



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PLANS

September 2015

CASCADIA SUBDUCTION ZONE – MULTNOMAH COUNTY

- 2,541 injured in Multnomah County*
- Evacuations*
 - 2,000 Hospital patients
 - 6,700 Nursing Home Patients
- 3,800,000 cubic yards of debris to move*
- 230,000 people to feed*
- 140,000 pets to feed*
- 88,000 people to shelter*
- 91,000 damaged residential structures*

* Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ) Catastrophic Earthquake and Tsunami Response Plan: I-5 corridor results were multiplied by Multnomah County population (28%)



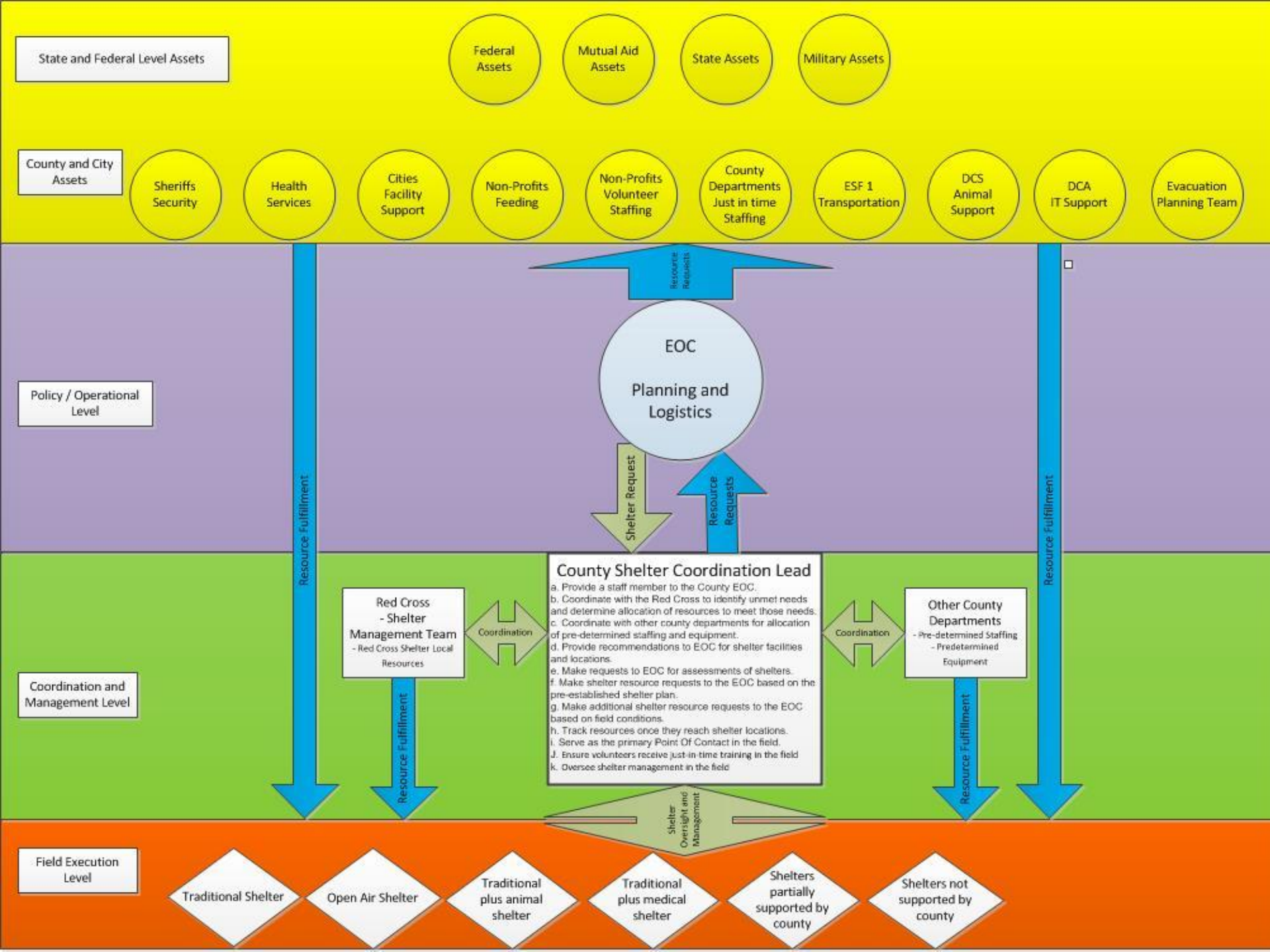
MULTNOMAH COUNTY EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN – EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTIONS (ESF)

