OREGON HOMELAND SECURITY

AND

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

“Who’s on First?”
It won’t happen here.
If it happens here, it won’t affect me.
If it does effect me, it won’t be that bad.
If it is that bad, I can’t do anything about it anyway, so…….

“We will not be successful in the war on terrorism or natural/manmade hazards if we do not transform our capabilities in a collaborative and coordinated process.”
Disaster Occurs

Local First Responders, Emergency Management
Acts on Local Emergency Operations Center

Mayor/County Executive
Declares County-wide Emergency

Requests Aid From

State Resources deployed

Governor declares “State of Emergency”
Requests Federal Assistance

Govt. declares “State of Emergency”
Requests Federal Assistance

Activates State Emergency Coordination Center

State Emergency Management
Governor
Incident Management of a disaster starts at the lowest level (city). Then moves to the county level.

Unified command is an important element in multijurisdictional or multiagency Incident management. It provides guidelines to enable agencies with different legal, geographic, and functional responsibilities to coordinate, plan, and interact effectively. Incident Management of a disaster starts at the lowest level (city). Then moves to the county level.

The Governor is in charge. The Governor delegates his authority to the state emergency management director (Governor’s authorized representative).

An area command is established when the complexity of the incident management span-of-control considerations so dictate.
“EMERGENCIES – WHO IS IN CHARGE”

ORS 401.015 – The state shall prepare for emergencies, but shall not assume authority or responsibility for responding to such an event unless the appropriate response is beyond the capability of the city and county in which it occurs, the city or county fails to act, or the emergency involves two or more counties.

At the state level the Governor is in charge. As the Governor’s authorized representative (ORS 401.270) the state emergency management Director is responsible for coordinating and facilitating emergency planning, preparedness, response and recovery. The state emergency management director provides a state emergency coordination center, which is staffed to aid the Governor in the performance of duties.

The state emergency coordination center acts as the Governor’s command center and is a combination of state agencies and subject matter experts in which to facilitate the decision making process for the Governor and support incident management policies and priorities, facilitate logistics support and resource management, coordinate incident related information, and coordinate interagency and intergovernmental issues regarding incident management policies, priorities, and strategies.
AN INCIDENT AT YOUR FACILITY

• **FIRST**-YOU MUST HAVE A PLAN ON HOW TO MANAGE THE EVENT AT YOUR LEVEL OF CURRENT CAPABILITIES.

• **SECOND**-HAVE YOU WORKED WITH YOUR LOCAL FIRE AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS, LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGER AND OTHER JURISDICTIONS.

• **THIRD**-HAVE YOU THEN DISCUSSED IF THE INCIDENT GETS BIGGER AND OUT OF YOUR CONTROL? DO YOU KNOW WHO TO CALL?

• **FOURTH**-WHAT IF YOUR PERSONNEL WHO ARE TO IMPLEMENT THE PLAN ARE NOT AVAILABLE?
AN INCIDENT AT YOUR FACILITY

• **NOTE TO FILE** – IF SUSPECTED TO BE A TERRORIST EVENT YOU WILL HAVE A CRIME SCENE.

• **MORE RESOURCES CAN COME FROM**-CURRENT MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS FROM FIRE AND POLICE AND?

• THROUGH THE STATE WE CAN BRING RESOURCES FROM DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATIONS, OREGON NATIONAL GUARD JUST TO NAME A FEW.

• IF IT IS A VERY LARGE AND SERIOUS EVENT THEN THE STATE CAN WORK TO BRING FEDERAL PARTNERS IN.
COMMAND OF THE INCIDENT

• ALL EVENTS SHOULD BE MANAGED BY THE INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM. YOU HAVE A SINGLE INCIDENT COMMANDER.

• WITH LARGER EVENTS YOU MAY STILL HAVE ONLY A SINGLE EVENT COMMANDER.

• AS THE EVENT EXPANDS YOU MOVE INTO A UNIFIED COMMAND STRUCTURE.

• IF THE EVENT BECOMES LARGER THEN YOU WILL NEED TO ESTABLISH AND AREA COMMAND.
IN REALITY – WHO’S ON FIRST?”

• The size of the event.
• Key personnel not available.
• Leaders not familiar with system or trained.
• Leaders not familiar with their own organization.
• Employees and their families prepared.
• Control of the media.
• Lack of communications.
• Lack of situational awareness.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR EFFORTS AND TIME

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“TODAY’S PREPARATIONS WILL DETERMINE TOMORROWS OUTCOMES”