

7

Cascadia Subduction Zone Catastrophic Annex

ESF 7 – Resource Support

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ESF 7 Tasked Agencies	
Primary Agencies	Department of Administrative Services (DAS)
Supporting Agencies	Oregon Military Department (OMD) Oregon Emergency Management (OEM) Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) Oregon Department of Corrections (DOC) Oregon State Police (OSP) Oregon Health Authority (OHA)
Adjunct Agency	Civil Air Patrol (CAP)

1 Purpose

- Provide logistical and resource support to State, regional, local, and tribal entities involved in emergency response and recovery;
- Coordinate with federal government flow of supplies and support teams into impacted areas;
- Provide financial tracking and records management of the overall costs of the State response to the incident.

2 Scope

- Coordinate the provision of State resources during a disaster. This includes emergency relief supplies and equipment, telecommunications, personnel, contracting services and transportation services required for immediate disaster response activities. It also provides logistical and resource support for requirements not specifically addressed in other ESFs;
- Maintain records and systems to track the available and committed resources involved in the incident;
- Monitor the financial costs of providing resources to a disaster including costs of providing State agency support, purchasing or contracting goods and services, transportation, and above normal staffing.

3 Roles and Responsibilities

3.1 Primary Agencies

3.1.1 Department of Administrative Services (DAS)

DAS is organized into the following Divisions:

Office of the Chief Operating Officer (COO)

- State Chief Information Officer
- State Chief Human Resource Officer

- State Chief Financial Officer

Enterprise Technology Services Division

- Data Center
- Geo-technological Information
- E-Government
- Computer – Help Desk

Enterprise Goods & Services Division

- Risk Management
- State Procurement Office
- Print Plant
- Accounting & Contracting

Enterprise Asset Management Division

- Facilities
- Fleet Management
- Surplus Management

DAS Business Services

Priorities

Office of the Chief Operating Officer (COO)

- Establish communications with ECC and other State agencies;
- Provide Public Information Officers with updated information as to the status of State offices and programs that are functional;
- PIO's to establish communications with media outlets;
- Establish communications with Governor's Office;
- Coordinate with other agencies.

Enterprise Technology Services Team

- Establish communications via hard wire, cell phone, lap top computer;
- Ensure electronic mainframe - network capabilities;
- Establish computing environment.

Enterprise Goods & Services Team

- Ensure the State Procurement Officer has access to electronic systems or paper files for contract servicers information;
- Ensure electronic mainframe – network capabilities to establish accounting system to track payment for goods and services;
- Set up and provide 24 hr. State Procurement staffing to be available to make State procurement office purchases and payments as needed.

Enterprise Asset Management Team

- Provide building safety inspections for State buildings;
- Provide mitigation and/or minor repairs if applicable to make buildings usable for State employees and services;
- Provide inventory of usable assets from State motorpool and surplus storage yard;

Assets

Inventory of DAS-owned Buildings with Generators:					
These are all automatic transfer generators. Salem Motor Pool is a manual transfer.					
State Data Center	Revenue	Justice	Portland State Office Building	DEQ/PHL	Portland Crime Lab
Human Resource Building	Commerce	Employment	Executive	Capital Mall Parking Structure	North Mall Office Building
Print Plant	Public Service Building	State Library	Albina	Eugene State Office Building	Central Point Crime Lab.

- Motorpool fleet consisting of approximately 200-275 diverse vehicles including: 4WD trucks, SUVs, and vans;
- Small cache of two way radios;
- Six satellite phones currently distributed to SDC managers;
- State surplus materials can include: police vehicles, State cars, fire trucks, computers, office furniture, surplus military MREs, and various tools. The amount and types of materials varies from month to month;
- Voice Mobile Office kit with a switch, handsets and phone numbers in a box available for emergency use;
- Forklift equipment at surplus warehouse;
- DAS staff includes drivers with CDLs; DAS Facilities Division has seven journeyman electricians, three HVAC control technicians, and five refrigeration mechanics on staff;
- Technicians to work on & restore mainframe data accessibility;
- Off site, out of State IT, essential information back up storage supporting Business Continuity Plan;
- Print plant has capability of designing and printing public outreach materials;
- Data center has power generators;

- Some fuel storage at State motor pool, capacity depends on if the tank has just been filled or waiting to be filled;
 - For E-10 and B20, the tanks can get as low as 2,500 gallons each and they are about 15,000 when we bring in a load to fill, sometimes a bit higher. Note: the B-20 and E-10 tanks are below ground and could be susceptible to damage in an earthquake.
 - For E-85, the tank can get as low as 1,200 gallons and a max of 11,000 gallons.
- DAS natural gas fuel system is full as long as the line remains intact, the natural gas fuel system serves as the backup station for the City of Salem bus service – “Cherriot’s”;
- Fleet has one dedicated generator at Fleet and two portable ones. One portable is natural gas powered.