- 1** Transportation
- 2** Communications
- 3** Public Works
- 4** Firefighting
- 5** Information and Planning
- 6** Mass Care
- 7** Resource Support
- 8** Health and Medical
- 9** Search and Rescue

- 10** Hazardous Materials
- 11** Food and Water
- 12** Energy
- 13** Military Support
- 14** Public Information
- 15** Volunteer and Donations
- 16** Law Enforcement
- 17** Animal and Agricultural Protection
- 18** Business and Industry

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

- Damage Assessment
 - Evacuation Support
 - Call Centers
 - Debris Removal
 - Shelters
 - Long Term Housing
 - Continuity of Government
 - Staging Areas
 - Points of Distribution
 - Emergency Medical Transport - Surge
 - Medical Services
 - Family Reunification
 - Search and Rescue
 - Feeding Plan
 - Limited Resource Coordination
 - Critical Facility restoration Coordination
 - Volunteer Management
 - Donations Management
 - EOC
- 



DAMAGE ASSESSMENT IS NO SMALL TASK

- County Roads
- Portland Roads
- Other City Roads?
- State roads
- County Bridges
- Other Bridges?
- Portland Water
- Other Water companies?
- PGE
- Other Power
- Natural gas
- Wastewater
- Trimet system
- Schools
- Airport Authority
- Metro
- Hospitals
- Nursing Homes
- County Medical
- Assisted Living
- County Shelter locations
- Banking
- Food
- Communications (phone, cell / data, cable, radio)
- Pharmacy
- Home improvement
- Fuel
- EMS
- Dept. Essential Functions
- Law Enforcement
- Policy
- Facilities
- Firefighting
- Law Enforcement
- 911 / 211

BUT IT CAN BE DONE WELL - ONE STEP AT A TIME



TYPE I COUNTY POINT OF DISTRIBUTION (POD)

Type I Distribution Point Resources Required

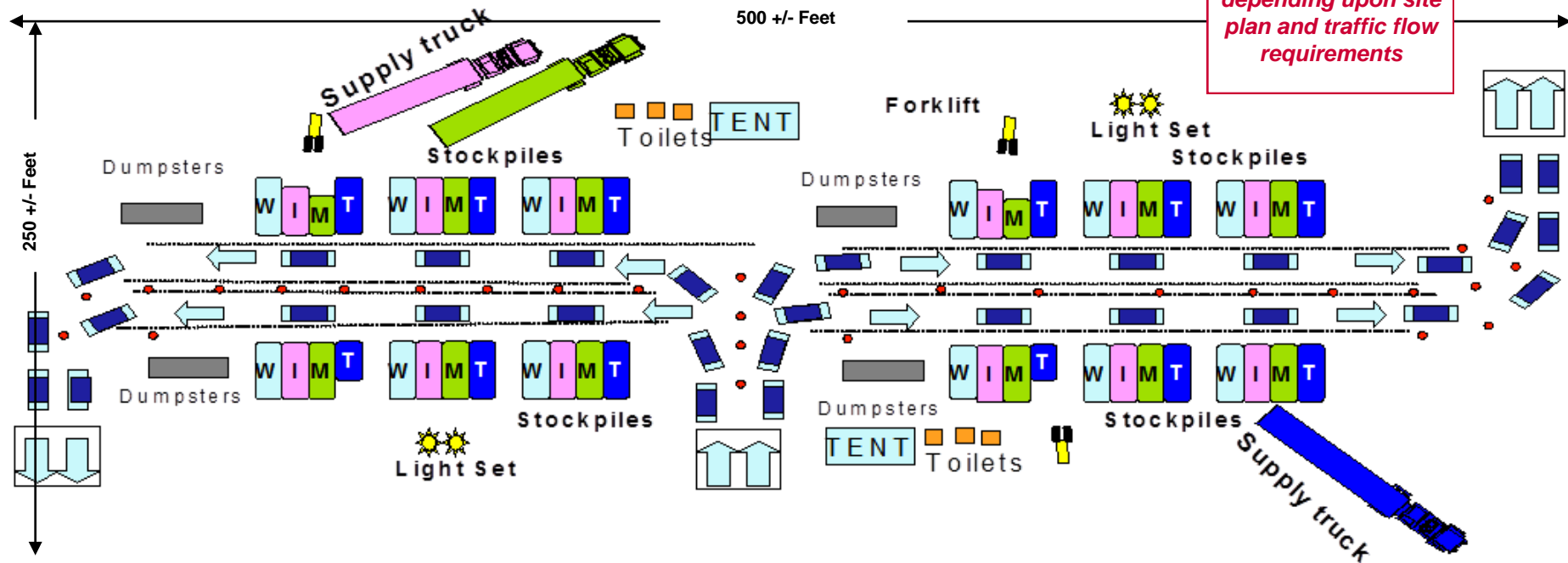
Type I Distribution Point					
Manpower				Equipment	
Type		Day	Night	Type	Number
Local Responsibility	Manager	1	0	Forklifts	3
	Team Leader	2	1	Pallet Jacks	3
	Forklift Operator	2	3	Power Light Sets	2
	Labor	57	4	Toilets	6
	Loading Point	36		Tents	2
	Back-up Loading PT	18		Dumpsters	4
	Pallet Jacks Labor	3		Traffic Cones	30
	Totals	70	9	Two-way radios	4
Others	Law Enforcement	4	1		
	Community Rel.	4	0		
Grand Total		78	10		

