Wallowa County, Oregon

Emergency Operations Plan

June 2009

Prepared for:

WALLOWA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY SERVICES
101 S. River Street, Room 202
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Prepared by:

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Preface

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

Consisting of a Basic Plan, Emergency Support Function Annexes, and Incident Annexes, this EOP 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, and private-sector partners.

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Letter of Promulgation

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To all Recipients:

Promulgated herewith is the revised Emergency Operations Plan for Wallowa County. The plan was first produced in 1986 as part of the model plan for counties across the entire state of Oregon. We recognize that Emergency Operations Plan revision work is needed and ongoing at this time. This plan supersedes any previous plans. It provides a framework in which Wallowa County can plan and perform its respective emergency functions during a disaster or national emergency.

This Emergency Operations Plan attempts to be all-inclusive in combining the four phases of Emergency Management, which are (1) mitigation: activities that eliminate or reduce the probability of disaster; (2) preparedness: activities that governments, organizations, and individuals develop to save lives and minimize damage; (3) response: activities that prevent loss of lives and property and provide emergency assistance; and (4) recovery: short- and long-term activities that return all systems to normal or improved standards.

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

Susan Roberts, Chair	Date
Wallowa County Board of Commissioners	

Paul Karvoski, Emergency Program Manager	Date

Paige Sully, Wallowa County Counsel	Date

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Plan Administration

The Wallowa County Emergency Operations Plan, including appendices and annexes, will be reviewed annually and approved every five years or as appropriate after an exercise or incident response. 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.

Record of Plan Changes

Date	Change Number	Summary of Changes
2009	Original Release	
2018	update	

Plan Administration (Cont.)

Plan Distribution List

Copies of this plan have been provided to the following jurisdictions, agencies, and persons. Updates will be provided. The recipient will have the responsibility for updating the Emergency Operations Plan when changes are received. The Wallowa County Emergency Manager is ultimately responsible for all plan updates.

Record of Plan Distribution

Date	Document Number	Jurisdiction/Agency/Person
	001	City of Enterprise
	002	City of Joseph
	003	City of Lostine
	004	City of Wallowa
	005	Oregon Emergency Management
	006	Wallowa County Assessor
	007-008	Wallowa County Commissioners (2 copies)
	009-010	Wallowa County Emergency Services (2 copies)
	011	Wallowa County Planning Department
	012	Wallowa County Public Works
	013	Wallowa County Sheriff's Department
	014	Wallowa Memorial Hospital

Plan Administration (Cont.)

Annex Assignments

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

Annex Assignments

Section/Annex	Assignment
Basic Plan	County Emergency Services Office
Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes	
ESF 1 Transportation	County Public Works
ESF 2 Communications	County Sheriff
ESF 3 Public Works & Engineering	County Public Works
ESF 4 Fire Fighting	County Fire Chief/City Fire
ESF 5 Emergency Management	County Emergency Services Office
ESF 6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, & Human Services	County Emergency Services Office Red Cross/Salvation Army
ESF 7 Resource Support	County Administrative Office
ESF 8 Public Health & Medical Services	County Health Department
ESF 9 Search & Rescue	County Sheriff
ESF 10 Oil & Hazardous Materials Response	County Fire Chief/City Fire
ESF 11 Agriculture & Natural Resources	County Emergency Services Office
ESF 12 Energy	County Public Works
ESF 13 Public Safety & Security	County Sheriff
ESF 14 Long-Term Community Recovery	County Emergency Services Office
ESF 15 External Affairs	County Administrative Office
Incident Annexes (IA)	
IA1 Severe Weather/Landslides	County Emergency Services Office
IA2 Flood	County Emergency Services Office
IA3 Drought	County Emergency Services Office
IA4 Wildfire	County Emergency Services Office
IA5 Hazardous Materials (Accidental Release)	County Emergency Services Office
IA6 Earthquake/Seismic Activity	County Emergency Services Office
IA7 Volcanic Activity	County Emergency Services Office
IA8 Terrorism	County Emergency Services Office
IA9 Public Health-Related	County Emergency Services Office
IA10 Animal and Agriculture-Related	County Emergency Services Office
IA11 Dam Failure	County Emergency Services Office

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Table of Contents

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Attachment

Emergency Support Functions

Incident Annexes

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List of Tables and Figures

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Basic Plan

1 Introduction

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

The County views emergency management planning as a continuous process that is linked closely with training and exercises to establish a comprehensive preparedness agenda and culture. The Emergency Manager will maintain the EOP through a program of continuous improvement, including ongoing involvement of County departments and of agencies and individuals with responsibilities and interests in these plans.

1.1 Purpose and Scope

1.1.1 Purpose

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

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

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

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

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

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  │ Function (ESF) Annexes  │              │         (IA)            │
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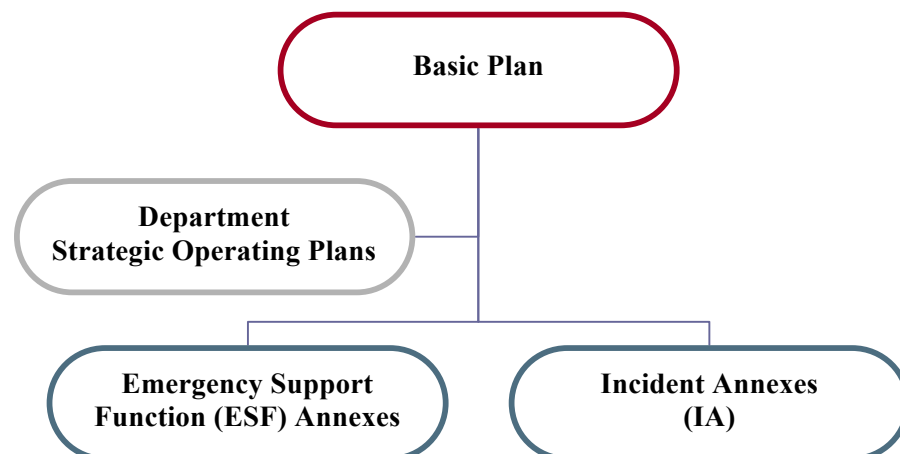
1.1.2 Scope
The Wallowa County EOP is intended to be invoked whenever the County must respond to an unforeseen incident or planned event, the size or complexity of which is beyond that normally handled by routine operations. Such occurrences may include natural or man-made disasters and may impact unincorporated areas of the County, incorporated municipalities, or a combination thereof. Notwithstanding its Countywide reach, this Plan is intended to guide only Wallowa County's emergency operations, complementing and supporting implementation of the emergency response plans of the various local

governments, special districts, and other public- and private-sector entities within Wallowa County but not supplanting or taking precedence over them.

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

1.2 Authorities

1.2.1 Legal Authorities
In the context of the County EOP, a disaster or major emergency is considered 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, Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS), Chapter 401, which establishes the authority for the senior elected official of the Board of Commissioners (BOC) to declare a state of emergency.

As approved by the Wallowa County BOC, Wallowa County Emergency Management (EM) has been identified as the lead agency in the Emergency Management Organization (EMO). The Program Manager, given the collateral title of Emergency Manager, has the authority and responsibility for the organization, administration, and operations of the EM.

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

Table 1-1 Legal Authorities

Federal
■ Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, PL 81-950 as amended ■ The Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288 as amended ■ Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 100-707 ■ Title III, of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, PL 99-499 as amended ■ Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 44. Emergency Management Assistance ■ EO 12656, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities, of November 18, 1988 ■ EO 12472, Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Functions, of April 3, 1984
State Of Oregon
■ Oregon Revised Statutes 401.305 through 401.335. ■ Executive Order of the Governor

1.2.2 Mutual Aid and Intergovernmental Agreements

State law (ORS 401.480 and 401.490) authorizes local governments to enter into Cooperative Assistance Agreements with public and private agencies in accordance with their needs (e.g., the Omnibus Mutual Aid Agreement). Personnel, supplies, and services may be used by a requesting agency if the granting agency cooperates and extends such services. However, without a mutual aid pact, both parties must be aware that state statutes do not provide umbrella protection except in the case of fire suppression pursuant to ORS 476 (the Oregon State Emergency Conflagration Act).

Existing Mutual Aid Agreements are identified in Appendix H of this plan. Copies of these documents can be accessed through the County Emergency Manager. During an emergency situation, a local declaration may be necessary to activate these agreements and allocate appropriate resources.

1.3   Emergency Powers

1.3.1 Declaration of Emergency

Under ORS 401.309, the Wallowa County BOC has the legal authority to declare that a local emergency or disaster exists. Declaration of a local disaster enables the County BOC to invoke emergency authorities and to request additional resources from State or Federal Government.

On such declaration, the Chair of the County BOC, or his or her designee, is empowered to assume centralized control of, and have authority over, all departments and offices of the County for the purposes of responding to and overcoming the disaster event at hand. The state of emergency shall be terminated when the event no longer exists or the threat of an emergency has passed.

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

The County EM is available for help through the Wallowa County 911 Center. A series of fill-in-the-blank disaster documents have been drafted and are attached as appendices for use as needed.

The following documents need to be forwarded to the County BOC for action:
- County BOC Order declaring an emergency, including a description of the disaster event, impacted area(s), loss of life and injuries, damages to property, special powers enacted, and local resources applied to the disaster;
- Supporting documentation or findings as determined necessary by the Chair of the County BOC, or successor; and
- Letter to the Governor of Oregon (Governor) advising of the County's declaration and the request for a state declaration as appropriate, as well as any requests for assistance.

OEM Criteria for Declaring a Local Emergency:

- Describe the circumstances impacting an identified area;
- Identify the problems for which assistance is needed; and
- Clearly state what has been done locally to respond to the impact and needs.

Requests for State/Federal assistance need to include:

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

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Requests for state assistance will be forwarded to Oregon Emergency Management (OEM) as soon as practical. These requests may be sent via fax as the most expedient (if operable and available) method accessible. The OEM fax number is 503-588-1378. The original, signed copy will be either mailed or hand delivered, whichever is most secure and appropriate in a given situation.

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

1.3.2 Lines of Succession

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

Table 1-2 Wallowa County Emergency Lines of Succession

Emergency Policy & Governance	Emergency Operations
Chair of the BOC	Emergency Manager
Succeeding Commissioner	County Sheriff
County Sheriff	Any person designated by the County BOC
Other County Elected Officials	

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

1.3.3 Request, Allocation, and Distribution of Resources

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

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

In the case of emergencies involving fires threatening life and structures, the Conflagration Act (ORS 476.510) can be invoked by the Governor through the Office of State Fire Marshal, in close coordination with the County Fire Chief. The Act allows the State Fire Marshal to mobilize and fund fire resources throughout the State during emergency situations. The County Fire Chief assess the status of the incident(s) and, after determining that all criteria have been met for invoking the Conflagration Act, notify the State Fire Marshal via the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS). The State Fire Marshal reviews the information and notifies the Governor, who authorizes the act. More information about wildfires in Wallowa County can be found in the Wallowa County Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

1.3.4 Financial Management

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

Refer to ESFs 5 and 14 for additional information regarding financial management procedures to be used throughout the duration of an emergency or disaster.

> **Resource Typing**
> *Resource typing is a method for standardizing nomenclature used when requesting equipment and managing resources during an incident; NIMS approves this method for ordering supplies and providing mutual aid to partners during an emergency.*
>
> *Within many of the resource types are divisions for size, power, or quantity. These are commonly listed as Type I, Type II, Type III, and so on. If interpreted properly, a resource typing list can increase the usefulness of the tools requested in an emergency and may reduce costs by eliminating orders for equipment inaccurate or inappropriate for the situation. Response personnel and support staff should practice using resource typing lists and become familiar with the standard terminology for commonly requested resources.*

1.4   Liability Issues

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

Under Oregon law, all local jurisdictions are members of a statutorily created mutual assistance compact (ORS 190.155-170). This compact, meant to streamline the mutual aid process, allows local jurisdictions to request assistance

from another local government to prevent, mitigate, respond to, or recover from an event that overwhelms the requesting jurisdiction's available resources. Assistance may also be requested for training, drills, or exercises.

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

This language supplements other State law authorizing local governments to enter into cooperative assistance agreements with public or private entities for reciprocal emergency aid and resources. Wallowa County may request and utilize the services, equipment, supplies, and facilities of departments, offices, and agencies of the State and local governments (ORS 401.480,490). Except in cases of willful misconduct, gross negligence, or bad faith, emergency service workers acting under these provisions will not be held liable for the death or injury of any person, or damage or loss of property, as a result of that activity (ORS 401.515).