Capabilities

- Manages State efforts to procure or contract for equipment, supplies, services, etc. to meet the needs of the incident;
- DAS maintains a current list of contractors that have been vetted by the State to be able to supply goods and services in a disaster;
- Tasked with the responsibility of procuring a site suitable to the collection and distribution of donated goods and materials;
- DAS maintains/owns three State offices outside of Salem which may be used as alternate sites for continuity of operations in Pendleton, Portland and Eugene;
- DAS maintains network switches throughout various buildings throughout the State to provide mainframe access to other State offices. If damaged as a result of disaster, the switching systems are designed to bypass damaged locations and re-route messaging to other switches throughout the State to ensure business continuity and identify the areas in need of repair;
- DAS estimates that the State “basic” computer network could be restored from back-up in four to eight hours. Connection of computers for work activity will vary;
- The State Procurement Office (SPO) can have backups of their systems restored relatively quickly. All production servers for ORPIN 2.0 are located at SunGard’s Availability Services – Durham, North Carolina Data Center. Complete tape backups of the system are scheduled every night. The current supplier, SciQuest, has implemented a full disaster recovery environment. The environment is a copy of the primary production environment in Durham. The disaster recovery environment can be activated within 1-4 hours in the case of non-catastrophic failure and 8-24 hours in the event of a catastrophic failure;
- Depending on the scope of the incident, TDM (Time Division Multiplexing), phones should keep working and are supported by CenturyLink (vendor). For VoIP phones, service can be provided from two different locations other than the State Data Center. VoIP relies on the network being up.
- The State Data Center (SDC) Service Continuity Plan lists the following restoration schedule:

Function	RTO (Business Continuity)	RTO (Disaster Recovery)
Service Desk	1 – 24 hrs	24 – 48 hrs
Voice	1 – 24 hrs	24 – 48 hrs
Production Services	1 – 24 hrs	
Network	1 – 48 hrs	48 – 72 hrs
Security	1 – 48 hrs	48 – 72 hrs
Distributed Services Support	1 – 48 hrs	48 – 72 hrs
Mainframe	1 – 48 hrs	48 – 72 hrs
Midrange	TBD	TBD
Storage	1 – 48 hrs	48 – 72 hrs

- Essential DAS services needed post-incident include:
 - Accounting services;
 - Use of information systems;
 - Process of property damage claims, FEMA claims;
 - State Motor Pool;
 - Facilities lease management;
 - Contracting and emergency procurement;
 - GIS mapping;
 - Printing services;
 - Procuring a site suitable to the collection and distribution of donated goods and materials;
 - Surplus distribution of State and Federal surplus property to State agencies;
 - Repair, operation and maintenance of facilities;
 - Personnel for protective services like sand bags or boarding up buildings and clean up. Electrical, plumbing and structural services could be provided by staff or obtained via contract.
 - Re-deployment of State personnel to assist with disaster operations;
 - Provision of restorative services including structural, HVAC and electrical systems within DAS-owned facilities during or after an incident.
 - DAS can augment ODOT vehicles for transportation needs.

Catastrophic Event Operational Challenges

- By nature of a catastrophic event, essential personnel will be delayed in response due to commitments to personal and family safety and security. Responses will be delayed as personnel check in as ‘available’ for mission deployment;
- Many DAS employees live outside of Salem and would be unable to reach their worksite;
- Some DAS owned State facilities are older and not built to current earthquake standards which will compromise their survivability;

- Damages to State buildings may require moving essential operations to alternate facilities. This will reduce the effectiveness of State operations and make State services more difficult for citizens;
- Potential loss of power and damage to computer systems will provide extreme challenges for all State of Oregon agency operations;
- Limited fuel availability for generators;
- Communications, internet, intranet, cell phones will be limited by damaged repeater and cell sites;
- DAS offices do not have extra supplies (food, water, cots, and blankets) to sustain employees who will be working this event;
- No capability of transporting fuels stored at the State motor pool.

Support Needed Immediately After a Catastrophic Event

- Water, food, shelter and sanitary systems for essential responding employees;
- Electrical power restoration or additional generator capacity;
- Development of a prioritized list of essential computer applications for restoration;
- Additional IT and network personnel to assist with effort to re-establish connectivity to mainframe and computing capabilities;
- Deployment of mobile IT center(s) to impacted areas to reestablish emergency computer communications for responders;
- Additional trained personnel specializing in motor pool operations, accounting, comptroller systems and procurement;
- Additional communications hardware, phones, cell phones, internet accessibility;
- Fuels for generators and fleet vehicles;
- Security for State offices and/or alternate locations, stored generators, fleet vehicles, stored fuels, and surplus equipment;
- Personnel for protective services like sand bags or boarding up buildings and clean up. Electrical, plumbing and structural services could be provided by staff or obtained via contract.

3.2 Support Agencies

3.2.1 Oregon Emergency Management

See ESF-5 Emergency Management for additional OEM CSZ information.

- OEM is responsible for coordinating and managing the State's response to requests for assistance from local governments, and requests to the Federal government when State assets are not available.

3.2.2 Oregon Military Department, Oregon National Guard

In peacetime, the Guard is under the command of the Governor with its active command and administration vested in the Adjutant General. When directed by the Governor through a declaration of a "State of Emergency", the Guard may be placed in

State “active duty status”, with the State bearing financial responsibility for the committed forces to include wages, fuel, equipment maintenance, and other expenses.

The Oregon National Guard is listed as a support agency in this ESF due to the costs and disaster declaration needs to activate. It is anticipated that upon activation, the Guard will take on a logistical coordination and distribution role in ESF 7 operations to manage this significant event.

Priorities

- Immediate assessment of surviving equipment, facilities and units available for response (including maintenance facilities);
- Establish communications with OMD facilities Statewide and begin implementation of Area of Responsibility (AOR) plans;
- Recall of personnel;
- Identify fuel sources;
- Re-establish Statewide air traffic control;
- Respond to mission tasking by OEM;
- The Oregon National Guard may engage in immediate response lifesaving response actions for up to 72 hours at individual unit commander’s decision;
- If contacted by local emergency management or local government authorities, units could respond (this action would likely be concurrent with Joint Operations Center (JOC) mission tasking to that unit).

