, and development of the After Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP).	
	☐ Deactivate/demobilize the Tillamook County EOC.	
	☐ Correct response deficiencies reflected in the IP.	

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IA 5 Earthquake/Tsunami

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NOTE: This annex also includes landslides as a secondary hazard.

Earthquake/Tsunami Incident Checklist		
Phase of Activity	**Action Items**	**Supplemental Information**
PRE-INCIDENT PHASE	☐ Continue to maintain and revise, as needed, applicable response plans pertaining to earthquakes and tsunamis including the Tillamook County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and supporting procedures and plans.	
	☐ Pre-designate evacuation routes and alternate routes for areas vulnerable to tsunamis or landslides.	
	☐ Conduct pre-incident planning for sheltering and evacuation related to earthquakes and tsunamis. This information will supplement ESF-1 and ESF-6.	
	- Prepare map(s) and script to be used on local television station(s) for emergency broadcast. Include release instructions.	
	- Prepare radio messaging to be used by local radio stations for emergency broadcast.	
	☐ Have personnel participate in necessary training and exercises, as determined by Tillamook County Emergency Management in coordination with ESF-1 and ESF-6 Leads.	
	☐ Participate in earthquake and tsunami preparedness activities, seeking understanding of interactions with participating agencies in an earthquake scenario.	
	☐ Ensure emergency contact lists are updated and establish a pre-event duty roster allowing for 24/7 operational support for the Tillamook County EOCs.	
	☐ Ensure earthquake/tsunami response equipment and personnel inventories for are updated. Test and maintain response and communications equipment. Keep a stock of necessary response supplies.	
	☐ Inform Tillamook County Emergency Management of any major developments that could adversely affect response operations (i.e., personnel shortages, loss of firefighting equipment, etc.).	
	☐ Work with tribal and county planning departments for establishment of appropriate infrastructure protection measures in landslide/tsunami-prone areas.	
	- Implement seismic inspection procedures on a regular basis and incorporate improvements to structures while also updating appropriate	
	☐ Provide public safety information and educational programs regarding emergency preparedness and response.	

Phase of Activity	Action Items	Supplemental Information
RESPONSE PHASE	☐ Activate the Tillamook County EOP when earthquake and/or tsunami incidents pose threats to tribal lands or assets.	
	☐ Activate the appropriate EOCs and establish Incident Command. For larger events that cross multiple jurisdictions, establish a Unified Command. Tribal and/or the county EOC may be staffed. Staffing levels vary with the complexity and needs of the response. At a minimum, the Incident Commander, all Section Chiefs, the Resource Coordinator, and management support positions will most likely be needed.	*ESF 5 Annex of the Tillamook EOP*
	☐ Designate a tribal liaison to represent the interests and assets of Tillamook County during incidents affecting tribal lands. The tribal liaison will support response efforts coordinated through the Tillamook County EOC.	
	☐ Estimate emergency staffing levels and request personnel support.	
	☐ Ensure that action is taken to protect personnel and emergency equipment from possible damage by earthquake or tsunami, also being cognizant of aftershocks.	
	☐ Develop work assignments for ICS positions (*recurring)*.	*ICS Form 203: Organization Assignment List*
	☐ Notify supporting agencies through ESF-1, ESF-5, and ESF-6 Leads/Coordinators.	*ESF 4 Annex of the Tillamook EOP*
	- Identify local, regional, state, and federal agencies/entities that may be able to mobilize resources to support local response efforts and EOC staffing.	
	☐ 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 on tribal lands/assets.	*ICS Form 209: Incident Status Summary.*
	- Notify command staff, support agencies, adjacent jurisdictions, ESF leads/coordinators, and liaisons of any situational changes.	
	☐ Develop and initiate shift rotation plans, including briefing of replacements during shift changes.	
	- Dedicate time during each shift to preparing for shift change briefings.	*ICS Form 201: Incident Briefing*