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

1.5   Safety of Employees and Family

All department heads or designees are responsible for the safety of employees. Employees should attempt to make contact with their supervisors and managers within the first 24 hours following an incident. Emergency 9-1-1 should be used solely for emergency assistance or resources and not as a common communication mechanism. Agencies and departments with developed COOPs will establish alternate facilities and staff locations, as applicable. Notification procedures for employee duty assignments will follow proper protocol established by each agency and department.

During biological incidents or public health emergencies such as influenza pandemics, maintaining a resilient workforce is essential to the overall response activities required to protect the 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 occurring and will require just-in-time training among the first responder community and other support staff to implement appropriate procedures.

If necessary, the Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Administration may provide assistance and guidance on worker safety and health issues. Information regarding emergency procedures and critical tasks involved in a biological emergency incident or disease outbreak is presented in ESF 8 and in this EOP's IAs.

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2 Situation and Planning Assumptions

2.1 Situation and Planning Assumptions

2.1.1 Situation

Wallowa County, located in the uppermost northeast corner of Oregon, is 3,153 square miles in area. Bordered by the states of Washington and Idaho, the County is home to Hell's Canyon National Recreation Park, Wallowa Lake, Eagle Cap Wilderness Area, and the Wallowa mountain range.

These natural features make the environment and population vulnerable to natural disaster situations. The County is subject to flooding, earthquakes, landslides, wildfires, severe winter storms, windstorms, and volcanic activity. It is impossible to predict exactly when such disasters will occur or the extent to which they will affect the County. However, with careful planning and collaboration among public agencies, private sector organizations, and citizens within the community, it is possible to minimize the losses that can result from natural disasters. In addition, Wallowa County is subject to technological and human-caused hazards such as fire, dam failure, hazardous materials spills, deliberate acts of terrorism, and civil disorder.

A major disaster or emergency can cause environmental damage, injuries, property loss, and disruption of essential public services and can impact regional economic, physical, and social infrastructures. The extent of casualties and damage will be determined by factors such as when the event occurs, how severe it is, weather conditions, population density, and the possible triggering of secondary risks, such as fires and floods. Initial emergency response activities focus primarily on minimizing loss of life, property, and damage to critical infrastructure, including cultural and economic assets.

A number of emergency situations can overwhelm the capabilities and resources of local governments and jurisdictions during response operations. Thus, it is imperative that this jurisdiction establish clear lines of authority, formalize resource request and allocation procedures, and activate contingency plans, including mutual aid agreements, to acquire additional regional, State, and Federal resources as needed.

2.1.2 Community Profile

Wallowa County has a population of 6,958 year round residents. In the past, the County has earned revenues through timber and agriculture, but in recent years it has become a destination area for recreation and those on vacation. During the summer months, the County averages 10,000 persons or more.

Four established incorporated cities—Enterprise (County seat), Wallowa, Lostine, and Joseph—are located in the County. In addition, it contains three remote year-round populated areas: Troy, Imnaha, and Flora, which are close-knit communities. The south end of Wallowa Lake also becomes heavily populated during the summer months, and the Chief Joseph Days rodeo draws as many as 20,000 spectators. Approximately one half of the County lies in State or Federal holdings, including two federally designated wilderness areas.

Wallowa County is located 67 road miles east of La Grande, Oregon, on State Highway 82. Oregon Highway 3 links the County to the Clarkston, Washington–Lewiston, Idaho area. A third seasonal route called Wallowa Mountain Loop Road (Highway 39) links the County to Halfway, Oregon and Highway 86, but is not suitable for commercial truck traffic.   The State of Oregon maintains a State Airport west of the City of Joseph, Oregon, capable of handling small aircraft under 12,500 pounds. The City of Enterprise also maintains an airport facility within the eastern side of the city limits. Both sites are uncontrolled airports, and aviation fuel is available at both. A rail link to the County from Union County is operational for limited freight and passenger traffic.

The County has an elevation range of about 1,000 feet on the Snake River to almost 10,000 feet in the Eagle Cap Wilderness. Most of the rivers are well known by outdoor enthusiasts, geologists, and others, and all flow into the Snake River Basin. The County has adopted a comprehensive management plan for the protection of salmonid listed as threatened or endangered.

The hazards listed in this section may cause major emergencies or disasters. This list should not be considered all-inclusive. Rather, it is based on collective experience, and uses a standardized format of weighting historical, vulnerability, and probability factors. The following hazards were identified as the greatest risk to the citizens of Wallowa County.

2.1.3 Hazards and Threats

Wallowa County is exposed to a wide range of natural and human-caused hazards and threats, all of which have the potential to disrupt the community, causing casualties and/or damaging property and the environment. These are discussed in the following sections.

2.1.3.1   Drought

The County has been impacted numerous times by precipitation shortfalls and drought conditions. The bulk of the area's precipitation occurs between November and June each year. The winter snowpack condition and spring rains

combine to determine the County's water availability. Seasonally, irrigation water from mountain snow packs dries up toward the end of August, and municipal water systems commonly impose some type of water rationing during dry years. Drought conditions in the County affect commerce, agriculture, fisheries, and lifestyle, requiring conservation measures to ensure an adequate supply of potable water. The County has received a number of State and Federal Agriculture Disaster Declarations over the past 10 years.

2.1.3.2 Severe Weather

Severe weather is a common occurrence in the County. This term includes winter storms, hail, severe lightning, tornadoes and high winds, ice storms, severe temperatures, microbursts, and heavy rains. Each year, the County receives various mixes of severe weather and resulting damage. Short-term power interruptions, property damage, agricultural crop loss, and interruptions to transportation routes are the most frequent problems.

2.1.3.3 Land and Debris Slides

Land and debris slides impact the County on a frequent basis. These events generally occur in localized areas and are associated with severe weather events. Most include a mix of water, rock, soil, and tree material cascading down slopes and ravines. The debris blocks roadways and scours vegetation from the ravines. Travel was restricted on both Highway 82 and Highway 3 in 1996 and 1997 due to slides, and a single resident trailer home was destroyed by a debris slide during the January 1997 disaster. In 2002 a debris slide destroyed the mess hall belonging to the Boy Scouts and caused 37 scouts and their parents to flee for their lives. Slides cause property damage and, more importantly, isolation of the County. Debris also may clog culverts, resulting in roadway washouts.

2.1.3.4 Flooding

Flood events in the County typically result from flash or rapid rise events, and many areas of the County have been impacted by these flash floods. The main factors are type and amount of precipitation, snow pack conditions, and temperatures. Major flood events have occurred in the City of Enterprise (1989), the Troy area (1996), and the Imnaha area (1969, 1974, and 1997). Many non-gauged streams in the County's remote areas have flooded as a result of heavy precipitation. Floods can cause property loss and damage, infrastructure damage, and isolation of citizens and can disrupt potable water supplies, sanitation systems, and economic conditions. Detours around flooded areas are usually impossible because of the region's rugged terrain.

2.1.3.5 Wildland/Urban Interface Fire

Fires have occurred in the Wallowa area since before the County was formed. Seasonally, when dry lightning events occur, 100 to 200 new fire starts can be expected. Comparatively, very few fires escape initial suppression efforts. Fires occurring near residential areas can cause property damage and endanger lives, and the greatest hazard results from the urban-interface fires. For example, one home and two cabins in the Troy area (Eden Bench) were damaged by a fire in the

1980's. In 2000 and again in 2001, the Governor signed a Conflagration Act that brought structural fire protection resources to Imnaha to help the County protect homes in that area. Because of the County's remoteness and the limited infrastructure (primarily its narrow roads), response time is greatly increased for fire suppression efforts away from the main cities.

2.1.3.6   Earthquake
Earthquake events have occurred in the County, with the most seismically active area being close to the Hells Canyon dam site, where special equipment has recorded a number of small tremors. In 1999, several tremors were centered along the north edge of the Wallowa Mountains. A significant earthquake event would have a major impact on the County, potentially causing property damage and loss of life. Possible dam failure associated with seismic activity is a secondary consideration for both Snake River dams and Wallowa Lake.

2.1.3.7   Volcano
While no active volcano exists within the County, in 1984 some ash from the eruption of Mount St. Helens ash fell within the County's borders. A major eruption of a volcano to the west of the County would pose hazards to transportation systems and public health.

2.1.3.8   Agricultural/Livestock Epidemic
The potential exists for agricultural crop and/or livestock diseases/infestations in the County. Currently, the County is experiencing problems with outbreaks of disease in Snake River big horn sheep, Spruce Bud Worm and beetle infestations in forestlands, and weed infestations. At the present time, the disease infecting the wild sheep has not spread to domestic livestock. In 2000-2001, Hoof and Mouth disease issues in England, France, and Belgium illustrated such disease potentials. In 2003, the Washington State Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy issue impacted the local economy. The spread of noxious weeds is currently having a negative effect on the County's agricultural economy as well.

2.1.3.9   Utility Failure
Brief electrical power outages occur frequently in the County and can affect sewage treatment facilities. Power outages are caused by other events such as severe weather and damage to power transmitting equipment. This type of event would disrupt commerce, the local Emergency Alert System (EAS) stations and emergency information dissemination, and residential heating should the event span several days. Damage to sanitation facilities can cause health and environmental concerns, with potential threats to drinking water supplies for local communities.

2.1.3.10 Hazardous Materials Incidents
There have been limited small spills or transportation-related incidents over the past few years in Wallowa County. Most hazardous materials are related to the agricultural business or petroleum products. The County's bronze industry also uses minor levels of hazardous materials. The major transportation routes

conduct the shipments of these materials. An incident within the boundaries of a city could cause the evacuation of several hundred persons, and associated health and medical issues. The nearest Hazardous Materials response team is located in La Grande, Oregon.

2.1.3.11 Dam Failure

A historical dam failure in the County occurred in 1914, when a wooden dam across the Wallowa River (downstream from the present day Wallowa Lake dam) was washed out. While there are several minor dams in the area, only the Wallowa Lake dam poses a substantial threat should a similar event occur. The Hells Canyon Dam facility, along the eastern County border, would have a greater impact on Clarkston, Washington than on Wallowa County due to the sparse population on the Oregon side of the Snake River. This type of event is most likely to occur in conjunction with some other type of event, such as an earthquake, and would cause major devastation by destroying property and endangering lives.

2.1.3.12 Human Disease Epidemic

The County does not have any greater risk of disease than surrounding areas. Because the County is remote and maintains limited medical supplies, a rapid outbreak of infectious disease could endanger more lives here than in a more populated area.

2.1.3.13 Transportation Incident

Each year, the County experiences a number of traffic collisions, commercial truck wrecks, or conditions that require extended highway closures. Most incidents, however, are cleared in a few hours by local resources. A significant transportation incident occurred in the 1970s when a school bus was almost caught in a landslide on Highway 82, but no fatalities occurred. This hazard could restrict travel or commerce, or overload local medical facilities. Currently, busloads of tourists come to Wallowa County each week and an incident such as the overturning of a bus would overwhelm local emergency responders.

2.1.3.14 Civil Disorder

Civil disorder has occurred a few times in the County's history, mainly in the form of labor-related issues in the 1960s. Because of environmental concerns regarding both wilderness and Federal land use, the potential for an event of this type exists currently. The disruption of traffic, property damage, and violence are the major concerns associated with such an event.

2.1.3.15 Radiological Incident

Few radiological materials are moved in the County. The risk would be mainly to the first responders at the scene.

2.1.3.16 Terrorism

No known areas of interest for international terrorists exist in the County. Risks associated with this hazard are property damage and loss of life.

2.1.4 Hazard Analysis

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

Table 2-1 Wallowa 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 = 10 points; Moderate = 5 points; Low = 1 point) X Weight Factor (WF)*					
Drought					240
Severe Weather					240
Land & Debris Slides					215
Flooding					205
Wildland/Urban Interface Fire					215
Earthquake					187
Volcano					187
Agricultural/Livestock Epidemic					100
Utility Failure					240
Hazardous Materials Incidents					162
Dam Failure					134
Human Disease Epidemic					112
Transportation Incident					105
Civil Disorder					84
Radiological Incident					24
Terrorism					22

Notes:
1. History addresses the record of previous major emergencies or disasters. Weight Factor is 2. Rating factors: high = 4 or more events in last 100 years; moderate = 3 events in last 100 years; low = 1 or 0 events in last 100 years.
2. Vulnerability addresses the percentage of population or property likely to be affected by a major emergency or disaster. Weight Factor is 5. Rating factors: high = more than 10% affected; moderate = 1%-10% affected; low = less than 1% affected.
3. Maximum Threat addresses the percentage of population or property that could be affected in a worst case incident. Weight Factor is 10. Rating factors: high = more than 25% could be affected; moderate = 5%-25% could be affected; low = less than 5% could be affected.
4. Probability addresses the likelihood of a future major emergency or disaster within a specified period of time. Weight Factor is 7. Rating factors: high = one incident within a 10-year period; moderate = one incident within a 50-year period; low = one incident within a 100-year period.