Assets

- Logistics operations handled at JFHQ (joint force headquarters) in Salem;
- Contracting department at OMD;
- State Logistics section and movement control teams;
- Logistics planning section;
- Use of RFID tags, response force software and movement control team tracking of logistical missions;
- UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters based in Salem;
 - Medical evacuation capability.
- CH-47 heavy lift helicopters based in Pendleton;
- C-23 Sherpa fixed wing transport;
- 141 BSB (Brigade Support Battalion) w/ five or six forward support companies throughout the State, two located east of the Cascade Range;
 - Based on scenario it is likely that forward support companies in Bend, Springfield and Pendleton likely be able to respond.
 - Transportation assets include HMMWV (“Humvee”), LMTV Light Utility trucks, HMTV 2.5 ton and 5 ton heavy utility trucks.
- Additional transportation assets in storage are located at Biak Training Center in Redmond;

- Security Forces:
 - Quick Response Force (QRF) (2/3 based in Portland Metro area, 1/3 in Klamath Falls).
 - Rapid Response Force (RRF) (Eugene/Springfield area), utilized for convoy security. Designed response time is 36 hours.
- Heavy road clearance/ construction equipment is available-located in Dallas, Albany, Astoria, Biak;
- Significant maintenance facilities located in Salem, Lebanon, Springfield, Camp Withycombe, Biak;
- Air traffic control assistance/remote airfield management is available, stationed at Portland and Klamath Falls;
- The former USAF radar installation at Christmas Valley is a guard-owned facility that can serve as a logistical staging ground or for other relief purposes;
- The former Umatilla Army Depot is a partially guard-owned facility that can serve as a logistical staging ground or for other relief purposes;
- US Army Reserve Units in State now available to support Oregon National Guard.

Capabilities

- Manages State efforts to procure or contract for equipment, supplies, services, etc. to meet the needs of the incident in consultation and cooperation with DAS;
- OMD maintains a current list of contractors that have been vetted by the State to be able to supply goods and services in a disaster;
- Transport of relief supplies and logistical supplies from and between federal and State staging areas to local points of distribution;
- Security of ESF-7 missions;
- Set up, secure and operate community points of distribution as tasked;
- Communication and cooperation with Federal National Guard Bureau and DoD.

Catastrophic Event Operational Challenges

- Potential for shortages of contracted ESF-7 needs (refrigeration trailers, etc.);
- Damaged communications and power infrastructure would reduce the timeliness and effectiveness of ESF-7 operations into affected areas;
- By nature of a catastrophic event, essential personnel will be delayed in response due to commitments to personal and family safety and security. Responses will be delayed as personnel check in as 'available' for mission deployment;
 - Estimated that 24 hours after event only 30% of personnel available for duty.
 - Estimated that 72 hours after event 50% of personnel would be available for duty.
- Accessibility to fuel resources;
- Roadway access issues due to earthquake damages and civilian traffic;
- Inability of OMD trucks to use civilian trailer truck hitches;

- Limited petroleum storage.

Support Needed Immediately After a Catastrophic Event:

- Request of National Guard Bureau JET (Joint Enabling Team) team for:
 - Establishment of a link between the NGB and the State.
 - Assist with the collection, reporting and sharing of information.
 - Coordinate with Federal, State, local and other NG resources to facilitate required support (EMAC, etc.)
 - Diesel and gasoline fuels, to include transit and storage of fuels;
 - Personnel to support ESF-7 operations;
 - Additional vehicles and operators;
 - Heavy lift rotary aircraft;
 - Fixed wing aircraft.

3.2.3 Oregon Department of Transportation

See ESF-1 for complete ODOT CSZ information

Priorities

- As ESF-1 priorities are met, support State ESF-7 needs as directed by primary agency;
- Assist with staging and transport of emergency relief supplies and equipment.

Assets

- See ESF 1 Transportation for more information on ODOT assets and resources;
- Equipment and personnel not needed for ESF-1 mission tasks can be relegated to providing ESF-7 resource support.

Capabilities

- Coordinate all transportation-related missions in support of the State Emergency Operations Plan;
- Work with other agencies as needed to determine the usable portions of the State transportation system, including roads and bridges, railroads, transit systems, and motor carrier facilities;
- Provide ODOT resources to support emergency relief supplies and equipment, telecommunications, personnel, contracting services, and transportation services required for immediate disaster response activities;
- Has role in transportation of Strategic National Stockpile;
- Work with JIC and County Operations Centers to establish public messaging priorities and locations for ESF-7 Resource support;
- Provide evacuation and security assistance through use of barricades and signage;

- ODOT has minor trucking capabilities including small box trucks and a 40' soft side truck that can be used to transport supplies if not needed for transportation mission tasks;
- Can provide resource support through its procurement process for transportation issues;
- Can provide assistance in setting up State staging areas at the State Fairgrounds and numerous rest areas along the I-5 corridor. Limited extraneous man power for loading or unloading.

Catastrophic Event Operational Challenges

- By nature of a catastrophic event, essential personnel will be delayed in response due to commitments to personal and family safety and security. Responses will be delayed as personnel check in as 'available' for mission deployment;
- ODOT is not on the list with DAS to automatically receive fuel in this type of an event. Fuel will be critical to run district office generators and for response as well as operation of dispatch centers. There is 25,000 gallons of diesel fuel at the Bend office;
- Loss of communications would be critical. ODOT is part of the State radio system;
- Coastal inundation zones – district offices and equipment will be impacted in this scenario. Inland resources will be needed to fill these resource gaps on the coast.