Phase of Activity	Action Items	Supplemental Information
RESPONSE PHASE	☐ Confirm or establish communications links among local and county EOCs, other agency operations centers (AOC), and the state ECC. Confirm operable phone numbers and verify functionality of alternate communications resources.	*ESF 2 Annex of the Tillamook EOP*
	☐ Ensure 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.	*Section 4 of the Tillamook EOP* *Established emergency contact lists maintained at EOC*
	☐ 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.	
	☐ Implement local plans and procedures for earthquake and/or tsunami operations. Ensure copies of all documents are available to response personnel. Implement agency-specific protocols and standard operating procedures (SOPs).	*Local, agency, and facility-specific SOPs*
	☐ Conduct and obtain current damage reports and determine the affected area (*recurring)*.	
	☐ Determine the need to conduct evacuations and sheltering activities (*recurring)*.	*ESF 1, ESF 5, ESF 6, and ESF 14 Annexes of the Tillamook EOP*
	☐ Determine the need for additional resources and request as necessary through appropriate channels (*recurring)*.	*ESF 7 Annex of the Tillamook EOP*
	☐ Submit a request for emergency/disaster declaration, as applicable.	*Section 1 of the Tillamook EOP*
	☐ Activate mutual aid agreements. Activation includes placing backup teams on standby and alerting resource suppliers about potential needs as well as current needs.	
	☐ 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* *ESF 7 Annex of the Tillamook EOP*
	☐ Develop plans and procedures for registering mutual aid and other first responders as they arrive on the scene and receive deployment orders.	
	☐ Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC) and designate a lead PIO for the Tribe.	*ESF 14 Annex of the Tillamook EOP*
	☐ Formulate emergency public information messages and media responses utilizing “one message, many voices” concepts (*recurring)*.	

Phase of Activity	Action Items	Supplemental Information
RESPONSE PHASE	- Public information will be reviewed by the Incident Commander or designee. Information will be approved for release by the Incident Commander and lead Public Information Officer (PIO) with support from tribal liaison(s) prior to dissemination to the public.	*ESF 14 Annex of the Tillamook EOP*
	☐ Record all EOC and individual personnel activities (*recurring)*. All assignments, person(s) responsible, and actions taken should be documented in logbooks.	*EOC Planning Section job action guide*
	☐ Record all incoming and outgoing messages (*recurring*). All messages, and the person sending/receiving them, should be documented as part of the EOC log.	
	☐ Develop and deliver situation reports (*recurring*). At regular intervals the IC/EOC Manager and staff will assemble a situation report.	
	☐ Develop and update the Incident Action Plan (IAP) (*recurring*). 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.	*ICS Form 202: Incident Objectives.*
	☐ Implement objectives and tasks outlined in the IAP (*recurring*).	
	☐ Coordinate with private sector partners as needed.	
	☐ Ensure all reports of injuries, deaths, and major equipment damage accrued during response activities are communicated to the Incident Commander (IC) and/or the Safety Officer.	
RECOVERY/DEMOBILIZATION PHASE	☐ Ensure an orderly demobilization of emergency operations in accordance with current demobilization plans.	
	☐ Once the threat the public safety is eliminated, conduct and/or coordinate cleanup and recovery operations.	
	☐ Activate, if necessary, the appropriate recovery strategies, continuity of operations plans, and/or continuity of government plans.	*ESF 18 Annex of the Tillamook EOP*
	☐ Release mutual aid resources as soon as possible.	
	☐ Conduct a post-event debriefing to identify success stories, opportunities for improvement, and development of the After Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP).	
	☐ Deactivate/demobilize EOCs, AOCs, and command posts.	
	☐ Correct response deficiencies reflected in the IP.	
	☐ Revise any applicable emergency response plans based on the success stories and/or lessons learned during the response.	

IA6 Terrorism

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Background Information
This annex can be applied to incidents involving Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE) materials.

Law enforcement agencies will normally take the lead role in crisis management. The Tillamook County Sheriff's Office has the lead role in terrorism crisis management within the county. The lead agencies for the state and federal government are Oregon State Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigations.

The laws of the United States assign primary authority to state and local governments to respond to the consequences of terrorism; the federal government provides assistance at required. The county EOC typically will be activated and have the lead role in terrorism consequence management for most types of terrorist incidents, but the Tillamook County Health Department will be assigned the lead local role in terrorism consequence management for incidents involving biological agents. Oregon Office of Emergency Management and Federal Emergency Management Agency are the state and federal consequence management leads.