2.2 Assumptions

The assumptions upon which this EOP is predicated are as follows.

- Wallowa County will continue to be exposed to the hazards noted above, as well as others that may develop in the future.
- An emergency will require prompt and effective response and recovery operations by the County EMO, disaster relief, volunteer organizations, and the private sector.
- Outside assistance may not be available in emergency situations affecting this county. Although this plan defines procedures for coordinating such assistance, it is essential for Wallowa 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 when a State Declaration of Emergency has been issued.
- It is possible for a major disaster to occur at any time and at any place in the County. In some cases, dissemination of warning and increased readiness measures may be possible. However, many disasters and events can occur with little or no warning.
- Local government officials recognize their responsibilities for the safety and well-being of the public and will assume their responsibilities in implementing this emergency plan.
- Proper implementation of this plan will reduce or prevent disaster-related losses.
- State support of County emergency operations will be based on the principal of self-help. The County will be responsible for utilizing all available local resources along with initiating mutual aid and cooperative assistance agreements before requesting assistance from the State.
- Wallowa County's population can increase dramatically throughout the year, reflecting an influx of tourists, seasonal residents, daily visitors, and recreation enthusiasts. 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. County communication and work centers may be irreparably damaged or rendered temporarily inoperable during an emergency response. Normal operations can be disrupted during a general emergency; however, the County should 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; and
  - Formally trained in their duties, roles, and responsibilities required during emergency operations.

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3 Roles and Responsibilities

3.1 General

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

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

3.2 County Government

The Wallowa County BOC is charged by ORS 401.305 with the responsibility of establishing an emergency management agency. The County Emergency Management Program Manager has been appointed by the BOC as the EM. The EM is responsible for developing a countywide emergency management program that, through cooperative planning efforts with the incorporated communities of Wallowa County, will provide a coordinated response to a major emergency or disaster.

The County EMO consists of an Executive Group and Emergency Management and is under the immediate operational direction and control of the County BOC, which coordinates decision-making with the County EM. The County provides the nucleus for emergency operations by coordinating information and resources to support roles and responsibilities assigned by this plan. During any type of emergency, the following functions and tasks typically require coordination by the County government:

- Search and Rescue (not including Urban Search and Rescue [SAR]),
- Emergency medical treatment,
- Disaster reporting,

- Transportation of victims and displaced persons,
- Repair and recovery of essential community services, and
- Dissemination and management of public information and emergency instructions.

3.3   Emergency Management Organization

All incident management will follow the ICS and, when necessary, expand into NIMS.

The County's EMO was created to coordinate the ongoing activities of the emergency management program. A larger organization, the Operations Organization, consisting of two teams, the Executive Group and Emergency Management, has been established to direct emergency response operations.

The governing body of County government, the BOC, is the nucleus around which the Executive Group is developed. This group will be composed of both elected and appointed officials from County departments, as well as city and/or State government, as determined by the needs of the situation and at the discretion of the EM. They will oversee the Countywide response, as coordinated by the County EM.

The Wallowa County Emergency Manager is responsible for the following common tasks:
- Serving as staff advisor to the BOC on emergency matters;
- Coordinating the planning and general preparedness activities of the government and maintenance of this plan;
- Providing training to key personnel and emergency response staff;
- Preparing and maintaining a resource inventory;
- Ensuring the operational capability of the EOC;
- Activating the EOC;
- Keeping the governing body apprised of County preparedness status and anticipated needs;
- Serving as day-to-day liaison between County and State Emergency Management;
- Maintaining liaison with organized emergency volunteer groups and private agencies; and
- Maintaining the Community Shelter Plan for Wallowa County.

Each County department and any other agency referenced in this plan is responsible for developing and maintaining its own emergency operating plans and procedures that are consistent with this plan, in addition to carrying out specific duties that may be assigned as a part of this plan. Such plans and procedures will be referenced, as appropriate, in the annexes to this EOP.

If a major emergency or disaster occurs during non-working hours, critical County employees who have direct public safety responsibilities or have been designated by their departments have a responsibility to report to work as soon as

self-preservation concerns for themselves and their families have been met (advance family planning and preparations shall be made to the extent possible, to allow immediate return to work).

All other County employees should follow departmental procedures for emergency situations, if possible, or tune to local radio/television for EAS broadcasts and listen for direction**.**

3.4   Function-Specific Roles and Responsibilities

The Emergency Manager is responsible for emergency management planning and operations for the area of the county lying outside the corporate limits of the incorporated municipalities of the County. The mayor of each incorporated municipality is responsible for emergency management planning and operations for that jurisdiction. (Those responsibilities may be shared with the County EMO under agreement.)

Most of the departments within Wallowa County have emergency functions as part of their normal duties. Each department is responsible for developing and maintaining its own emergency management procedures. This list should not necessarily be considered all-inclusive but should cover most major emergency operations. Additional, detailed information is available in the respective ESF and IAs.

3.4.1 Executive Group Functions

The Executive Group is referred to in this plan as a single body but in fact may have several components with representation from each local political jurisdiction within the emergency management program. Each group is responsible for the activities conducted within their respective jurisdiction. The members of the Group include both elected and appointed executives with certain legal responsibilities. The functions of the executive group are outlined in the following sections.

3.4.1.1   County Board of Commissioners
- Direct the overall preparedness program for Wallowa County;
- Make emergency policy decisions;
- Declare a state of emergency, when necessary;
- Implement the emergency powers of local government;
- Serve as EOC controller during activations (senior acting official or designee);
- Request/authorize outside assistance when necessary (in accordance with existing Mutual Aid Agreements and/or through the State Emergency Management Division); and
- Ensure that all County departments develop, maintain, and exercise their respective service annexes to this plan.

3.4.1.2 City Mayor (during City involvement)

- Ensure that all city departments develop, maintain, and exercise their respective service annexes to this plan;
- Coordinate response activities with the County BOC during emergencies;
- Implement the policies, decisions, and emergency powers of the municipal governing body;
- Direct the emergency operational response of city services; and
- Request emergency assistance from the County as events dictate.

3.4.1.3 Emergency Manager

- Serve as staff advisor to the County BOC on emergency matters;
- Coordinate with organizations within the County to promote emergency planning and general preparedness activities;
- Analyze the emergency skills required and arranging the training necessary to provide those skills;
- Prepare and maintaining a resource inventory for Wallowa County;
- Ensure the operational capability of the EOC;
- Activate the EOC and notifying the Executive Group and appropriate Emergency Response Group members;
- Keep the governing body apprised of the Wallowa County preparedness status and anticipated needs;
- Serve as day-to-day liaison between Wallowa County and State Emergency Management Office;
- Maintain liaison with organized emergency volunteer groups and private agencies;
- Keep the public and the State Emergency Management Office informed of situations; and
- Maintain updates to the County EOP.

3.4.1.4 County Accountant

- Advise the County BOC on financial issues resulting from the emergency.

3.4.1.5 County Counsel

- Advise County officials on emergency powers of local government and necessary procedures to:
  1. Implement wage, price and rent controls,
  2. Establish rationing of critical resources,
  3. Establish curfews,
  4. Restrict or deny access,
  5. Specify routes of egress,
  6. Limit or restrict use of water or other utilities,
  7. Use any publicly or privately owned resource with or without payment to the owner, and
  8. Remove debris from publicly or privately owned property;
- Review and advise County officials on possible liabilities arising from disaster operations, including the exercising of any or all of the above powers;

- Prepare and recommend local legislation to implement the emergency powers required during an emergency; and
- Advise County officials and department heads on record keeping requirements and other documentation necessary to exercise emergency powers.

3.4.2 Emergency Response Group Functions

The Emergency Response Group includes services required for an effective emergency management program, of which response is a key element. Functions of the Emergency Response Group are outlined below.

3.4.2.1   Emergency Operations Center (Senior Acting Commissioner)

- Direction and control local operating forces, and
- Make emergency policy decisions.

3.4.2.2   Direction, Control & Warning (Emergency Manager)

- Disseminate emergency public information, as requested;
- Receive and disseminate warning information to the public and key City or County officials;
- Coordinate with other County jurisdictions and State and Federal agencies; and
- Activate the EOC and notify the Executive Group and appropriate Emergency Response Group members.

3.4.2.3   Law Enforcement Services (Sheriff's Office/City Police)

- Provide law enforcement services;
- Conduct traffic and crowd control;
- Isolate damaged areas;
- Conduct damage reconnaissance and reporting;
- Evacuate disaster areas; and
- Provide security at shelters, the EOC, and other critical facilities.

3.4.2.4   Fire Services (City Fire Chiefs)

- Provide fire prevention & suppression;
- Inspect damaged areas for fire hazards;
- Perform hazardous spills containment and clean-up; and
- Inspect shelters for fire hazards.

3.4.2.5   Medical and Health Services (County Health Administrator)

- Coordinate planning efforts with Wallowa Memorial Hospital and other County health facilities; and
- Develop emergency health and sanitation information.

3.4.2.6　Public Works and Engineering Services (County/City Public Works Director)

- Barricade hazardous areas;
- Conduct priority restoration of streets and bridges;
- Protect and restore waste treatment and disposal systems;
- Augment sanitation services;
- Assess damage to streets, bridges, traffic control devices, waste water treatment system, and other public works facilities;
- Remove debris removal;
- Assess damage to County and City owned facilities;
- Condemn unsafe structures; and
- Direct temporary repair of essential facilities.

3.4.2.7　Communication Services (Sheriff's Office Dispatch)

- Establish and maintain Emergency Communications Systems;
- Coordinate use of all public and private communication systems necessary during emergencies; and
- Manage and coordinate all emergency communication operated within the EOC, once activated.

3.4.2.8　Damage Assessment (Assessors Office/American Red Cross/Search and Rescue)

- Establish a damage assessment team with assessment capabilities and responsibilities;
- Develop systems for reporting and compiling information on deaths, injuries, and damage to public facilities, utilities, and private property;
- Assist in determining the geographic extent of damaged areas;
- Compile estimates of damage for use by County or City officials in requesting disaster assistance; and
- Evaluate the effect of damage on County or City economic index, tax base, bond ratings, insurance ratings, etc., for use in long-range recovery planning.

3.4.2.9　Emergency Public Information (Emergency Manager)

- Conduct ongoing hazard awareness and public education programs;
- Compile and prepare emergency information for the public in case of emergency;
- Arrange for media representatives to receive regular briefings on the County status during extended emergency situations;
- Secure printed and photographic documentation of the disaster situation; and
- Handle unscheduled inquiries from the media and the public.

3.4.2.10　Resource Management

- Establish procedures for employing temporary personnel for disaster operations;
- Establish and maintain a manpower reserve;

- Coordinate deployment of reserve personnel to County and City departments requiring augmentation;
- Establish emergency purchasing procedures and/or a disaster contingency fund; and
- Maintain records of emergency related expenditures for purchases and personnel.

3.4.2.11 Shelter and Mass Care (American Red Cross)

- Supervise the Shelter Management program, (stocking, marking and equipping, etc.) for natural disaster; and
- Coordinate support with other City and County departments, relief agencies, and volunteer groups.

3.4.2.12 Evacuation Management (Sheriff's Office/Emergency Manager/Fire Departments/Search & Rescue)

- Identify high-hazard areas and corresponding number of potential evacuees; and
- Coordinate evacuation planning to include:
  - Movement control,
  - Health and medical considerations of evacuated populations,
  - Number of persons affected and Transportation needs,
  - Emergency Public Information materials and family location assistance,
  - Shelter and Reception locations, and
  - Safety Considerations allowing re-entry to area.

3.4.2.13 Education Services District

- Coordinate information to and from school districts within the County; and
- Collect damage costs and information from school districts when appropriate.

3.4.2.14 Other Agencies' Responsibilities

- Other County and City department and agency heads not assigned a specific function in this plan will be prepared to make their resources available for emergency duty at the direction of the County EOC.