Support Needed Immediately After a Catastrophic Event

- Immediate request for personnel and equipment through EMAC will be first needed. Response to this kind of incident cannot be done with the current amount of equipment and personnel;
- ODOT will have immediate needs for additional equipment and personnel. The following areas will be of primary concern: coastal district offices/ personnel/ equipment and cannot be counted on for response in this scenario:

Astoria - Warrenton – Seaside – Yachats - Cape Perpetua - Coos Bay

- Likely be asking for assistance from USN, Coast Guard and other military support to assist with getting equipment and personnel via air or sea into the coastal areas due to expected road damage and coastal inaccessibility from inland;
- Fuel;
- No capability within ODOT of transporting fuel;
- PPE for responding personnel.

3.2.4 Oregon Department of Forestry

See ESF-4 for complete ODF CSZ information

Priorities

- Ensure safety of personnel and facilities;
- Assessment of State forestry issues as a result of the incident;

- Coordinate with primary agency for ESF-7 needs of forestry assets and procurement abilities following incident.

Assets

- See ESF-4 Firefighting for more information on ODF assets and resources;
- Equipment and personnel not needed for ESF-4 mission tasks can be relegated to providing ESF-7 resource support.

Capabilities

- Can provide equipment and personnel to assist with roadway debris removal;
- One of ODFs primary tasks will be in opening up forest road systems;
- Can provide a network of alternate road systems via forest roadways;
- Private sector contracts and relationships with private forest land owners enables access to private logging roads and coordinating the acquisition of private logging equipment, for road clearance;
- ODF has private sector contracts for aircraft (from out of State);

Catastrophic Event Operational Challenges

- By nature of a catastrophic event, essential personnel will be delayed in response due to commitments to personal and family safety and security. Responses will be delayed as personnel check in as 'available' for mission deployment;
- Lack of normal communication systems will impact the ability to call up personnel resources;
- Personnel resources living / working in the inundation areas will be compromised by the event;
- Unable to contact usual public sector contractors for road building and aerial missions if normal communication systems are down.

Support Needed Immediately After A Catastrophic Event

- Accessibility to fuel resources;
- Additional trained personnel to assist with ODF resource support operations;
- Transportation assistance to reach ODF facilities and/or impacted areas;
- Aerial (fixed wing and rotor) support for evacuation, resupply and insertion of teams.

3.2.5 Oregon Department of Corrections

Priorities

- First priority for all Oregon DOC facilities is to make themselves and their facilities whole and functional first. No assistance will be available to the response effort until this is complete (keep public safe by ensuring inmates stay inside);
 - Facilities are contained and able to get up to operational status without outside assistance
 - May take one day to one week (or longer?) to get "whole" before they can help State and accept mission assignments

- Must clear facility access paths and roads on site before they can even get to ingress/egress roads.

Capabilities

- Provide Central Distribution Center (CDC) as possible repository for national stockpile operations;
- Assist with staging and transport of emergency relief supplies and equipment;
- Every facility in Oregon has a “cover-down” plan to move inmates to other facilities;
 - Each facility can receive another prison’s inmates in their entirety
 - Plans are comprehensive and practiced/trained regularly (inmate moves occur regularly for other reasons as well)
- Clean-up crews (debris removal);
- DOC can supply trained inmate flaggers;
- Can provide temporary housing (fire camp tents or at unused /underused DOC facilities);
 - 10% of beds in prison facilities can be used for temp housing
- Provide equipment and operators;
 - Evacuations (moving people)
 - Trucks, bulldozers, other heavy equipment
- Can possibly augment response with DOC fuel supplies.

Assets

- DOC manages 15 correctional facilities in Oregon and two distribution facilities (Salem & Ontario);
- Facilities have heavy equipment (trucks, bulldozers, etc.) in Salem (near Lancaster & State Streets) & Ontario (Snake River Distribution Area) storage locations;
 - Semi-trucks (sleepers)
 - Also have refrigeration & dry good trucks
 - Vehicles have manual fuel pumps on board
 - Some earthmoving equipment (bulldozers, dump trucks)
 - Staff at every facility have CDLs
 - Trained forklift operators (staff and inmates)
- Approximately 143,000 gallons of diesel stored at central processing location;
- Fuel on site at all DOC facilities (need State Voyager card to fuel);
- Limited skill levels on inmate crews;
 - Down tree cleanup & debris cleanup
 - Chainsaw brigade
 - Flaggers