Included in this Incident Specific Annex, are the Terrorism Incident Checklist and the Terrorism Reference Information.

Terrorism Incident Checklist		
Phase of Activity	**Action Items**	**Supplemental Information**
PRE-INCIDENT PHASE	☐ Continue to maintain and revise, as needed, the appropriate emergency response plans relating to Terrorism response, including the Tillamook County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and annexes.	
	☐ Have personnel participate in necessary training and exercises, as determined by Tillamook County Emergency Services and the ESF-8 and ESF-10 Leads.	
	☐ Participate in Tillamook County, regional, state and federal terrorism preparedness activities, seeking understanding of interactions with participating agencies in a terrorism scenario.	
	☐ Ensure emergency contact lists are updated and establish a pre-event duty roster allowing for 24/7 operational support for the Tillamook County EOC. Include appropriate regional, state, and federal emergency contacts for terrorism response.	*Existing emergency contact lists for Tillamook County and response partners*

Phase of Activity	Action Items	Supplemental Information
	☐ Ensure terrorism response equipment and personnel inventories for Tillamook 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.	
	☐ Inform Tillamook County Emergency Services of any major developments that could adversely affect response operations (i.e., personnel shortages, loss of firefighting equipment, etc.).	
	☐ Provide public safety information and educational programs for terrorism emergency preparedness and response.	
SURVEILLANCE PHASE (BIO ONLY)	☐ Activate Incident/Unified Command upon recommendation from Tillamook County Health Department. Unified Command may consist of county, regional, state and federal crisis management and consequence management agencies.	
	☐ Mobilize appropriate emergency personnel and first responders. When deemed necessary, send fire, HAZMAT, law enforcement, public health and others to the site. Determine responder activities and establish non- contaminated areas prior to mobilizing	
	☐ Evaluate the safety of emergency personnel. Initiate development of site and agent-specific health and safety plan.	
	☐ Assess the situation/confirm the WMD/CBRNE 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.	*ICS Form 209: Incident Status Summary*
	☐ Activate public notification procedures. Contact agency and partner emergency personnel to ensure they are aware of the incident status and are available and staffed to respond.	
	☐ 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.	
	☐ 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?	

Phase of Activity	Action Items	Supplemental Information
SURVEILLANCE PHASE (BIO ONLY)	☐ Draft an Incident Action Plan (IAP). Outline response goals and timelines and prepare for longer term (1-7 day) logistics, staffing, and operations.	*ICS Form 202: Incident Objectives, ICS Form 203: Organization Assignment List, ICS Form 204: Assignment List, ICS Form 205:Incident Radio Communications Plan, ICS Form 206: Medical Plan, Safety Message, Incident Map*
	☐ Maintain communication between field response crews, local/county EOCs, REOC, 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.	
	☐ Gather additional information. Include photographs and video recording.	
	☐ Determine if the threat level for that area should be elevated and inform appropriate agencies	
	☐ Determine if any advisories should be issued to the public	
RESPONSE PHASE	☐ 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.	
	- Be cognizant that CBRNE agents may be present.	
	☐ Investigate the crime scene and collect vital evidence.	
	☐ 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 Incident Commander, all Section Chiefs, the Resource Coordinator, and management support positions will most likely be needed.	
	☐ Estimate emergency staffing levels and request personnel support.	
	☐ Develop work assignments for ICS positions (*recurring)*.	*ICS Form 203: Organization Assignment List*
	- Establish an Incident Command Post (ICP) near the incident location. The ICP should be uphill and upwind of the incident location.	