3.4.2.15 Volunteer and Donation Management

Responding to incidents frequently exceeds Wallowa County's resources. Volunteers and donors can support response efforts in many ways, and it is essential that Wallowa County plan ahead to effectively incorporate volunteers and donated goods into its response activities.

3.4.3 Local and Regional Response Partners

Wallowa County's emergency organization is supported by a number of outside organizations, including the incorporated cities, service organizations, and the

private sector. A list of supporting local and regional agencies can be found in the individual ESF Annexes to this EOP.

3.4.3.1 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 Wallowa County Emergency Services must work seamlessly with businesses that provide water, power, communication networks, transportation, medical care, security, and numerous other services upon which both response and recovery are particularly dependent. Essential private sector responsibilities include:

- Planning for the protection of employees, infrastructure, and facilities;
- Planning for the protection of information and the continuity of business operations;
- Planning for responding to, and recovering from, incidents that impact their own infrastructure and facilities;
- Collaborating with emergency management personnel before an incident occurs to ascertain what assistance may be necessary and how they can help;
- Developing and exercising emergency plans before an incident occurs;
- Where appropriate, establishing mutual aid and assistance agreements to provide specific response capabilities, and
- Providing assistance (including volunteers) to support local emergency management and public awareness during response and throughout the recovery process.

3.4.3.2 Nongovernmental Organizations

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

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

3.4.3.3 Individuals and Households

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

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

3.4.4 State Response Partners

Under the provisions of ORS 401.055 through 401.155, the Governor has broad responsibilities for the direction and control of all emergency activities in a State-Declared Emergency. The administrator of OEM is delegated authority by ORS 401.260 to 401.280 to coordinate all activities and organizations for emergency management within the State and to coordinate in emergency matters with other states and the Federal government.

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

3.4.5 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.

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

Table 3-1 Response Partners by ESF

ESF	Scope (Federal)	Primary Local Agency	Primary State of Oregon Agency	Primary Federal Agency
ESF 1 **Transportation**	■ Aviation/airspace management and control ■ Transportation safety ■ Restoration and recovery of transportation infrastructure ■ Movement restrictions ■ Damage and impact assessment	County Public Works	Department of Transportation	Department of Transportation
ESF 2 **Communications**	■ Coordination with telecommunications and information technology industries ■ Restoration and repair of telecommunications infrastructure ■ Protection, restoration, and sustainment of national cyber and information technology resources ■ Oversight of communications within the Federal incident management and response structure	County Sheriff's Office	Office of Emergency Management	Department of Homeland Security (National Communications System)
ESF 3 **Public Works and Engineering**	■ Infrastructure protection and emergency repair ■ Infrastructure restoration ■ Engineering services and construction management ■ Emergency contracting support for life-saving and life-sustaining services	County/City Public Works	Department of Transportation	Department of Defense (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
ESF 4 **Firefighting**	■ Coordination of Federal firefighting activities ■ Support to wildland, rural, and urban firefighting operations	City Fire Departments	Department of Forestry, Office of the State Fire Marshal	Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)
ESF 5 **Emergency Management**	■ Coordination of incident management and response efforts ■ Issuance of mission assignments ■ Resource and human capital ■ Incident action planning ■ Financial management	County/City Emergency Management	Office of Emergency Management	Department of Homeland Security (FEMA)
ESF 6 **Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing and Human Services**	■ Mass care ■ Emergency assistance ■ Disaster Housing ■ Human services	County Emergency Management	Department of Human Services	Department of Homeland Security (FEMA)

Table 3-1 Response Partners by ESF

ESF	Scope (Federal)	Primary Local Agency	Primary State of Oregon Agency	Primary Federal Agency
ESF 7 **Logistics Management and Resource Support**	▪ Comprehensive, national incident logistics planning, management, and sustainment capability ▪ Resource support (facility space, office equipment and supplies, contracting services, etc.)	County Emergency Management, County Personnel Manager	Department of Administrative Services	General Services Administration Department of Homeland Security (FEMA)
ESF 8 **Public Health and Medical Services**	▪ Public health ▪ Medical ▪ Mental health services ▪ Mass fatality management	County Health Administrator	Department of Human Services – Public Health Division	Department of Health and Human Services
ESF 9 **Search and Rescue**	▪ Life-saving assistance ▪ Search and rescue operations	County Sheriff's Office	Office of Emergency Management, Office of the State Fire Marshal	Department of Homeland Security (FEMA)
ESF 10 **Oil and Hazardous Materials**	▪ Oil and hazardous materials (chemical, biological, radiological, etc.) response ▪ Environment short- and long-term cleanup	City Fire Departments	Department of Environmental Quality, Office of the State Fire Marshal	Environmental Protection Agency
ESF 11 **Agriculture and Natural Resources**	▪ Nutrition assistance ▪ Animal and plant disease and pest response ▪ Food safety and security ▪ Natural and cultural resources and historic properties protection ▪ Safety and well-being of household pets	County Emergency Management	Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
ESF 12 **Energy**	▪ Energy infrastructure assessment, repair, and restoration ▪ Energy industry utilities coordination ▪ Energy forecast	County Emergency Management	Department of Administrative Services, Department of Energy, Public Utility Commission	Department of Energy
ESF 13 **Public Safety and Security**	▪ Facility and resource security ▪ Security planning and technical resource assistance ▪ Public safety and security support ▪ Support to access, traffic, and crowd control	County Sheriff's Office	Department of Justice, Oregon State Police	Department of Justice

Table 3-1 Response Partners by ESF

ESF	Scope (Federal)	Primary Local Agency	Primary State of Oregon Agency	Primary Federal Agency
ESF 14 Long-Term Community Recovery	▪ Social and economic community impact assessment ▪ Long-term community recovery assistance to States, tribes, local governments, and the private sector ▪ Analysis and review of mitigation program implementation	County Emergency Management	Economic and Community Development, Office of Emergency Management	Department of Homeland Security (FEMA)
ESF 15 External Affairs	▪ Emergency public information and protective action guidance ▪ Media and community relations ▪ Congressional and international affairs ▪ Tribal and insular affairs	County Emergency Management	Office of Emergency Management	Department of Homeland Security

4

Concept of Operations

4.1 General

Primary roles in initial emergency response will be played by first responders such as fire and police departments and may involve hospitals, local health departments, Regional Hazardous Materials Response Teams, and Oregon Department of Forestry Incident Management Teams as well. Typically, as the emergency situation evolves and the immediate response subsides, a transition period will occur during which emergency responders will hand responsibility for active coordination of the response to agencies or organizations involved with recovery operations. In all emergency situations and circumstances, saving and protecting human lives receives priority.

The basic concept of emergency operations centers around managing and using all available resources in the County for effectively responding to all types of emergencies. Local government has the primary responsibility for emergency management functions and for protecting life and property from the effects of hazardous events. This EOP should be used when County municipalities or emergency response agencies are reaching or have exceeded their abilities to respond to an emergency incident. Please see Figure 4-1, Wallowa County Response to Major Emergencies/Disasters.

When emergency situations arise, and it is determined that the normal organization and functions of County government are insufficient to effectively meet response activities' needs, the Emergency Manager, in collaboration with the BOC, will activate and implement all or part of this plan. In addition, the BOC or Emergency Manager may partially or fully activate and staff the County EOC, based on an emergency's type, size, severity, and duration.

Responsibilities include management and coordination of large-scale events, as well as identifying and obtaining additional assistance and resources for emergency response agencies from the State and/or Federal government through County Emergency Management.
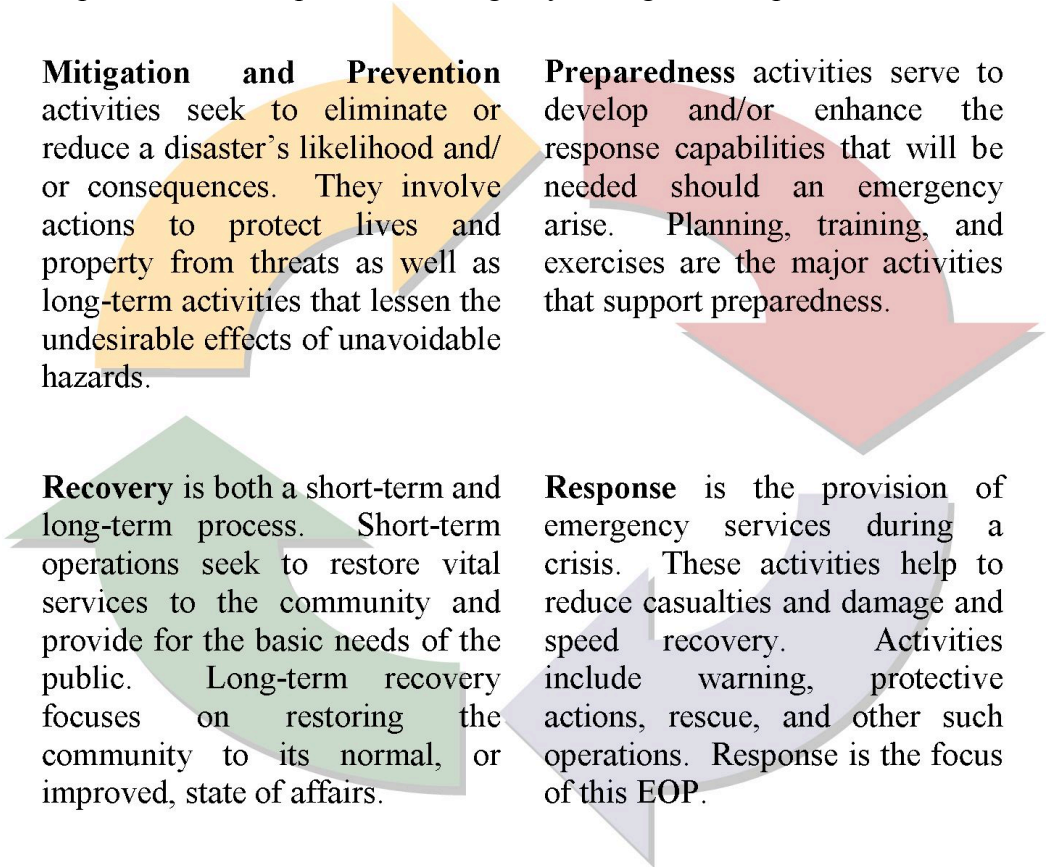
All involved County emergency services will implement individual EOPs, standard operating procedures (SOPs), and supporting processes for the County emergency operations. These include providing the Wallowa County EMO with the following information throughout an incident's duration:

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

4.2 Phases of Emergency Management

This plan adheres to the emergency management principle of all-hazards planning, which is predicated on the fact that most responsibilities and functions performed during an emergency are not hazard-specific. It should be noted that this is an *emergency operations* plan rather than a *comprehensive emergency management* plan, as its emphasis is on *incident* management rather than on *program* management. That said, an emergency operations plan is impacted by prevention, preparedness, and recovery activities; consequently, a brief description of the four phases of emergency management is provided below.

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

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

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

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

Additionally, this plan is implemented within the context of a continuous stream of incidents, events, and occurrences, any of which may develop into an emergency. Maintaining situational awareness is essential to facilitating rapid response. Situational awareness refers to the ongoing process of collecting, analyzing, and disseminating intelligence, information, and knowledge to allow organizations and individuals to anticipate requirements and to react effectively.

Situational awareness comprises an interactive process of sharing and evaluating information from multiple sources, integrating communications and reporting activities, and forecasting incidents to detect and monitor threats and hazards. These activities are the basis for advice, alert and warning, intelligence and information-sharing, technical assistance, consultations, notifications, and informed decision-making at all interagency and intergovernmental levels, as well as on the part of the private sector and the public.

4.3   Incident Levels

In response to the events of September 11, 2001 and the continued terrorist threat to the United States, the Federal Government, Oregon State Police Office of Public Safety and Security and the Wallowa County Sheriff's Office adopted a system of rating terrorist threat levels that are equivalent to the types of emergency situations defined in this section.

4.3.1 Emergency Incident

An emergency incident is generally handled within the normal organizational procedures of a county department or agency, such as a response to an armed robbery call by the Police Department. Such an occurrence would not require implementation of this plan.

4.3.2 Special Emergency

A special emergency is an incident that has special or unusual characteristics requiring response and/or support by more than one department or agency. Such an incident may require partial implementation of this plan and/or a local declaration of emergency to access state resources or to enact emergency ordinances. An example of a special emergency would be a hazardous material spill that occurred on the boundary of two jurisdictions and required the evacuation of a fairly large area.