Figure 4

COUNTY POINT OF DISTRIBUTION (POD)

TYPE I - DISTRIBUTION POINT

Serves 20,000 persons per day
560 vehicles per hour



Note: Individual vehicles drive through and Ice & water is loaded into their trunks. Recommend One case water, 2 or 3 bags of ice per vehicle and 6 MRE's.

Supply trucks for Ice, Water, MRE's and Tarps are to be off-loaded promptly and returned for re-supply.

Maximum Loads per Day - Type I

Water	4
Ice	4
MRE	2
Tarp	2

Figure 3

SHELTERS (BRICK AND MORTAR)

- FEMA and the Red Cross have provided jurisdictions with shelter guidance. This is what it says about staffing:
 - Registration - 1 staff member for every 165 people
 - Dormitory - 2 staff members for every 100 people
 - Feeding - 2 staff members for every 110 people
 - Health & Medical - 1 staff member for every 200 people
 - Logistics – 3 staff members for every 500 people
 - Management – 2 staff members for every 165 people
- Total for a 1,000 person shelter is = 132 people (66 people times two shifts)
- FEMA Cascadia Plan predicts 317,107 people will need short term sheltering in I-5 corridor

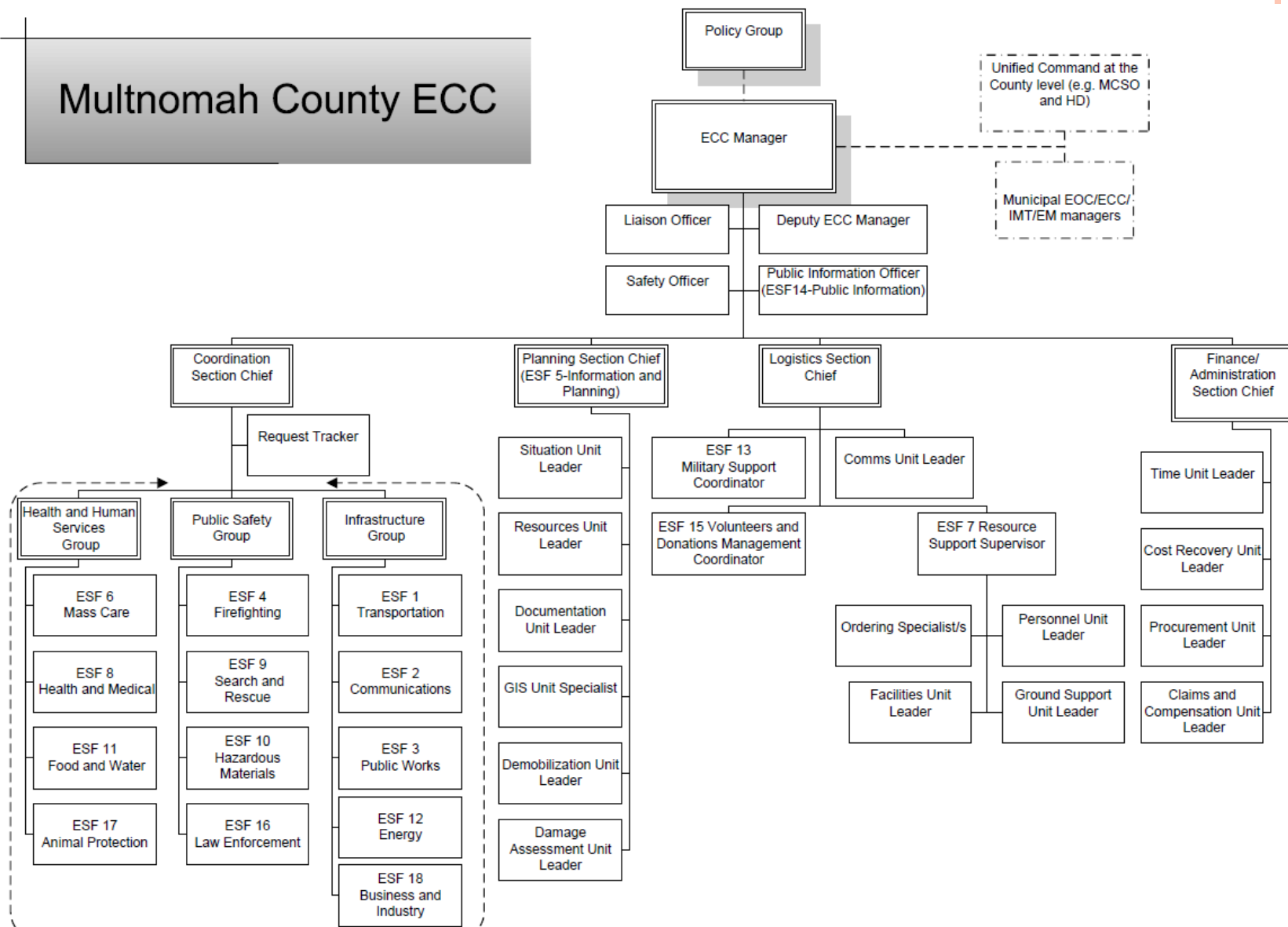


TOP TIER PROJECTS

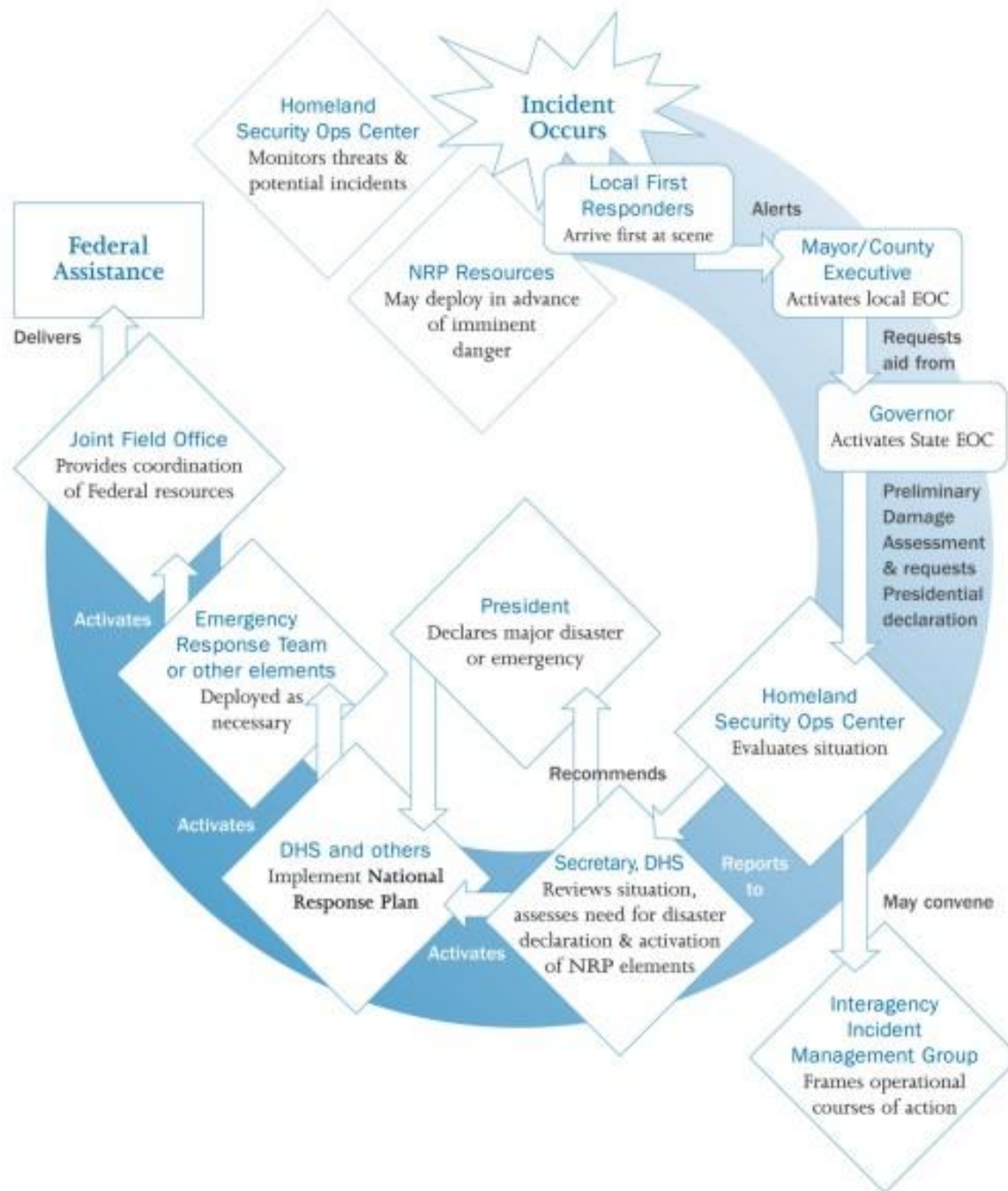
- Damage Assessment
- Debris Removal
- Sheltering
- *Community Points of Distribution - Cities*
- Volunteer Management