Phase of Activity	Action Items	Supplemental Information
RESPONSE PHASE	☐ Notify ESF-10 and/or ESF-8 supporting agencies (dependent on the type of incident) and the Board of Commissioners.	*ESF-10 and ESF-8 Annexes*
	- Identify local, regional, and/or State agencies that may be able to mobilize resources to the EOC for support.	
	☐ 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.	*ICS Form 209: Incident Status Summary*
	- Notify the regional HAZMAT team, public health agencies, support agencies, dispatch centers/PSAP, adjacent jurisdictions, federal agencies (including FBI), and ESF leads/coordinators of any situational changes.	
	- Verify that the hazard perimeter and hazard zone security have been established.	
	- 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.	
	- Assess the type, severity, and size of the incident. If possible, characterize the hazardous material(s) of concern and determine appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE) requirements.	
	☐ Determine if the threat level for the affected area should be elevated and inform appropriate agencies	
	☐ Disseminate appropriate warnings to the public.	*ESF-2 Annex*
	☐ Develop and initiate shift rotation plans, including briefing of replacements during shift changes.	
	☐ Confirm or establish communications links among primary and support agencies, the county EOC, and state ECC. Confirm operable phone numbers and backup communication links.	*ESF-2 Annex*
	☐ 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.	
	- Notification to the Oregon State Police (OSP) and the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) is required for all terrorism incidents.	
	- If an incident occurs on state highways, ensure that the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) has been notified.	

Phase of Activity	Action Items	Supplemental Information
RESPONSE PHASE	- 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.	
	- If agricultural areas and livestock are potentially exposed, contact local Extension Services (OSU), Tillamook County Health Department, Oregon Department of Agriculture, and the State Veterinarian, as applicable to situation.	*ESF-17 Annex*
	☐ Manage and coordinate interagency functions. Providing multi-agency coordination is the primary goal. Assimilate into a Unified Command structure as dictated by the incident.	
	☐ Implement local plans and procedures for terrorism operations. Ensure copies of all documents are available to response personnel. Implement agency-specific protocols and standard operating procedures (SOPs).	
	☐ Obtain current and forecasted weather to project potential HAZMAT vapor plumes (recurring). - Note: Vapor plume modeling support may be obtained through regional HAZMAT teams, state, and/or federal environmental protection agencies.	*ESF-2 Annex*
	☐ 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 USDOT Emergency Response Guidebook for determining the appropriate evacuation distance from the source*	*ESF-1, ESF-5, ESF-6, and ESF-14 Annexes*
	☐ Determine the need for and activate emergency medical services (*recurring).*	*ESF-8 Annex*
	☐ Determine the need for additional resources and request as necessary through appropriate channels (*recurring)*.	*ESF-7 Annex*
	☐ Submit a request for emergency/disaster declaration, as applicable.	
	☐ Activate mutual aid agreements. Activation includes placing backup teams on standby and alerting resource suppliers about potential needs as well as current needs.	
	☐ 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*

Phase of Activity	Action Items	Supplemental Information
RESPONSE PHASE	☐ Develop plans and procedures for registering regional HAZMAT or health and medical teams as they arrive on the scene and receive deployment orders.	
	☐ Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC).	*ESF-14 Annex*
	☐ Formulate emergency public information messages and media responses utilizing "one message, many voices" concepts (*recurring)*.	
	- Public information will be reviewed and approved for release by the Incident Commander and lead Public Information Officer before dissemination to the public and/or media partners.	*ESF-14 Annex*
	☐ 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	*EOC Planning Section job action guide*
	☐ Record all incoming and outgoing messages (*recurring*). All messages, and the person sending or receiving them, should be documented as part of the EOC log.	
	☐ Develop and deliver situation reports (*recurring*). At regular intervals, the EOC Manager and staff will assemble a situation report.	*ICS Form 209: Incident Status Summary*
	☐ Develop an Incident Action Plan (IAP) (*recurring*). 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.	*ICS Form 202: Incident Objective, ICS Form 203: Organization Assignment List, ICS Form 204: Assignment List, ICS Form 205: Incident Radio Communications Plan, ICS Form 206: Medical Plan, Safety Message, Incident Map*
	☐ Implement objectives and tasks outlined in the IAP (*recurring*).	
	☐ Coordinate with private sector partners as needed.	
	☐ Ensure all reports of injuries, deaths, and major equipment damage due to the terrorist incident are communicated to the Incident Commander and/or Safety Officer.	
	Ensure an orderly demobilization of emergency operations in accordance with current demobilization and community recovery plans.	*ICS Form 221: Demobilization Plan*

Phase of Activity	Action Items	Supplemental Information
DEMOBILIZATION PHASE	☐ As applicable, clean-up activities will most likely be conducted by private contractors and coordinated among Tillamook County, the responsible party (if known), and the Oregon DEQ. Support from the EPA may be necessary.	
	☐ Activate, if necessary, the appropriate recovery strategies, continuity of operations plans, and/or continuity of government plans.	
	☐ Release mutual aid resources as soon as possible.	
	☐ Conduct a post-event debriefing to identify success stories, opportunities for improvement, and development of the After Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP).	
	☐ Deactivate/demobilize the EOC.	
	☐ Correct Response deficiencies reflected in the IP.	
	☐ Revise any applicable emergency response plans based on the success stories and/or lessons learned during the response.	