4.3.3 Major Emergency

A major emergency is an occurrence that requires multi-agency response, allocation of resources, and emergency services and support not normally serving the area, and one that affects a large portion of the population, property and critical services in Wallowa County. Additional resources and coordination would be provided through the Emergency Operations plan and may require a request for State and Federal aid through a State declaration of emergency.

4.3.4 Disaster

Disasters are determined by a measurement of total impact of a "state of emergency" in a community and demand a crisis response beyond the capability of local government.

4.3.5 State of Emergency

A state of emergency exists whenever any part or all of Wallowa County is suffering or is in danger of suffering an event that may cause injury, death, damage, or destruction to the extent that extraordinary measures must be taken.

Table 4-1 Wallowa County Incident Action Levels

Level	Color	Definition
LEVEL 1 **Normal Operations**	**Green**	Level 1 status indicates normal conditions. No known threats or warnings, routine patrol functions.
LEVEL 2 **Guarded Operations**	**Blue**	General information about a potential threat, absent indication of potential target type, location and time. May include weather advisories and minor storm warnings.
LEVEL 3 **Elevated Security**	**Yellow**	Credible source information of specific or potential threat, suggesting target type, time, or geographic location. May include, but not limited to, major weather situations like flood or storm warnings, planned civil disturbances, strikes or labor disputes.
LEVEL 4 **High Security**	**Orange**	Credible source information of threat to a specific asset or target. Natural disasters including earthquakes, wildfires, flooding, etc. May include large-scale industrial accidents, fires and/or explosions.
LEVEL 5 **Severe Security**	**Red**	A terrorist attack has occurred or based on credible and corroborated intelligence is imminent. A natural disaster or industrial accident has occurred of such scale as to warrant a level five response.

4.4   Response Priorities

1. **Self-Preservation.** Protection of County employees (including dependents) from the effects of a disaster would be the first priority in the event of an emergency. The expectation would be that the employee's family would be prepared to be self-reliant after the initial incident in order for the employee to provide timely, lifesaving services and other critical operations as effectively and with as little interruption as possible. Self-preservation includes actions taken immediately before, during, and after an event.

2. **Lifesaving/Protection of Property.** This aspect of response focuses on efforts to save lives of persons other than County employees and their dependents. It may include prevention or mitigation of major property damage if results of such damage would likely present an immediate danger to human life.

3. **Unit Reconstitution.** Unit reconstitution is the recall of critical employees, (if the incident occurs during non-working hours while employees are off-duty) and the collection, inventory, temporary repair, and allocation of County assets in order to provide maximum prompt, sustained operations in response to a disaster. This would include

activation of the County EOC for the purpose of coordinating emergency response activities.

4. **Emergency Food and Temporary Housing Plan.** Provision of immediate food and temporary housing for disaster victims would become an immediate priority and would be done primarily through the American Red Cross with coordination of the EOC.

5. **Restoration of Infrastructure.** Restoration of the County's critical infrastructure (utilities, roads, bridges, buildings, etc.) would be a prime concern that would require the coordination of local, State, and Federal agencies with the private sector. (Reference Annex F.)

6. **Statutory Response.** Statutory Response involves providing a partial or full range of County services beyond that of lifesaving, security, and law enforcement during a disaster. Included under statutory response (ORS 401.305) is County support to other units of local government in their assigned missions, i.e., coordinating additional resources, declaring a state of emergency, and requesting State and Federal assistance.

7. **Recovery.** Recovery involves the restoration of lost or impaired capabilities caused by the effects of the disaster or other emergency; return to normal operating conditions, and providing non-emergency services to the public.

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 Emergency Manager will activate and implement all or part of this plan. In addition, the Emergency Manager may partially or fully activate and staff the County EOC based on an emergency's type, size, severity, and anticipated duration. Concurrently, all involved County emergency services will implement their respective plans, procedures, and processes and will provide Wallowa County EMO with the following information:

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

4.5.2　Initial Actions
Upon activation of all or part of this plan, the Emergency Manager or designee will implement the following actions immediately:

- Alert threatened populations and initiate evacuation as necessary in accordance with Annex ESF-2, Emergency Communications and Warning;
- Initiate emergency sheltering procedures with the American Red Cross and other community partners if evacuation procedures are activated.

Refer to Annex ESF-6, Housing and Human Services, for more detailed information and specific procedures associated with sheltering, mass care, and related human services;

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

4.6   Inter-jurisdictional Coordination

4.6.1 Municipalities

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

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

4.6.2 Special Service Districts

Special Service Districts provide services such as fire protection and water delivery systems that are not available from county governments. Each is governed by an elected Board of Directors and has policies separate from city and county governments. They often overlap city and county boundary lines and thus may serve as primary responders to emergencies within their service districts. Special Service Districts within Wallowa County include:

- Education Service District,
- Fire Districts,
- Healthcare District,

- Soil and Water Conservation, and
- Weed Control District.

4.6.3 Private Sector

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

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

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

4.6.4 State Government

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

4.6.5 Federal Government

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

4.7 Transition to Recovery

4.7.1 Demobilization

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

4.7.2 Recovery

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

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

5

Command and Control

5.1 General

The County BOC (senior acting official), or designee, as the Emergency Manager for Wallowa County, is responsible for ensuring that coordinated and effective emergency response systems are developed and maintained. Existing agencies of government will perform emergency activities closely related to those they perform routinely. Specific positions and agencies are responsible for fulfilling their obligations as presented in the Basic Plan and its annexes. As the EOC controller, the County BOC (senior acting official), or designee, will provide overall direction of response activities of all Wallowa County departments. Department heads will retain control over their employees and equipment unless directed otherwise by the Emergency Manager. Each agency will be responsible for having its own SOPs to be followed during response operations.

Outside assistance, whether from other political jurisdictions or from organized volunteer groups, will be requested and used only as an adjunct to existing Wallowa County services, and then only when the situation threatens to expand beyond Wallowa County response capabilities.

5.2 Emergency Operations Center

Response activities will be coordinated from an Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The EOC will be activated upon notification of a possible or actual emergency. EOC responsibilities and activation procedures are addressed in the Basic Plan portion of this EOP and ESF-5, Emergency Management. During large scale emergencies the EOC will in fact become the seat of government for the duration of the crisis. The EOC will serve as a multiple agency coordination system, if needed.

5.2.1 EOC Activation

During emergency operations, and upon activation, the EOC staff will assemble as directed by this plan and by their department SOPs and protocols. Activation of the EOC will take place as outlined below.

- The EOC will be activated by the Emergency Manager or designee. He or she will assume responsibility for all operations and for direction and control of response functions.
- The Emergency Manager will determine the level of staffing required and will alert the appropriate personnel, agencies, and organizations.

- The County BOC (senior acting official) or designee will serve as the overall EOC controller.
- Emergency operations will be conducted by County (City) departments augmented as required by trained reserves, volunteer groups, and forces supplied through mutual aid agreements. 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 coordinate emergency operations.
- The Coordinator may establish an on-scene command post at the scene to maintain close contact and coordination with the EOC.
- Department heads and organization leaders are responsible for emergency functions assigned to their activities, as outlined in their appropriate annex.
- The EOC will normally operate on a 24-hour basis, rotating on 12-hour shifts, or as needed.
- The Emergency Manager will immediately notify the State Emergency Management office upon activation. Periodic updates will be made as the situation requires.
- Each EOC member will have a previously designated alternate in case circumstances prevent his or her presence at the EOC.
- Provisions for sufficient food, water, sanitary facilities and sleeping arrangements will be made.
- The use of reports and records will vary according to the type of emergency. However, "complete and accurate" records must be maintained in order to prevent post-legal entanglements, sequence of events, and proper documentation for requesting assistance, whether from local, State, or Federal sources. Forms and references are located in Appendix C of the Basic Plan.
- Appropriate security for the EOC will be maintained, and persons not connected with the emergency situation will be prevented from entering.

5.2.2 Location

The primary location for the County EOC is:

> Wallowa County Sheriff's Department
> 104 West Greenwood St.
> Enterprise, OR

If the primary EOC is unusable for any reason, a secondary EOC will be established in the Wallowa County Health Care District (Memorial Hospital, 601 Medical Parkway Enterprise OR), or in a public building in the city or town nearest the disaster site. To avoid jeopardizing operations, care must be taken to locate the EOC away from dangers associated with the event.

5.2.3 Coordination

Other agencies may activate and staff individual Agency Operations Center (AOC) facilities for various types of emergencies; for example, if a biological incident such as pandemic influenza occurs, the Wallowa County Health Department and area medical centers may jointly staff a Medical EOC, which will coordinate closely with the Wallowa County Health Department's AOC and the Wallowa County EOC. In all cases, however, the County EOC will serve as the central point for coordinating response operations, resource requests and tracking, public information, and overall incident management.

The ESF annexes attached to this plan contain general guidelines for Wallowa County governmental entities, organizations, and County officials/departments to carry out responsibilities assigned at the County EOC or other designated facility where response efforts will be coordinated. Table 5-1, below, summarizes typical assignments for each ESF that may be necessary during an emergency incident. These assignments may be adopted for local and agency operations centers as well. Note that the lead agency designated for each ESF is responsible for updating, maintaining, and disseminating appropriate plans, procedures, and guidance prior to, during, and following an emergency incident.

Table 5-1 Emergency Support Function Assignments Within the Incident Command System

ESF No.	Title	Section
ESF-1	Transportation	Logistics
ESF-2	Emergency Telecommunications and Warning	Operations
ESF-3	Public Works and Engineering	Operations
ESF-4	Fire Services	Operations
ESF-5	Emergency Management	Incident Command
ESF-6	Housing and Human Services	Operations, Logistics, and Liaison
ESF-7	Resource Support	All
ESF-8	Public Health and Medical Services	Operations and Liaison
ESF-9	Search and Rescue	Operations
ESF-10	Hazardous Material	Operations
ESF-11	Agriculture and Natural Resources	Operations
ESF-12	Energy	Logistics
ESF-13	Public Safety and Security	Operations
ESF-14	Community Recovery, Mitigation, and Economic Stabilization	Administration/Finance and Planning
ESF-15	Emergency Public Information and External Affairs	Incident Command and Liaison

5.3 Incident Command System

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Current training and operational requirements set forth under NIMS has been adopted and implemented by Wallowa County. Training requirements apply to all first responders and disaster workers, including first-line supervisors, middle managers, and command and general staff.

NIMS identifies these positions as:
- Emergency medical service personnel,
- Firefighters,
- Hospital staff,
- Law enforcement personnel,
- Public health personnel,
- Public works/utility personnel,
- Skilled support personnel,
- Other emergency management response personnel, and
- Support, volunteer personnel at all levels.

Figure 5-1   Example of an Incident Command Structure for Wallowa County
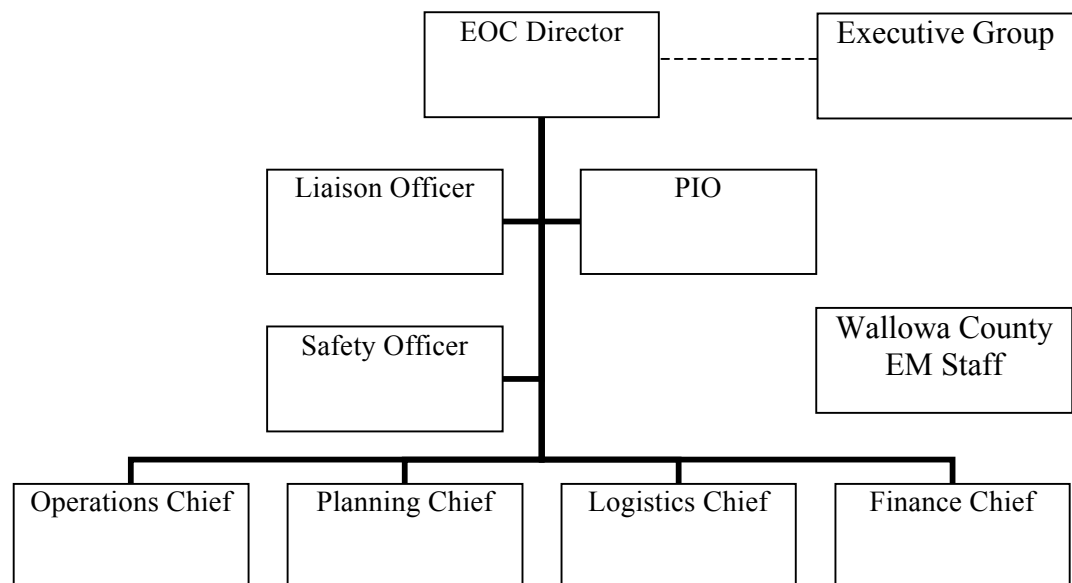
5.3.1 Command Staff
5.3.1.1   Incident Commander

In most cases, the initial IC will be the first responder managing the response. As the incident progresses to the recovery phase, a different agency representative or appointed official may transition into the IC role. Additional information on typical ICS assignments for Wallowa County regarding lead and support roles during emergency response are provided in the ESFs and the IAs attached to this plan.