- Maintenance
- Mechanics
- Plumbing, carpentry and electricity (inmates);
 - Though felons cannot hold professional licenses, they can perform these duties with supervision
 - Assist journeyman and licensed professionals – inmates trained to this level
- ODF wildfire assistance camp;
 - Crews no longer in use since 2011
 - Equipment and “mobile camp” still exists and could be utilized
- Two structural engineers on contract (one in south part of Oregon, one in northern);
- Staging Areas could be located outside on DOC properties;
- Mobile Kitchen (food prep for crews/personnel/housing);
 - USAR team support (at base camps)
 - Fire team support (at base camps)
- Critical Stress Incident Management (CSIM) – crisis counseling team;
 - Line of duty death
 - Peer counseling
 - Family death
 - CSIM counselors (ESS group) have lawyer/client privileges
 - Could be used in State ECC and other facilities for responder staff members
- Gang Task Force (could be tasked by State and used for security);
 - Not as prepared for riot-type situations as cops are
 - Can be deputized to function as law enforcement
 - Provide security for firefighters and EMS
- ODC is self-sustaining for approx. 14 days (similar for all facilities);
 - Stores of salt, gravel, etc., to maintain their properties kept on site at prisons (but ingress/egress away from DOC facilities would need ESF #1 assistance)
 - Prisons keep food supplies for four days
- DOC personnel are trained to be deployed to other DOC facilities;
- Has retiree cadre that could be called upon to assist with DOC operations;
- Have backup and interoperable communications on site at DOC facilities;
 - Locations east of Cascades facilities may be able to immediately assist State with communication capabilities
- DOC Facilities have generators and back-up fuel;

- All correctional facilities in Oregon have current and constantly updated emergency management plans;
 - Staff well trained to activate plans and respond
 - Very comprehensive plans for all scenarios
 - Plans exercised (and plans activated for many other scenarios routinely)

Catastrophic Event Operational Challenges

- DOC will maybe have 10% of personnel to assist with Statewide response;
- DOC can go two-three days (realistically, at best) without staff relief for their own facilities;
 - Possibility some of DOC staff will walk off job in this event to care for families
 - DOC will be short staffed immediately after any event like this and may initially need assistance with their own tasks.
- Ingress/egress to facilities West of Cascades.

Support Needed Immediately After a Catastrophic Event

- By nature of a catastrophic event, essential personnel will be delayed in response due to commitments to personal and family safety and security. Responses will be delayed as personnel check in as 'available' for mission deployment;
- Accessibility to fuel resources;
- Additional trained personnel to assist with DOC operations;
- Transportation assistance to reach DOC facilities and move supplies and equipment from DOC facilities;
- Aerial (fixed wing and rotor) support for evacuation, resupply and insertion of teams.

3.2.6 Oregon State Police

See ESF-13 for complete OSP CSZ information.

Priorities

- Ensure safety of personnel and facilities;
- Ensure safety of public;
- Support State ESF-2 needs as directed by primary agency;
- Coordinate with primary agency for ESF-2 needs of OSP assets and abilities following incident;
- Closely linked with ODOT for road repair and implementation of evacuation routes and have interoperable communications capabilities with ODOT;
- If all communications capabilities are lost – Troopers are to report to alternate office sites to check in. If that is not a possibility they are to respond to nearest County EOC to assist.

Assets

- Key personnel with assigned home-based patrol vehicles;
- Employees are encouraged to have emergency plans for their homes and families as well as food for at least seven days;
- OSP operates two Regional Dispatch Centers (RDCs). RDC locations are: Salem (northern) and Medford (southern). OSP maintains a presence in the State ECC when it is activated;
- Have mutual aid agreements with Washington, Idaho, California, and Nevada where we can ask for emergency mutual aid within 50 air miles. This is a verbal emergency request;
- Have cooperative policing agreements / MOU's, in State with almost all 36 counties. These are written agreements that haven't been renewed or OSP now performs these functions on a verbal agreement.

Capabilities

- Develop and maintain a liaison between local, State and federal law enforcement agencies in Oregon;
- Because OSP is often first on-scene during an emergency, it may act as an initial incident command agency until the local incident command agency is on-scene, or if no local agency is available;
- OSP personnel at a disaster scene may provide limited damage assessment as their duties permit;
- In addition to enforcement and specific services, OSP provides for the protection of life and property, traffic control, crowd control, communications, emergency first aid, site security, and security for vital State facilities and critical infrastructure;
- Generally, law enforcement within the disaster/emergency area remains the responsibility of local authorities along established jurisdictional boundaries, unless State assistance is requested or required by statute;
- Assist with evacuations;
- Provide peace keeping missions on the roadways;
- Work closely with ODOT to provide viable routes into and out of the coastal high impact areas;
- COOP plan to provide for Troopers to self-dispatch to local community EOC's when all communications are lost;
- Support security of logistics efforts;
- Escort transit of and provide security of Strategic National Stockpile;
- Work with ODOT to open roadways and establish routes to use to facilitate logistical support to the coastal areas, and evacuation routes;
- Some OSP Troopers are HAM radio operators, however OSP doesn't coordinate the resource and do not use it in a functional capacity.

Catastrophic Event Operational Challenges

- By nature of a catastrophic event, essential personnel will be delayed in response due to commitments to personal and family safety and security. Responses will be delayed as personnel check in as 'available' for mission deployment;
- Accessibility to fuel resources, current fuel resources may last for approximately four days;
- Coastal offices are unlikely to be functional; several coastal offices are located on docks which will be severely impacted by this event;
- Roadway damage will limit movement and impact a unified response;
- Radio and repeater sites are supplied with generator back-up power and will run out of fuel within three-four days without being recharged with fuel;
- Employees with cars and capabilities throughout State may be isolated and unable to respond due to road / bridge damages.
- OSP vehicles are commercial fuel dependent – and dependent on electricity to access those fuel resources;
- OSP has limited resources and personnel in the State; may be challenging to meet demand for response services.