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IA7 Public Health-Related

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Public Health-Related Incident Checklist		
Phase of Activity	**Action Items**	**Supplemental Information**
PRE-INCIDENT PHASE	☐ Have personnel participate in training and exercises, as determined by Tillamook County Emergency Services and/or the Tillamook County Health Department.	
	☐ Participate in Tillamook County preparedness activities, seeking understanding of interactions with participating agencies in a public health emergency scenario.	
	☐ Ensure emergency contact lists are updated and establish a pre-event duty roster allowing for 24/7 operational support. Tillamook County Health Department uses the same beeper/phone number list used by dispatch. Dispatch is only responsible for contacting the single on-call person. The emergency phone list (other than the on-call number) is maintained by the Health Department.	
	☐ 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 lines of communication and roles/responsibilities are clear across the participating entities.	
	☐ Inform Tillamook County Emergency Services of any major developments that could adversely affect response operations (i.e., personnel shortages, loss of equipment, etc.).	
	☐ Monitor and report the presence of contagious infections within the county.	
	☐ Evaluate the ability of existing health care facilities to handle public health emergencies.	
	☐ Maintain medical supplies and equipment.	
	☐ Coordinate with the Tillamook County Sanitation to ensure drinking water quality.	
	☐ Coordinate with the Tillamook County Sanitation to provide safe wastewater and sewage disposal.	
	☐ Tillamook County Emergency Management, in consultation with the Tillamook Health Department, will initially respond, assume initial Incident Commander responsibilities, and determine the level of EOC activation necessary to manage the public health threat.	*ESF-5 Annex*
	☐ Determine the type, scope, and extent of the public health incident (*recurring)*. Verify reports and obtain estimates of the area that may be affected.	*ICS Form 209: Incident Status Summary*
	- Notify 9-1-1 dispatch, support agencies, adjacent jurisdictions, ESF coordinators, and liaisons of the situation.	

Phase of Activity	Action Items	Supplemental Information
RESPONSE PHASE	- Assess the type, severity, and size of incident. If possible, characterize the public health threat and determine appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE) requirements.	
	- Ensure that a health and safety plan is developed by the designated Safety Officer of the Tillamook Incident Command structure. The plan should include health monitoring of first responders in accordance with all applicable guidance.	
	☐ Ensure that area hospitals have been notified.	*ESF-8 Annex*
	☐ Once the public health threat has been characterized, determine the appropriate methods needed to minimize the cause and/or effect of the public health issue through collaboration with other county public health departments and Oregon State Public Health Department.	
	- If the pathogen or agent requires laboratory analysis, the Tillamook County Health Department performs the analysis. If needed, Tillamook County Health Department may request analytical assistance from the OR State Public Health Laboratory.	
	- If animal health and vector control is required, these services are to be requested through Tillamook County Emergency Services or from Tillamook County Extension (OSU).	
	- 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.	
	☐ Mid-Columbia Medical Center conducts an inventory of its HRSA cache. If more health resources are needed, requests for these supplies should be made through the Tillamook County EOC.	*ESF-7 and ESF-8 Annex*