In general, the IC is responsible for all functions not assigned to one of the primary sections and for the following specific tasks:
- Determining incident objectives and strategies;
- Approving and supporting implementation of an Incident Action Plan (IAP);
- Coordinating all activities supporting the incident or event;
- Approving release of information through the public information officer (PIO); and
- Performing the duties of the following command staff if no one is assigned to the position:
  - Safety Officer,
  - PIO, and
  - Liaison Officer.

5.3.1.2   Safety Officer

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

5.3.1.3   Public Information Officer

A lead PIO will coordinate and manage a larger public information network representing local, county, regional, and state agencies, tribal entities, political officials, and stakeholders if needed. These duties include:
- Developing and coordinating release of information to incident personnel, media, and the general public;
- Coordinating information sharing among the public information network through the use of a Joint Information System and, if applicable, establishing and staffing a Joint Information Center;
- Implementing information clearance processes with the IC; and
- Conducting and/or managing media briefings and implementing media-monitoring activities.

5.3.1.4   Liaison Officer

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

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

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

5.3.2 General Staff
5.3.2.1   Operations Chief

The Operations Chief position is typically filled by the lead agency managing response activities for a specific type of incident. The Operations section is typically organized into functional units representing agencies involved in tactical operations. Thus, typical agencies included in the Operations Section are: fire (emergencies dealing with fire, earthquake with rescue, or hazardous materials); law enforcement (incident(s) involving civil disorder/disturbance, significant security/public safety concerns, transportation-related accidents, and/or criminal investigations); public health (contamination issues, disease outbreaks, and/or emergency incidents posing threats to human, animal, and environmental health); and public works (incidents resulting in major utility disruptions, damage to critical infrastructure, and building collapse). Private entities, companies, and non-governmental organizations may also support the Operations section.

The Operations Chief is responsible for:

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

5.3.2.2   Planning Chief

The Planning section is responsible for forecasting future needs and events of the response effort while ensuring that implementation of appropriate procedures and

processes are accomplished. This section is typically supported by four primary units: Resources, Situation, Documentation, and Demobilization. The Planning Chief is responsible for:

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

5.3.2.3 Logistics Chief

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

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

5.3.2.4 Finance/Administration Chief

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

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

5.4 Unified Command

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

In a large incident involving multiple jurisdictions and/or regional, state, and Federal response partners, a UC may replace a single organization IC. Each of the four primary ICS sections may be further subdivided, as needed. In smaller

situations, where additional persons are not required, the IC will directly manage all aspects of the incident organization. Figure 5-2 is an example of a UC organizational chart for Wallowa County, providing operational flexibility to expand or contract staffing depending on the incident's nature and size.

Figure 5-2   Example Unified Command Structure for Wallowa County
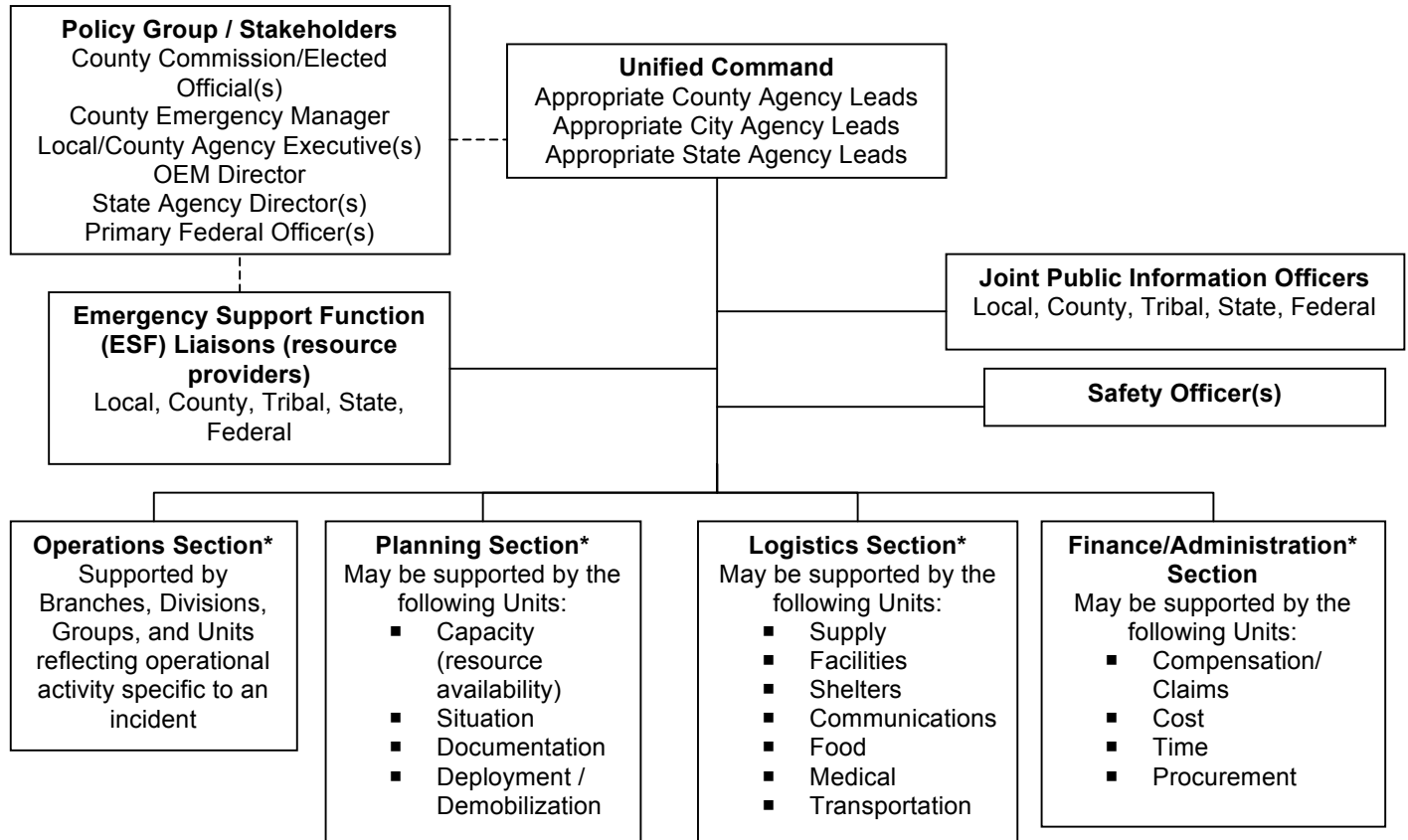
Note: In any type of incident, a Section Chief may be assigned a Deputy. In addition, an Intelligence Section would be incorporated into the command structure in response to incidents of National Significance or those presumed or confirmed to be terrorist-related.

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6 Plan Development, Maintenance, and Implementation

6.1 Plan Review and Maintenance

At a minimum, this EOP will be formally reviewed and re-promulgated every five years to comply with State requirements. This review will be coordinated by the Wallowa County Department 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; and
- Evaluate the procedures outlined in this plan to ensure their continued viability.

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

Recommended changes should be forwarded to:

> Wallowa County Department of Emergency Services
> 101 S. River Street, Room 202
> Enterprise, OR 97828

6.2 Training Program

Wallowa County Emergency Services specifically coordinates training for City personnel and encourages them to participate in trainings hosted by other jurisdictions throughout the region.

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

- Emergency Medical Service personnel,
- Firefighters,
- Law enforcement personnel,
- Public works/utility personnel,

- Skilled support personnel,
- Other emergency management response personnel, and
- Support/volunteer personnel at all levels.

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

Table 6-1 Wallowa County Minimum Training Requirements

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

6.3   Exercise Program

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

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

Wallowa County Emergency Services will work with other County departments to identify and implement corrective actions and mitigation measures, based on exercises conducted through the Department of Emergency Services.

6.4   Event Critique and After Action Reporting

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

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

6.5   Community Outreach and Preparedness Education

Educational tools are used to teach the public about threats and disasters and what to do when an emergency occurs. Wallowa 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 on the County's Emergency Services website at http://www.co.wallowa.or.us/es.

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A Acronyms and Glossary

A-2

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Acronym	Definition
AAR	After Action Report
AOC	Agency Operations Center
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Service
BOC	Board of Commissioners
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CEHS	Center for Environmental Health Systems
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COG	Continuity of Government
COOP	Continuity of Operations Plan
County	Wallowa County
CP	Command Post
DEM	Division of Emergency Management
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EBS	Emergency Broadcast System
EM	Wallowa County Emergency Management
EMO	Emergency Management Organization
EMP	State of Oregon Emergency Management Plan
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FAD	Foreign Animal Disease
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HAN	Health Alert Network
HMC	Hazard Mitigation Coordinator
HMT	Hazard Mitigation Team
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
IA	Incident Annex
IAP	Incident Action Plan

IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
IDA	Initial Damage Assessment
IGA	Intergovernmental Agreement
LEDS	Law Enforcement Data System
MAC	Multi-Agency Coordination Center
MMWR	Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report
NAWAS	National Warning System
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NORAD	North American Aerospace Defense Command
NRF	National Response Framework
NWR	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Weather Radio
NWS	National Weather Service
ODA	Oregon Department of Agriculture
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OEM	Oregon Emergency Management
OERS	Oregon Emergency Response System
ORS	Oregon Revised Statute
PHI	Protected Health Information
PIO	Public Information Officer
POD	Point of Dispensation
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service
SAR	Search and Rescue
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SNS	Strategic National Stockpile
UC	Unified Command
WCPW	Wallowa County Public Works
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

Glossary

Actual Event: A disaster (natural or man-made) that has warranted action to protect life, property, environment, public health, or safety. Natural disasters include earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, etc.; man-made (either intentional or accidental) incidents can include chemical spills, terrorist attacks, explosives, biological attacks, etc.

After Action Report: The After Action Report documents the performance of exercise related tasks and makes recommendations for improvements. The Improvement Plan outlines the actions that the exercising jurisdiction(s) plans to take to address recommendations contained in the After Action Report.

Agency: A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In 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).

Agency Representative: A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating state, local, or tribal government agency or private entity that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.

All Hazards: Any incident caused by terrorism, natural disasters, or any Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or Explosive accident. Such incidents require a multi-jurisdictional and multi-functional response and recovery effort.

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

Assessment: The evaluation and interpretation of measurements and other information to provide a basis for decision-making.

Assignments: Tasks given to resources to perform within a given operational period that are based on operational objectives defined in the 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 also Supporting Agency.

Audit: Formal examination of an organization's or individual's accounts; a methodical examination and review.

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

Branch: The organizational level having functional or geographical responsibility for major aspects of incident operations. A branch is organizationally situated between the section and the division or group in the Operations Section and between the section and units in the Logistics Section. Branches are identified by the use of Roman numerals or by functional area.

Chain of Command: A series of command, control, executive, or management positions in hierarchical order of authority.

Check-In: The process through which resources first report to an incident. Check-in locations include the incident command post, Resources Unit, incident base, camps, staging areas, or directly on the site.

Chief: The Incident Command System title for individuals responsible for management of functional sections: Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration, and Intelligence (if established as a separate section).

Command: The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority.

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

Common Operating Picture: A broad view of the overall situation as reflected by situation reports, aerial photography, and other information or intelligence.

Communications Unit: An organizational unit in the Logistics Section responsible for providing communication services at an incident or an Emergency Operations Center. A Communications Unit may also be a facility (e.g., a trailer or mobile van) used to support an Incident Communications Center.

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

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

Corrective Action: Improved procedures that are based on lessons learned from actual incidents or from training and exercises.

Corrective Action Plan: A process implemented after incidents or exercises to assess, investigate, and identify and implement appropriate solutions to prevent repeating problems encountered.