Support Needed Immediately Following a Catastrophic Event

- Fuel for continued OSP operations and maintaining facilities functioning under generator power;
- Support for fueling vehicles without electricity;
- Communications issues will need to be resolved;
- OSP doesn't have supply of food or water for personnel once personal supplies are expended.
- 3.2.7 Oregon Health Authority
- Deploy and coordinate the movement and delivery of Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) Program (to provide assets to States and counties within 12 hours of the decision to deploy the SNS asset);
- Provides Broad spectrum support (12-hour Push Pack) and specific item support (i.e., managed inventory, vaccine, Federal Medical Stations).

Priorities

- Account for staff;
- Determine who can make it to work (if work location viable);
- Follow established procedures for staff safety and security;
- Available staff to report within 24 hours;
- Establish communications at surviving facilities;
- Establish situational awareness for ESF-8 issues;
- Determine how to coordinate with ECC being over 50 miles away (likely unable to send liaison, at least initially. Public Health provides common operating picture to ECC for ESF-8 issues and across all the ESFs where public health has a role);

- Determine availability of resources for Medical Reserve Corps (MRC), OR D-MAT, hospitals, power/water, etc;
- Reestablish critical agency to better position PHEP to take mission assignments;
- Initiate immediate contact with HHS, FEMA Region X and CDC Operations Center to relay mission critical information to federal agencies.

Assets

- The primary facility for the Oregon Health Authority is in Portland (800 NE Oregon Street). Other Public Health facilities are located here:
 - Two staff members in Pendleton;
 - Two staff members in Bend;
 - One staff member in Astoria;
 - Two staff members in Eugene;
 - One staff member in Grants Pass;
 - One staff member in Roseburg;
 - One staff member in Salem;
 - *No Public Health staff locations in tsunami zones.
- Alternate facility site number one is the State Lab in Hillsboro.
- Other alternate site is ODOT facility in Clackamas. If infrastructure is possible, available staff to report within 24 hours.
- Public Health can function virtually if necessary (HOSCAP, HAN, OpsCenter, Web EOC, etc.) if those systems are up and running to gain some situational awareness and start operating at some level.
- Public Health staff east of the Cascades could take certain actions on command and control decisions – Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) and other issues (anticipated timeline is 24 hours for Eastern staff to be up and functioning);
- Staff located outside of Portland are equipped with satellite phones and Blackberries, laptops with wireless cards, etc.;
- Portable hard drives and access to GIS information, if systems are up and running;
- Public Health vehicles are equipped with 72-hour kits so staff driving them would be self-sufficient for a period of time without resources;
- Health Preparedness staff have preparedness type tools (all staff – 72 hour kits) because they are core to incident management team for ESF-8;
- HF and UHF radio capability;
- HAM radio communications;
- 160 satellite phones agency-wide, also distributed to Oregon Tribes;
 - County Health Departments have at least two, and all Oregon hospitals have at least one.

- Small caches of MCI supply trailers (approx. 10) that are pre-deployed around the State – but those would provide limited resources for this type of scenario. Would likely not have what was needed, and would run out immediately;
- Storage for temperature controlled vaccines at public health facility in Portland.

Capabilities

Public Health has responsibilities to support these **public health** response missions (Aligns with ESF-10 Essential Functions of Public Health):

- Monitor health;
- Diagnose and investigate;
- Inform, educate and empower;
- Mobilize community partnership;
- Develop policies;
- Enforce laws;
- Link to/provide care;
- Assure competent workforce;
- Evaluate; and
- Research.
- PHEP, with the aid of the Conference of the Local Health Officials (CLHO), develops plans and procedures to prepare and respond to emergencies concerning the public's health;
- Coordinate logistical ESF 8 support by obtaining medical supplies; organize teams and personnel, etc. Support medical missions logistically for private and public sector. Maintain list of private sector medical suppliers;
- Track agency finances through inventory management system with virtual warehouse (IRMS).
- Receipt and distribution of the Strategic National Stockpile, coordination with ODOT for SNS movement;
- Strategic National Stockpile coordination and administration;
- Set up and management of the AOC;
- Coordinate requests for and deployment of public health resources;
- Assist in coordinating patient movement;
- Maintains and manages regional medical supply caches;
- Emergency Medical Services (EMS): Maintain situational awareness of EMS assets and needs. Facilitate redeployment of these assets on a mission essential basis;
- Oversees relocation of medical supply assets. The State has the ability to relocate Hospital Preparedness Program funded assets (e.g., generators, trailers, PPE, etc.);

Maintain the following web-based systems:

Hospital Capacity Web Site (HOSCAP): this system is used in hospital emergency departments and participating EMS agencies to provide situational awareness in mass casualty incidents and other events. Provides Emergency Department (ED), trauma and inpatient bed availability and additional hospital capacity and logistics information.

- Health Alert Network (HAN) is part of the CDC National Health Alert Network System and is a key component of the Public Health Information Network (PHIN). HAN is used to convey consistent and timely health information to partners around the State. HAN has a document library available for routine, non-emergent collaboration within the public health system with local health departments, tribal, and hospital partners.
- SERV-OR: Volunteer registry for licensed health professionals.