Phase of Activity	Action Items	Supplemental Information
RESPONSE PHASE	☐ Activate the Tillamook County EOC, coordinate response activities among agency operations centers (AOCs) and Incident Command Posts (ICP), and establish Incident Command or Unified Command as appropriate. Staffing levels vary with the complexity and needs of the response. At a minimum, the Incident Commander, all Section Chiefs, the Resource Coordinator, and management support positions may be necessary.	
	☐ Estimate emergency staffing levels and request personnel support.	*ICS Form 203: Organization Assignment List*
	☐ Develop work assignments for ICS positions (*recurring)*.	
	☐ Notify all other supporting agencies of the Tillamook County response, requesting additional support as necessary.	*ESF-8 Annex*
	- Identify local, regional, State and Federal agencies that may be able to mobilize resources to the county EOC for support.	
	☐ Assign a liaison to other County EOCs to facilitate resource requests.	
	☐ Develop and initiate shift rotation plans, including briefing of replacements during shift changes.	
	☐ Confirm or establish communications links among primary and support agencies, other County EOCs and State ECC. Confirm operable phone numbers and backup communication links.	*ESF-2 Annex*
	☐ The Tillamook County Emergency Manager, in collaboration with the Tillamook County Health Department, designates a county Public Information Officer (PIO) representative. The PIO will issue public health information individually or through the Joint Information Center (JIC), if established, in coordination with appropriate local, regional, and State agencies.	*ESF-8 and ESF-14 Annex*
	☐ Manage and coordinate interagency functions. Providing multi-agency coordination is the primary goal. Assimilate into a Unified Command structure as dictated by the incident.	
	☐ Implement local plans and procedures for public health emergencies. Ensure copies of all documents are available to response personnel. Implement agency-specific protocols and standard operating procedures (SOPs).	*ESF-8 Annex*
	☐ Determine the need for implementing evacuation and sheltering activities (*recurring)*.	*ESF-1, ESF-5, ESF-6, and ESF-14 Annexes*

Phase of Activity	Action Items	Supplemental Information
RESPONSE PHASE	☐ Establish treatment area(s).	
	☐ Determine the need for additional resources and request as necessary through appropriate channels (*recurring)*.	*ESF-7 Annex*
	☐ Submit a request for emergency/disaster declaration, as applicable.	
	☐ Activate mutual aid agreements. Activation includes placing backup teams on standby and alerting resource suppliers about potential needs as well as current needs.	
	☐ 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* *ESF-7 Annex*
	☐ Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC), as needed.	
	☐ Formulate emergency public information messages and media responses utilizing "one message, many voices" concepts (*recurring)*.	*ESF-14 Annex*
	- Public information will be reviewed and approved for release by the Incident Commander and the Public Information Officer prior to dissemination to the public and/or media partners.	
	- Develop and disseminate public information programs regarding personal health and hygiene.	
	☐ 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.	*EOC Planning Section Position Checklist, ICS Form 214: Unit Log*
	☐ Record all incoming and outgoing messages (*recurring*). All messages, and the person sending or receiving them, should be documented as part of the EOC log.	
	☐ Develop and deliver situation reports (*recurring*). At regular intervals the EOC Manager and staff will assemble a situation report.	*ICS Form 209: Incident Status Summary*
	☐ Develop an Incident Action Plan (IAP) (*recurring*). 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.	*ICS Form 202: Incident Objectives, ICS Form 203: Organization Assignment List, ICS Form 204: Assignment List, ICS Form 205: Incident Radio Communications Plan, ICS Form 206: Medical Plan, Safety Message, Incident Map.*

Phase of Activity	Action Items	Supplemental Information
	☐ Implement objectives and tasks outlined in the IAP (*recurring*).	
	☐ Coordinate with private sector partners as needed.	
	☐ Ensure all reports of injuries/illnesses and deaths due to a public health emergency are communicated to the Tillamook County EOC for transmittal to the Tillamook County Health Officer as soon as it is available.	
	☐ For handling of fatalities, coordinate with the County Medical Examiner.	
RECOVERY/ DEMOBILIZATION PHASE	☐ Ensure an orderly demobilization of emergency operations in accordance with current demobilization and community recovery plans.	
	☐ Release mutual aid resources as soon as possible.	
	☐ Conduct a post-event debriefing to identify success stories, opportunities for improvement, and development of the After Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP).	
	☐ Deactivate/demobilize the county EOC.	
	☐ Correct response deficiencies reflected in the Improvement Plan.	