Critical Infrastructure: Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters (Department of Homeland Security, National Response Plan (December 2004), 64).

Deputy: A fully qualified individual who, in the absence of a superior, can be delegated the authority to manage a functional operation or perform a specific task. In some cases, a deputy can act as relief for a superior and, therefore, must be fully qualified in the position. Deputies can be assigned to the Incident Commander, General Staff, and Branch Directors.

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

Disciplines: A group of personnel with similar job roles and responsibilities. (e.g. law enforcement, firefighting, Hazardous Materials, Emergency Medical Services).

Division: The partition of an incident into geographical areas of operation. Divisions are established when the number of resources exceeds the manageable span of control of the Operations Chief. A division is located within the Incident Command System organization between the branch and resources in the Operations Section.

Emergency: Absent a Presidential declared emergency, any incident(s), human-caused or natural, that requires responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, an emergency means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement state and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact: The Emergency Management Assistance Compact is an interstate mutual aid agreement that allows states to assist one another in responding to all kinds of natural and man-made disasters. It is administered by the National Emergency Management Association.

Emergency Management Board Designee: The Emergency Management Board Designee is the Chair of the Wallowa County Policy Group when the EOC is activated. This position is empowered to assume executive control over all departments, divisions, and offices of Wallowa County during a state of emergency. The Emergency Management Board Designee, with support from County legal staff and the Chief Administrative Officer, will make an Emergency Declaration stating that an emergency exists and will specify a location or description of the affected area and jurisdictions included in the declaration.

Emergency Management Director: The Wallowa County Emergency Management Director is responsible for the overall coordination and management of County resources during any type of event, while ensuring that support is provided to all Emergency Support Function coordinators and command staff throughout the duration of an incident.

Emergency Operations Center: The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support domestic incident management activities normally takes place. An Emergency Operations Center 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. Emergency Operations Centers may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., Federal, state, regional, county, city, tribal), or some combination thereof.

Emergency Operations Plan: The "steady-state" plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.

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

Emergency Response Provider: Includes state, local, and tribal emergency public safety, law enforcement, emergency response, emergency medical (including hospital emergency facilities), and related personnel, agencies, and authorities. See Section 2 (6), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002). Also known as Emergency Responder.

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

Evaluation: The process of observing and recording exercise activities, comparing the performance of the participants against the objectives, and identifying strengths and weaknesses.

Event: A planned, non-emergency activity. The Incident Command System can be used as the management system for a wide range of events, e.g., parades, concerts, or sporting events.

Exercise: Exercises are planned and coordinated activities allowing homeland security and emergency management personnel (from first responders to senior officials) to demonstrate training, exercise plans, and practice prevention, protection, response, and recovery capabilities in a realistic but risk-free environment. Exercises are a valuable tool for assessing and improving performance, while demonstrating community resolve to prepare for major incidents.

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

Federal Preparedness Funding: Funding designated for developing and/or enhancing state, territorial, local, and tribal preparedness capabilities. This includes all funding streams that directly or indirectly support Homeland Security initiatives, e.g. Center for Disease Control and Health Resources and Services Administration preparedness funds.

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

General Staff: A group of incident management personnel organized according to function and reporting to the Incident Commander. The General Staff normally consists of the Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance/Administration Section Chief.

Group: Established to divide the incident management structure into functional areas of operation. Groups are composed of resources assembled to perform a special function not necessarily within a single geographic division. Groups, when activated, are located between branches and resources in the Operations Section.

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

Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program: A capabilities- and performance-based exercise program that provides a standardized policy, methodology, and language for designing, developing, conducting, and evaluating all exercises. Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program also facilitates the creation of self-sustaining, capabilities-based exercise programs by providing tools and resources such as guidance, training, technology, and direct support. For additional information please visit the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program toolkit at http://www.hseep.dhs.gov.

Improvement Plan: The After Action Report documents the performance of exercise related tasks and makes recommendations for improvements. The Improvement Plan outlines the actions that the exercising jurisdiction(s) plans to take to address recommendations contained in the After Action Report.

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

Incident Action Plan: An oral or written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods.

Incident Command Post: The field location at which the primary tactical-level, on-scene incident command functions are performed. The Incident Command Post may be collocated with the incident base or other incident facilities and is normally identified by a green rotating or flashing light.

Incident Command System: A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. The Incident Command System 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. The Incident Command System is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

Incident Commander: The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The Incident Commander has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Management Team: The Incident Command System and appropriate Command and General Staff personnel assigned to an incident.

Incident Objectives: Statements of guidance and direction necessary for selecting appropriate strategy(s) and the tactical direction of resources. Incident objectives are based on realistic expectations of what can be accomplished when all allocated resources have been effectively deployed. Incident objectives must be achievable and measurable, yet flexible enough to allow strategic and tactical alternatives.

Incident-Specific Hazards: Anticipated events that may or may not occur that require coordinated response to protect life or property, e.g., pandemic flu, avian flu, etc.

Initial Action: The actions taken by those responders first to arrive at an incident site.

Initial Response: Resources initially committed to an incident.

Intelligence Officer: The intelligence officer is responsible for managing internal information, intelligence, and operational security requirements supporting incident management activities. These may include information security and operational security activities, as well as the complex task of ensuring that sensitive information of all types (e.g., classified information, law enforcement sensitive information, proprietary information, or export-controlled information) is handled in a way that not only safeguards the information, but also ensures that it gets to those who need access to it to perform their missions effectively and safely.

Interagency: An organization or committee comprised of multiple agencies.

Interoperability & Compatibility: A principle of the National Incident Management System that holds that systems must be able to work together and should not interfere with one another if the multiple jurisdictions, organizations, and functions that come together under the National Incident Management System are to be effective in domestic incident management. Interoperability and compatibility are achieved through the use of such tools as common

communications and data standards, digital data formats, equipment standards, and design standards. (Department of Homeland Security, National Incident Management System (March 2004), 55.)

Inventory: An itemized list of current assets such as a catalog of the property or estate, or a list of goods on hand.

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

Joint Information System: Integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, timely information during crisis or incident operations. The mission of the Joint Information System 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; advising the Incident Commander concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

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

Lessons Learned: Knowledge gained through operational experience (actual events or exercises) that improve performance of others in the same discipline. For additional information please visit https://www.llis.dhs.gov/

Liaison: A form of communication for establishing and maintaining mutual understanding and cooperation.

Liaison Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies.

Local Government: A county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated as a nonprofit corporation under State law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or in Alaska a Native village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity. See Section 2 (10), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

Logistics: Providing resources and other services to support incident management.

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

Major Disaster: As defined under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122), a major disaster is "any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought), or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, tribes, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby."

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

Mitigation: The activities designed to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident. Mitigation measures may be implemented prior to, during, or after an incident. Mitigation measures are often informed by lessons learned from prior incidents. Mitigation involves ongoing actions to reduce exposure to, probability of, or potential loss from hazards. Measures may include zoning and building codes, floodplain buyouts, and analysis of hazard-related data to determine where it is safe to build or locate temporary facilities. Mitigation can include efforts to educate governments, businesses, and the public on measures they can take to reduce loss and injury.

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

Multi-Agency Coordination Entity: A multi-agency coordination entity functions within a broader multi-agency coordination system. It may establish the priorities among incidents and associated resource allocations, de-conflict agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities.

Multi-Agency Coordination Systems: Multi-agency coordination systems provide the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. The components of multi-agency coordination systems include facilities, equipment, Emergency Operations Centers, specific multi-agency coordination entities, personnel, procedures, and communications. These systems assist agencies and organizations to fully integrate the subsystems of the National Incident Management System.

Multi-Jurisdictional 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: Written agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions that they will assist one another on request, by furnishing personnel, equipment, and/or expertise in a specified manner.

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

National Disaster Medical System: A cooperative, asset-sharing partnership between the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Department of Defense. National Disaster Medical System provides resources for meeting the continuity of care and mental health services requirements of the ESF 8 in the Federal Response Plan.

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

National Response Plan: A plan mandated by Homeland Security Presidential Directive-5 that integrates Federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into one all-discipline, all-hazards plan.

National Response Framework: A guide to how the United States conducts all-hazards incident management. It is built upon flexible, scalable, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities across the nation. It is intended to capture specific authorities and best practices for managing incidents that range from the serious but purely local, to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters. The National Response Framework replaces the former National Response Plan.

Non-Governmental Organization: An entity with an association that is based on interests of its members, individuals, or institutions and that is not created by a government but may work cooperatively with government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of non-governmental include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

No-Notice Events: An occurrence or event, natural or human-caused, that requires an emergency response to protect life or property (i.e. terrorist attacks and threats, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accident, aircraft accident, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, public health and medical emergencies etc.)

Operational Period: The time scheduled for executing a given set of operation actions, as specified in the Incident Action Plan. Operational periods can be of various lengths, although usually not over 24 hours.

Operations Section: The section responsible for all tactical incident operations. In ICS, it normally includes subordinate branches, divisions, and/or groups.

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

Plain Language: Common terms and definitions that can be understood by individuals from all responder disciplines. The intent of plain language is to ensure the clear and accurate communication of information during an incident. For additional information, refer to http://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nims/plain_lang.pdf.

Planning: A method for developing objectives to be accomplished and incorporated into an Emergency Operations Plan.

Planning Meeting: A meeting held as needed prior to and throughout the duration of an incident to select specific strategies and tactics for incident control operations and for service and support planning. For larger incidents, the planning meeting is a major element in the development of the Incident Action Plan.

Planning 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.

Preparedness: The range of deliberate, critical tasks and activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the operational capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. Preparedness is a continuous process. Preparedness involves efforts at all levels of government and between government and private-sector and non-governmental organizations to identify threats, determine vulnerabilities, and identify required resources. Within the National Incident Management System, preparedness is operationally focused on establishing guidelines, protocols, and standards for planning, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, equipment certification, and publication management.

Preparedness Organizations: The groups that provide interagency coordination for domestic incident management activities in a non-emergency context. Preparedness organizations can include all agencies with a role in incident management, for prevention, preparedness, response, or recovery activities. They represent a wide variety of committees, planning groups, and other organizations that meet and coordinate to ensure the proper level of planning, training, equipping, and other preparedness requirements within a jurisdiction or area.

Preplanned Event: A preplanned event is a non-emergency activity. The Incident Command System can be used as the management system for events such as parades, concerts, or sporting events, etc.

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

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

Processes: Systems of operations that incorporate standardized procedures, methodologies, and functions necessary to provide resources effectively and efficiently. These include resource typing, resource ordering and tracking, and coordination.

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

Public Information Systems: The processes, procedures, and systems for communicating timely and accurate information to the public during crisis or emergency situations.

Publications Management: The publications management subsystem includes materials development, publication control, publication supply, and distribution. The development and distribution of National Incident Management System materials is managed through this subsystem. Consistent documentation is critical to success, because it ensures that all responders are familiar with the documentation used in a particular incident regardless of the location or the responding agencies involved.

Qualification and Certification: This subsystem provides recommended qualification and certification standards for emergency responder and incident management personnel. It also allows the development of minimum standards for resources expected to have an interstate application. Standards typically include training, currency, experience, and physical and medical fitness.

Reception Area: This refers to a location separate from staging areas, where resources report in for processing and out-processing. Reception Areas provide accountability, security, situational awareness briefings, safety awareness, distribution of Incident Action Plans, supplies and equipment, feeding, and bed down.

Recovery: The development, coordination, and execution of service- and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private-sector, non-

governmental, and public-assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post-incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Recovery Plan: A plan developed by a state, local, or tribal jurisdiction with assistance from responding Federal agencies to restore the affected area.

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

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

Resource Typing: Resource typing is the categorization of resources that are commonly exchanged through mutual aid during disasters. Resource typing definitions help define resource capabilities for ease of ordering and mobilization during a disaster. For additional information please visit http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nims/rm/rt.shtm.

Resource Typing Standard: Categorization and description of response resources that are commonly exchanged in disasters through mutual aid agreements. The Federal Emergency Management Agency/National Incident Management System Integration Center Resource typing definitions provide emergency responders with the information and terminology they need to request and receive the appropriate resources during an emergency or disaster.

Resources Unit: Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for recording the status of resources committed to the incident. This unit also evaluates resources currently committed to the incident, the effects additional responding resources will have on the incident, and anticipated resource needs.

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

Safety Officer: A member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety.