Support Needed Immediately After a Catastrophic Event

- By nature of a catastrophic event, essential personnel will be delayed in response due to commitments to personal and family safety and security. Responses will be delayed as personnel check in as 'available' for mission deployment.
- Accessibility to fuel resources;
- Aerial (fixed wing and rotor) support for medical evacuation and insertion of teams;
- Logistics (SNS) movement and distribution is heavily reliant on transportation. MOU with ODOT for that, but may need to partner with State ECC to get a work-around if ODOT couldn't move it. Not sure how that would occur absent viable road infrastructure;
- Public Health has no transportation capabilities for this type of logistical movement and supply (agency only has a few motor pool cars, for the most part). Nothing that could be used as backup transport for SNS;
- Security of SNS;
- Would be working with Federal counterparts to bring in Federal medical stations and other supplies (NDMS – National Disaster Medical System)- Example: 250-bed units of care to take loads off hospitals;
- None of private sector health care has long-term capabilities if their normal day-to-day logistics is cut off. No back up warehouses or caches of supplies that would even come near what would be needed post-quake. System would run out of supplies, medications, hospital beds, providers – all across the board – immediately;
- No capacity in Oregon for comprehensive storage in medical supplies. The public health/medical system here in Oregon is "tremendously non-resilient" for this type of scenario;
- After initial trauma issues are cared for, subsequent medical surge will be chronic care (examples-blood pressure, diabetes, dialysis, etc.). Limited hospital resources to offer care typically received. It is extremely likely resources will be needed to move people out of State for care;
- Some hospitals have warehouse storage for supplies, but they only have 24-72 hours of supplies under a "normal use" situation;

- Challenge of prioritizing who is the priority for limited medical resources;
- Public Health will work on rule modifications for patient transport with Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Ambulance Service Area (ASA) contract: Public Health would work on rule modifications for patient transport following scenario;

3.3 Adjunct Agency

3.3.1 Civil Air Patrol

The Civil Air Patrol is the official civilian auxiliary of the U.S. Air Force. They can provide aerial reconnaissance and airborne communications relay support for critical communications.

Priorities

- CAP requires an Operational Risk Assessment (ORM), completed by the CAP before launching an operational sortie. This is their first priority which takes into account available personnel, status of airports and runways, weather conditions and other aspects that could impact the flight.
 - These assessments are standardized and can be completed quickly (within minutes) with perfect conditions. Post-quake and with the likely loss of power, weather knowledge and limited air traffic control, these assessments would likely take longer to complete.

Assets

- CAP conducts base operations out of primary facilities in Eugene, Medford, Bend, and the Portland area airports (Troutdale, Washington County, Aurora and Vancouver, WA). These facilities could all serve as the primary CAP command and control;
- Secondary operational fields include Brookings, Klamath Falls, McMinnville, and Tillamook;
- CAP currently has approximately 250 members distributed across the State, of those 250, 40 are pilots;
- Their aircraft include seven Cessna 182 and one Cessna 172 aircraft.

Capabilities

- Can provide quick assessments of airport and runway status for their own operations;
- Once operational, CAP aircraft can:
 - Provide aerial reconnaissance of damaged infrastructure (roads, ports, rail);
 - Can directly support agencies by providing such services as airborne search, airborne disaster assessment, airborne and ground Electronic Locator Transmitter (ELT) tracking, transportation of officials, and assistance in a variety of ground operations. It also has an extensive communications network.

Catastrophic Event Operational Challenges

- By nature of a catastrophic event, essential personnel will be delayed in response due to commitments to personal and family safety and security. Responses will be delayed as personnel check in as ‘available’ for mission deployment;
- Airport runway damage assessments will need to be made prior to the commitment of ready personnel and equipment causing mission delays;
- Accessibility to fuel resources will need to be identified.

Support Needed Immediately After a Catastrophic Event

- By nature of a catastrophic event, essential personnel will be delayed in response due to commitments to personal and family safety and security. Responses will be delayed as personnel check in as ‘available’ for mission deployment;
- Accessibility to fuel resources;
- Aerial (fixed wing and rotor) support for ESF 7 missions.

4 ESF-1 Operations

OEM will coordinate all requests for assistance and communicate with the State agencies to identify the appropriate action and State resources to be used. Once Resource Management assets have been identified to meet the request, OEM will create an action using OpsCenter to the specific State agencies to accomplish the task.

DAS will provide a representative to the State ECC who will be the primary point of contact for all resource needs. When activated, the Oregon National Guard will provide a representative to the State ECC for resource support, and OEM will coordinate activities with the Joint Operations Center.

4.1 Objective:

- Provide or coordinate the provision of services, equipment, and supplies to support expedient operations associated with a catastrophic earthquake and resultant tsunami;
- ESF-7 shall plan, coordinate and managing resource support and delivery in response to and recovery from a catastrophic earthquake and resultant tsunami;
- ESF -7 shall provide and furnish requested supplies and equipment from State agency resources, commercial sources and donated goods to Oregon counties impacted by a catastrophic earthquake and resultant tsunami;
- Provide support for the approval and acquisition of equipment and supplies not available through normal purchasing channels and ordering time frames following an earthquake.

4.2 Challenges:

- The movement and delivery of resources and capabilities to meet the needs of disaster survivors will be extremely limited for an unknown period of time;
- Limited numbers of aerial support to transport commodities to affected and roadway inaccessible populations;

- Availability of accessible locations for commodities distribution for the affected population;
- Need to get traditional private sector resource distribution re-established in a timely manner;
- Limited Law Enforcement resources to provide on-site security to all required areas after event;
- Lack of communications making it hard to request and validate resource needs of impacted communities;
- Number of significantly damaged and blocked roads, railways, air and sea ports will overwhelm the limited number of engineers, inspectors and crews to conduct assessments and inspections to move resources to damaged communities via traditional methods.