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IA8 Animal and Agriculture-Related

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Animal and Agriculture-Related Incident Checklist		
Phase of Activity	**Action Items**	**Supplemental Information**
PRE-INCIDENT PHASE	☐ Arrange for personnel to participate in necessary training and exercises, as determined by Tillamook County Emergency Services and ESF 8 and 11 Leads.	*County NIMS Implementation Plan*
	☐ Participate in Tillamook County preparedness activities, seeking understanding of interactions with participating agencies in an animal disease or agriculture-related emergency.	
	☐ Ensure contact lists are current and establish a pre-event duty roster allowing for 24/7 operational support to Tillamook County EOC. Contact lists should include the following agencies (notification procedures will depend on the nature of the incident): – Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODF&W) – Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) – Tillamook County Extension Service (OSU) – Farm Service Agency – Tillamook County Health Department – Oregon State Public Health Division – Local and State Veterinarians	*ESF-11 and ESF 17 Annex*
	☐ Inform Tillamook County Emergency Management of any major developments that could adversely affect response operations (i.e., personnel shortages, loss of equipment, etc.).	
RESPONSE PHASE	☐ Following positive laboratory results for an animal disease stemming from a significant animal/agriculture-related outbreak or contamination concern activate the county EOC and establish Incident Command or Unified Command, as appropriate. Identify the lead animal/agriculture agency. Staffing levels will vary with the complexity and needs of the response. At a minimum, Incident Commander, all Section Chiefs, Resource Coordinator and management support positions.	*ESF-5, ESF-11, and ESF 17 Annexes*
	☐ Establish a site Health and Safety Plan and identify appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) to be implemented among response and support staff throughout the duration of the emergency. The Safety Officer will develop this plan, make changes to procedures/practices as deemed necessary by the situation, and provide regular scheduled safety briefings to the command staff.	
	☐ If incident response exceeds local capabilities and/or resources, submit a request for emergency/disaster declaration according to established county procedures.	*Section 1.4 of the Tillamook EOP*

Phase of Activity	Action Items	Supplemental Information
RESPONSE PHASE	☐ Contact the County Sheriff if the Oregon Department of Agriculture requires enforcement of a quarantine area. The Emergency Manager or designee will contact the Board of Commissioners with information on required measures and resources. Local police departments and Oregon State Police may be called upon to provide additional resources.	*ESF-16 Annex*
	☐ Impose animal movement restrictions by emergency order, if necessary (enforcement activities supported by law enforcement agencies).	*ESF-16 Annex*
	☐ Estimate emergency staffing levels and request personnel support.	
	☐ Develop work assignments for ICS positions (*recurring)*.	*ICS Form 203: Organization Assignment List*
	☐ Notify appropriate ESF-8 and ESF-11 supporting agencies	*ESF-8 and ESF-11 Annexes*
	– Identify local, regional, or State agencies that may be able to mobilize resources and staff to the County EOC for supporting response operations.	
	☐ With support from the local health department, State Veterinarian and Area Veterinarian In-Charge (AVIC), determine the scope and extent of outbreak/disease (*recurring)*. Verify reports and obtain estimates of the areas/livestock operations in the county that may be affected.	*ICS Form 209: Incident Status Summary*
	– Notify command staff, support agencies, adjacent jurisdictions, ESF coordinators, and/or liaisons of any situational changes.	
	☐ Develop and initiate shift rotation plans, including briefing of replacements during shift changes.	
	– Dedicate time during each shift to prepare for shift change briefings.	*ICS Form 201: Incident Briefing.*
	☐ Confirm or establish communications links among primary and support agencies, the County EOC, Agency Operations Centers (AOC), and State ECC - confirm operable phone numbers and backup communication links. – *Note: Depending on the type and size of the incident, an Area Command Center may be instituted at the Oregon Department of Agriculture.*	*ESF-2 Annex*