Scalability: The ability of incident managers to adapt to incidents by either expanding or reducing the resources necessary to adequately manage the incident, including the ability to incorporate multiple jurisdictions and multiple responder disciplines.

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

Span of Control: The number of individuals a supervisor is responsible for, usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals. (Under the National Incident Management System, an appropriate span of control is between 1:3 and 1:7.)

Staging Area: Location established where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment. The Operations Section manages Staging Areas.

Standard Operating Procedures: A complete reference document that details the procedures for performing a single function or a number of independent functions.

Standardization: A principle of the National Incident Management System that provides a set of standardized organizational structures (such as the Incident Command System, multi-agency coordination systems, and public information systems) as well as requirements for processes, procedures, and systems designed to improve interoperability among jurisdictions and disciplines in various area, including: training; resource management; personnel qualification and certification; equipment certification; communications and information management; technology support; and continuous system improvement. (Department of Homeland Security, National Incident Management System March 2004, 2.)

State: When capitalized, refers to any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States. See Section 2 (14), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

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

Strategy: The general direction selected to accomplish incident objectives set by the IC.

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

Supporting Technologies: Any technology that may be used to support the National Incident Management System is included in this subsystem. These technologies include orthophoto mapping, remote automatic weather stations, infrared technology, and communications, among various others.

Task Force: Any combination of resources assembled to support a specific mission or operational need. All resource elements within a Task Force must have common communications and a designated leader.

Technical Assistance: Support provided to state, local, and tribal jurisdictions when they have the resources but lack the complete knowledge and skills needed to perform a required activity (such as mobile-home park design and hazardous material assessments).

Terrorism: Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, terrorism is defined as activity that involves an act dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources and is a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State or other subdivision of the United States in which it occurs and is intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population or influence a government or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping. See Section 2 (15), Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002).

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

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

Training: Specialized instruction and practice to improve performance and lead to enhanced emergency management capabilities.

Tribal: Any Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (85 stat. 688) (43 U.S.C.A. and 1601 et seq.), that is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

Type: A classification of resources in the ICS that refers to capability. Type 1 is generally considered to be more capable than Types 2, 3, or 4, respectively, because of size; power; capacity; or, in the case of incident management teams, experience and qualifications.

Unified Area Command: A Unified Area Command is established when incidents under an Area Command are multi-jurisdictional.

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

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

Unity of Command: The concept by which each person within an organization reports to one and only one designated person. The purpose of unity of command is to ensure unity of effort under one responsible commander for every objective.

Volunteer: For purposes of the National Incident Management System, a volunteer is any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency, which has authority to accept volunteer services, when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed. See, e.g., 16 U.S.C. 742f(c) and 29 CFR 553.101.

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

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B | **Forms**

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Forms Included in this Appendix

- Sample Disaster Declaration Forms

- Emergency Response Log

- Initial Damage Assessment Forms

- Incident Command System Forms

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<u>**SAMPLES**</u>

DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY
BEFORE THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR WALLOWA COUNTY, OREGON

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

   <u>RESOLUTION</u>
This matter came before the Board of Commissioners at an emergency meeting on _____,   involving   an emergency situation created by_____; and

WHEREAS,_____
_____;and
(Date/time of occurrence; cause of incident)

WHEREAS,_____

_____;and
(Specify location of incident and effects)

WHEREAS,_____

_____;and
(Specify location of incident and effects)

WHEREAS, the following conditions,_____exist in the impact area.

WHEREAS, the county EOC has been implemented and emergency service responders are_____
_____;and

BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Commissioners, under the emergency powers granted by ORS 401.305, declares that a State of Emergency exists within Wallowa County due to the fact that local resources have been exhausted. Further, Wallowa County's 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 Wallowa County. State assistance is requested immediately and includes the following:

   * _____
   * _____
   * _____

Dated at Salem, Oregon, this _____ day of _____

WALLOWA COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

_____   _____   _____
Chairperson   Commissioner   Commissioner

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BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL

FOR THE COUNTY OF_____, OREGON

In the Matter of Requesting the	)
Board of Commissioners of Wallowa	)
County and the Governor of the	) RESOLUTION
State of Oregon to Declare the	)
City of _____An	)
Emergency/Disaster Area.	)

WHEREAS,
                              (incident/date/time of occurrence)
has affected the County of _____, specifically: _____

_____, and
        (specify N, E, W, S boundaries of impacted area, entire city limits)

WHEREAS, this emergency/disaster was caused _____

_____; and
        (describe cause of incident more specifically)

WHEREAS, the following conditions, _____

_____

_____

_____exist in the impacted area.

WHEREAS, there have been _____ fatalities and _____ injuries, and residents of the City of _____ are at risk of _____ because   of   this emergency. Initial estimates of costs and losses total $ _____ as summarized on the attached Initial Damage Assessment report form. (This paragraph is optional depending upon needs and type of emergency.)

WHEREAS, the City Ordinance _____, serves as a basis for an emergency declaration and shall be an exercise of police power and emergency control in the public's interest.

WHEREAS, the City of _____ has declared the area described in the first paragraph above, to be in a "State of Emergency" on the ___ day of _____, _____ at _____ o'clock am/pm.

WHEREAS, the City of _____ has expended all its own resources and resources of its mutual aid/cooperative assistance agencies in response to the emergency and further response to the emergency is beyond the City of _____ 's capability.

IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED that:

1.   A "State of Emergency" exists in the City of _____, and

2.   All appropriate and available resources have been expended and further response is beyond the capability of the City of _____.

I respectfully request appropriate support from County, State, and/or Federal agencies, as provided in ROS 401.115, for the following forms of assistance. (State needs or support, not agencies:

_____

_____

_____

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that it is respectfully requested that the Board of Commissioners of Wallowa County and the Governor of the State of Oregon declare a "State of Emergency" for the City of_____, as provided in ORS 401.055.

DATED THIS _____day of _____.
CITY OF _____, OREGON
By _____
Authorized Official

REVIEWED

By _____
City Attorney

(This request may be passed to the County via radio, telephone, or fax. Hard copies must be sent to the County Office of Emergency Management with a copy placed in the final incident package.)

Wallowa County Emergency Response Log

Time: _____   Date: _____

Name(s): _____

Telephone: _____

Address/Location: _____

NATURE OF EMERGENCY

Fire		**Broken**	
Boat	_____	Gas Line	_____
Bldg.	_____	Water Pipe	_____
Area	_____	Elect. Wire	_____
Rail	_____	Trees	_____
Tank	_____	Other	_____
Other	_____		

Persons		**Need**	
Injured	_____	Medication	_____
Trapped	_____	Ambulance	_____
Lost	_____	Food	_____
Cutoff	_____	Fuel	_____
Drowned	_____	Transport	_____
Killed	_____	Shelter	_____
Other	_____	Divers	_____

Hazardous Materials

Gas	_____	Rad. Monitor	_____
Decontamination	_____	Chemical	_____
Other	_____	Other	_____
Details	_____		
	_____		
	_____		

Approved by	_____	Priority	_____
Assigned to	_____		
Coordination	_____	City	_____

Assistance Needed

Units _____

Equipment _____

_____

Weather Condition

Forecast _____

Fair _____ @ _____ mph

Cloudy _____ Gusting to _____ mph

Rain _____

Other _____

_____

Remarks _____

_____

_____

_____

Mission Completed

Time _____ Date _____

Participating Agencies _____

_____

_____

Initial Damage Assessment Forms

Form Title
Individual Assistance Initial Damage Assessment Field Data Collection Form
Estimated Disaster Economic Injury Worksheet For Businesses
Infrastructure (Public Assistance) Initial Damage Assessment Field Data Collection Form - Instructions for form are attached
Individual Assistance IDA and PDA Calculation and Summary Form
Initial Damage Assessment Summary Report Form
Individual Assistance Joint PDA Team Assignments
Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Individual Assistance Field Form (Adapted from FEMA Form 76-39)
Public Assistance Preliminary Damage Assessment Site Estimate (Joint FEMA-OEM Form adapted from a FEMA Form)
Public Assistance Preliminary Damage Assessment Summary (FEMA Form 90-80)

Electronic copies of these forms can also be found at:
http://www.oregon.gov/OMD/OEM/fin_rec/section_b_form.shtml

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INSERT INITIAL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FORMS (IDS)

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Insert Incident Command System Forms

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C | Emergency Operations Center Position Checklists

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D | Maps

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E | Agency/Organization-to-ESF Cross-Reference Matrix

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E. Agency/Organization-to-ESF Cross-Reference Matrix

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

Wallowa County Emergency Support Functions Key: P – Primary S – Support	ESF-1 – Transportation	ESF-2 – Communications	ESF-3 - Public Works and Engineering	ESF-4 – Fire Fighting	ESF-5 – Emergency Management	ESF-6 – Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services	ESF-7 – Resource Support	ESF-8 – Public Health and Medical Services	ESF-9 – Search and Rescue	ESF-10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials	ESF-11 – Food and Agriculture	ESF-12 – Energy	ESF-13 – Public Safety and Security	ESF-14 – Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation	ESF 15 –External Affairs
Wallowa County Agencies															
Administrative Office					P		S							S	S
Board of Commissioners	S		S		P		P				S	S	S	P	P
Commission on Children and Families							S							S	S
County Clerk														P	
Emergency Services	P	P	S	S	P	S	P	S	S	S	P	P	S	P	P
Library Services						S									
Museum						S									
Planning					S								P	P	S
Public Works	P		P		S		S			S				S	S
Sheriff's Office		P			S				P	S			P	S	S
Treasurer															S
Youth Services							S						S		
City Agencies															
Mayor/City Council					S		S							S	S
City Administrator					S		S							S	S
Emergency Management	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Police Department		S		S	S	S	S		S	S			S	S	S
Public Works Department	S	S	S	S	S		S			S		S	S	S	S
Fire Department							S		P						S
Special Districts															
Education Services District	S					S	S								S
State Agencies															
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality										S					

E. Agency/Organization-to-ESF Cross-Reference Matrix

Wallowa County Emergency Support Functions	ESF-1 – Transportation	ESF-2 – Communications	ESF-3 - Public Works and Engineering	ESF-4 – Fire Fighting	ESF-5 – Emergency Management	ESF-6 – Mass Care, Housing, and Human Services	ESF-7 – Resource Support	ESF-8 – Public Health and Medical Services	ESF-9 – Search and Rescue	ESF-10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials	ESF-11 – Food and Agriculture	ESF-12 – Energy	ESF-13 – Public Safety and Security	ESF-14 – Long-Term Community Recovery and Mitigation	ESF 15 –External Affairs
Key: P – Primary / S – Support															
Oregon Department of Forestry				S											
Oregon Department of Transportation	S	S	S												S
Oregon Emergency Management		S			S		S	S						S	S
Oregon Health Resources and Services Administration							S	S							S
Oregon State Fire Marshal				S						S				S	
Oregon State Police		S			S		S						S		S
Federal Agencies															
Emergency Alert System		S													
National Warning System		S													
National Weather Service		S													
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers			S				S								
U.S. Bureau of Land Management				S											
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency										S					
U.S. Forest Service				S											
Private/Non-Profit Organizations															
American Red Cross (Oregon Trail Chapter)						P	S							S	S
Cable Companies		S					S								S
Hospitals								P							S
Amateur Radio Emergency Service		S					S								
Oregon State University Wallowa County Extension											P				
Pacific Power												S	P		S
Radio Stations KWVR		S					S								S
Wallowa County Healthcare District	S							S							

E-4

F

Mutual Aids Agreement

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[To be inserted by Wallowa County at a later date]

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G | References

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Federal

Public Law 93 234, as amended, Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973.

Public Law 93-288, The Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended by Public Law 100-707, The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988.

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44, Part 206.

Federal Emergency Management Agency, FEMA 64, Emergency Action Planning Guidelines for Dams, 1985.

Federal Emergency Management Agency, Comprehensive Planning Guide 101.

National Response Framework, 2008.

National Incident Management System, 2008.

State

Office of State Fire Marshal. Oregon Fire Services Mobilization Plan. March 2004.

Oregon Emergency Management. State of Oregon Emergency Declaration Guidelines for Local Elected and Appointed Officials. March 2005.

Oregon Revised Statutes 401.305 through 401.335.

Local

Memoranda of Agreement / Understanding

Other

All other Public Laws or Executive Orders enacted or to be enacted which pertain to emergencies/disasters.

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Emergency Support Functions

Incident Annexes