4.3 Assumptions

- In this scenario, nearly every routine resource channel, supply capability, and transportation system will be severely, if not totally, strained. Accordingly, providing resource support to the impacted area will be extremely challenging;
- The primary source of equipment, supplies, and personnel will be from State-owned and local resources. However, these resources will be severely strained in an earthquake situation. Accordingly, obtaining resources from outside sources such as FEMA, EMAC, and commercial organizations will be necessary;
- Damage from the initial earthquake and tsunami will destroy most of HWY 101 and east-west access roads that provide access to the coast;
- Access and supporting infrastructure to/from airports will be a limiting factor for aerial delivery of resources;
- Aftershocks will cause a significant amount of additional damage during the response;
- Tsunami threat from aftershocks and floating debris will limit access to coastal communities;
- Fuel requirements for assessment and repair crews will exceed local capability;
- Local, State and Federal capabilities and resources will be overwhelmed by the magnitude of the incident;
- Response resources in the impacted area will have limited capability to function and some impacted areas will be isolated;
- Resources outside of the impacted will have extended response times due to significant impact to transportation infrastructure;
- Severe winter weather including rain, snow, fog will hamper response operations;
- Instant loss of land line/network communications/power will limit ability Statewide of providing local situational awareness.

4.4 ESF-7 Shortfalls and Requirements:

SHORTFALLS	REQUIREMENTS
Logistical support will be inadequate for need.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activation of EMAC and federal assistance for resource assistance ▪ Coordination with private sector
Coordination and prioritization of needed resources with federal ISBs and State staging areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ State presence on resource coordination groups to effectively prioritize needs ▪ Coordination with resource availability in neighboring States to support needs in Oregon ▪ Tracking and effective distribution of goods to community points of distribution (C-PODs)
Limited access to the impacted area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rotary wing support to transport support teams and resources ▪ Ocean based support to transport personnel, injured and resources ▪ Debris clearance to provide access to impacted area ▪ Waivers for driver restrictions and oversize vehicles on public roads
Support for Isolated Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coordination with local officials on locations and needs of survivors ▪ Possible evacuation of survivors to areas where required support is available

4.4 Concept of Operations

Resource support is triggered when other ESF, State, Tribal and local governments have exhausted their supplies and capacity for the provision of services, personnel and commodities during the response and recovery phases of an emergency or disaster. This may include emergency relief supplies, office equipment, office supplies, facilities, transportation services, and personnel required to support emergency activities.

This ESF will likely be implemented as soon as possible by the State ECC following a catastrophic earthquake and resulting tsunami. Implementation of this ESF will activate its support agencies as needed to support all other active ESF's.

Typically actions undertaken by this ESF will be coordinated with local jurisdiction emergency managers, State agencies, and other ESF leads who will expend all available resources prior to seeking assistance through the State ECC. Due to the catastrophic nature and scale of this event, it is assumed that all county resources will either be compromised or put into service immediately, therefore implementing this ESF immediately following the event.

- ESF-7 primary and supporting agencies will provide support to county and municipal agencies as needs are identified;

- Procurement will be made in accordance with current local, State and federal laws and regulations that include emergency procedures; ESF-7 will coordinate with ESF-1 to develop strategies to transport goods and personnel to the operational area transportation entry points and onward to county established receiving points;
- ESF-7 will prepare emergency resource contracts to support the emergency management response efforts.

ESF-7 functions include but are not limited to:

- Develop methods and procedures for responding to and complying with requests for resources in an environment where normal communication procedures are strained;
- Develop procedures for reimbursing private vendors for goods and services rendered;
- Develop lists of private vendors and suppliers and their available resources;
- Establish pre-planned contracts where necessary to ensure prompt support from vendors during emergencies.

The following information from State agencies, boards and commissions, American Red Cross, volunteer organizations and the private sector where applicable will be needed post-event:

- Identification of resources that can be provided to local jurisdictions and State agencies during response and recovery phases of an emergency or disaster event;
- Pre-event, determine for internal and external resources identifying, at minimum, the following:
 - Essential personnel and staffing for internal and external support requirements.
 - Emergency supplies needed for personnel.
 - Essential records, equipment, and office supply needs.
 - Essential office space requirements.
 - Potential liability issues and appropriate insurance levels to State agencies.
 - Additional transportation requirements in support of an emergency or disaster.
 - Prioritized internal activities that may require ESF 7 assistance in an emergency or disaster.
- Alert those agencies whose personnel, equipment, or other resources may be used;
- Locating and coordinating the use of available space for incident management activities;
- Coordinating and determining the availability and provision of supplies stocked in distribution facilities and customer supply centers when available;
- Procuring required stocks from vendors or suppliers when State resource items are not available;
- Establish a resource tracking and accounting system;

- Assess initial reports to identify potential resource needs;
- Identify procurement resources and potential facility locations in the disaster area of operations;
- Manage State Staging Areas as activated by the State Emergency Coordination Center;
- Coordinate with ESF-13 (Law Enforcement) to evaluate staging area, community points of distribution or warehouse security requirements;
- Provide data to the Public Information Officer for dissemination to the public;
- Locate, procure and coordinate locations of prospective staging area warehouses available for lease to replace damaged or destroyed facilities in impacted communities.

5 Supporting Documents

- National Response Framework, ESF 7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support
- County ESF 7 Annexes
- Oregon Mass Commodities Support Annex to the State EOP

6 Appendices

6.1 Identified County C-POD Locations

This appendix is FOUO - For Official Use Only. It is located at Oregon Emergency Management.

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