Phase of Activity	Action Items	Supplemental Information
RESPONSE PHASE	☐ Ensure all required notifications have been completed. Consider other local, regional, state, and federal agencies that may be affected by the incident. Notify appropriate industry groups and animal/plant agriculture businesses. Provide status of incident and conditions of actual or perceived disease threat.	*Section 4.2 of the Tillamook EOP; Established emergency contact lists at the county EOC*
	☐ Manage and coordinate interagency functions. Providing multi-agency coordination is the primary goal. Assimilate into a Unified Command structure if scope of response increases.	
	☐ Implement local plans and procedures for responding to animal/agriculture-related emergencies. Ensure copies of the following documents are available to response personnel. Implement agency-specific protocols and standard operating procedures (SOPs). – *Oregon Animal Disease Emergency Management Plan (2004)* – *Applicable animal disease-specific protocols, including Public Health plans focusing on potentially contagious diseases*	*Agency-specific SOPs and ESF-17 Annex*
	☐ Determine need to conduct human and/or animal evacuations and sheltering activities (*recurring*).	*ESF-1, ESF-5, ESF-6, ESF-17, and ESF-14 Annexes*
	☐ Determine the need for additional resources and request as necessary through appropriate channels (*recurring),* including activation of intergovernmental agreements and memos of understanding. – *Note: All resources activated through mutual aid agreements needs to be tracked by the county EOC for cost and liability purposes.*	*ESF-7 Annex*
	☐ Activate mutual aid agreements. Activation includes placing backup teams on standby and alerting resource suppliers with potential needs as well as current needs. – *Note: The County EOC will coordinate requests by the lead animal disease/public health agency for local resources and mutual aid resources.*	
	☐ 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 and ESF-7 Annex*
	☐ Manage and coordinate volunteers through the county EOC via the Volunteer Coordinator. Individuals, organizations, or groups wishing to volunteer their assistance during any phase of a disaster need to be registered by the County. Volunteers may be used in credentialed capacity only. Written proof is expected at the time of sign up.	*ESF-5 and ESF-7 Annexes*

Phase of Activit	Action Items	Supplemental Information
RECOVERY PHASE	☐ Establish a Joint Information Center (JIC). In the case of an animal disease that could spread or pose risk to humans, the County Health Officer or designee will address medical and public health issues/concerns within the Joint Information System via the JIC, if it is activated.	*ESF-14 Annex*
	☐ Formulate emergency public information messages and media responses utilizing "one message, many voices" concepts (*recurring)*.	*ESF-14 Annex*
	– Public information focusing on animal/agriculture-related incidents will be developed in conjunction with ODA (State Veterinarian's Office), local/State public health agencies, Tillamook County Extension Services, and other support agencies. Public information dissemination will be coordinated through the county EOC and JIC and supported by Tillamook Board of Commissioners. Information will be approved for release by the Incident Commander (IC) and Lead Public Information Officer (PIO) prior to dissemination to the public.	
	☐ 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.	*EOC position checklists/forms and applicable ICS forms*
	☐ Produce situation reports (*recurring*). At regular periodic intervals, the EOC Manager/Emergency Manager and staff will assemble a situation report.	
	☐ Develop, update, and implement an Incident Action Plan (IAP) (*recurring*) for each operational period. This document is developed by the Planning Section and approved by the Incident Commander (IC). The IAP should be discussed at regular periodic intervals and modified as the situation changes.	*ICS Form 202: Incident Objectives*
	☐ Ensure all reports of injuries, illness, and deaths occurring during animal/agriculture emergency response are communicated to the Incident Commander and/or Safety Officer.	
RECOVERY/ DEMOBILIZATION	☐ Ensure an orderly demobilization of emergency operations in accordance with current county procedures and implement community recovery plans (including Continuity of Operations and Continuity of Government Plans [COOP/COG]).	*ESF-18 Annex*
	☐ Coordinate with appropriate organizations for the deployment of inspectors and veterinarians to verify/certify viability of animals/plants following a disease outbreak or contamination incident.	*Specific Agency SOPs*
	☐ Release mutual aid resources as soon as possible.	

Phase of Activity	Action Items	Supplemental Information
RECOVERY/DEMOBILIZATION	☐ Coordinate disposal of infected livestock, contaminated animal carcasses/feed, and other potentially contaminated items following response procedures. Consult with Oregon DEQ for identification of disposal sites and appropriate procedures.	
	☐ Conduct post-event debriefing to identify success stories, opportunities for improvement, and development of the After Action Report/Improvement Plan (AAR/IP).	
	☐ Deactivate/demobilize the county EOC.	*ESF-5 Annex*
	☐ Correct response deficiencies reflected in the IP.	

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