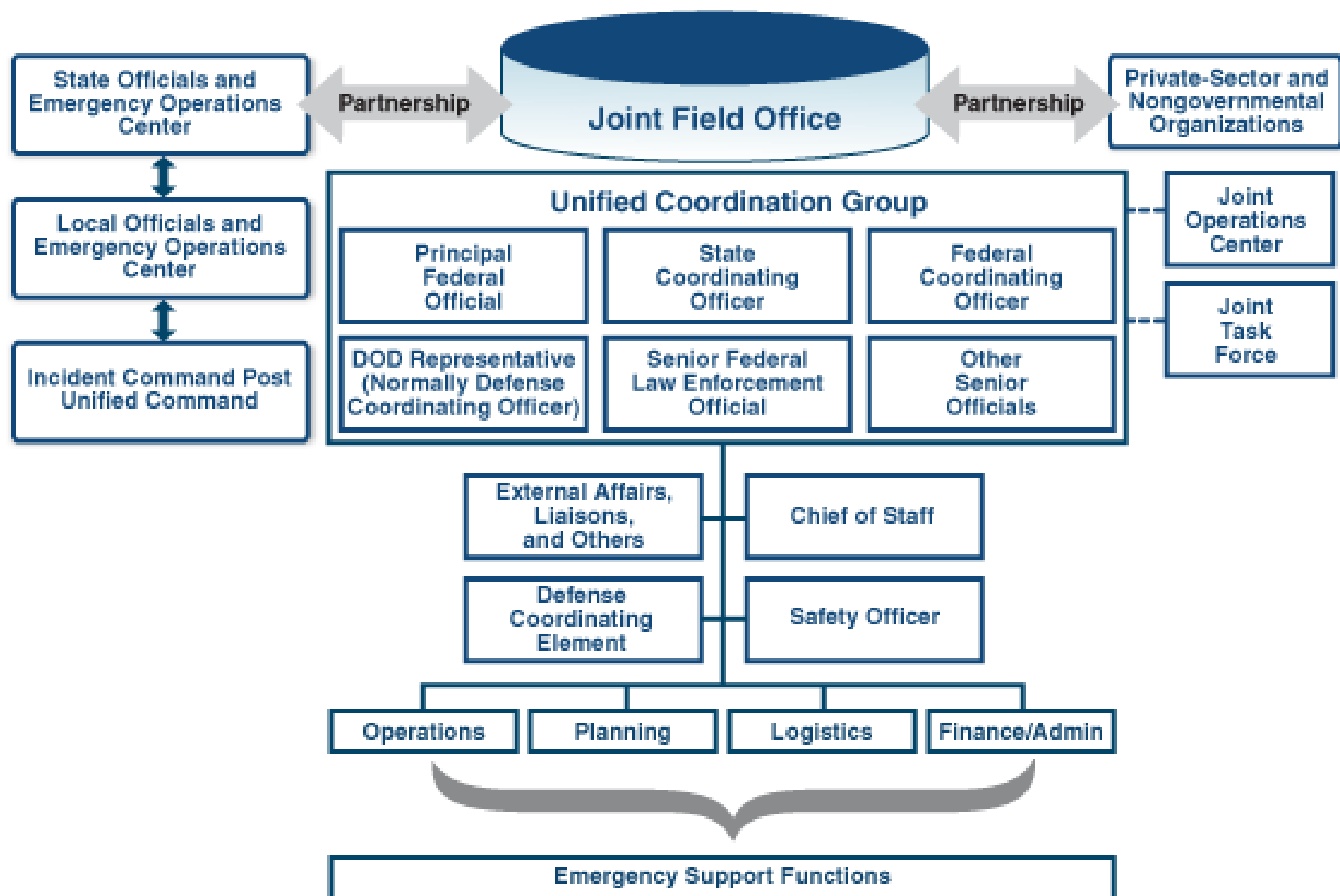


Multnomah County ECC

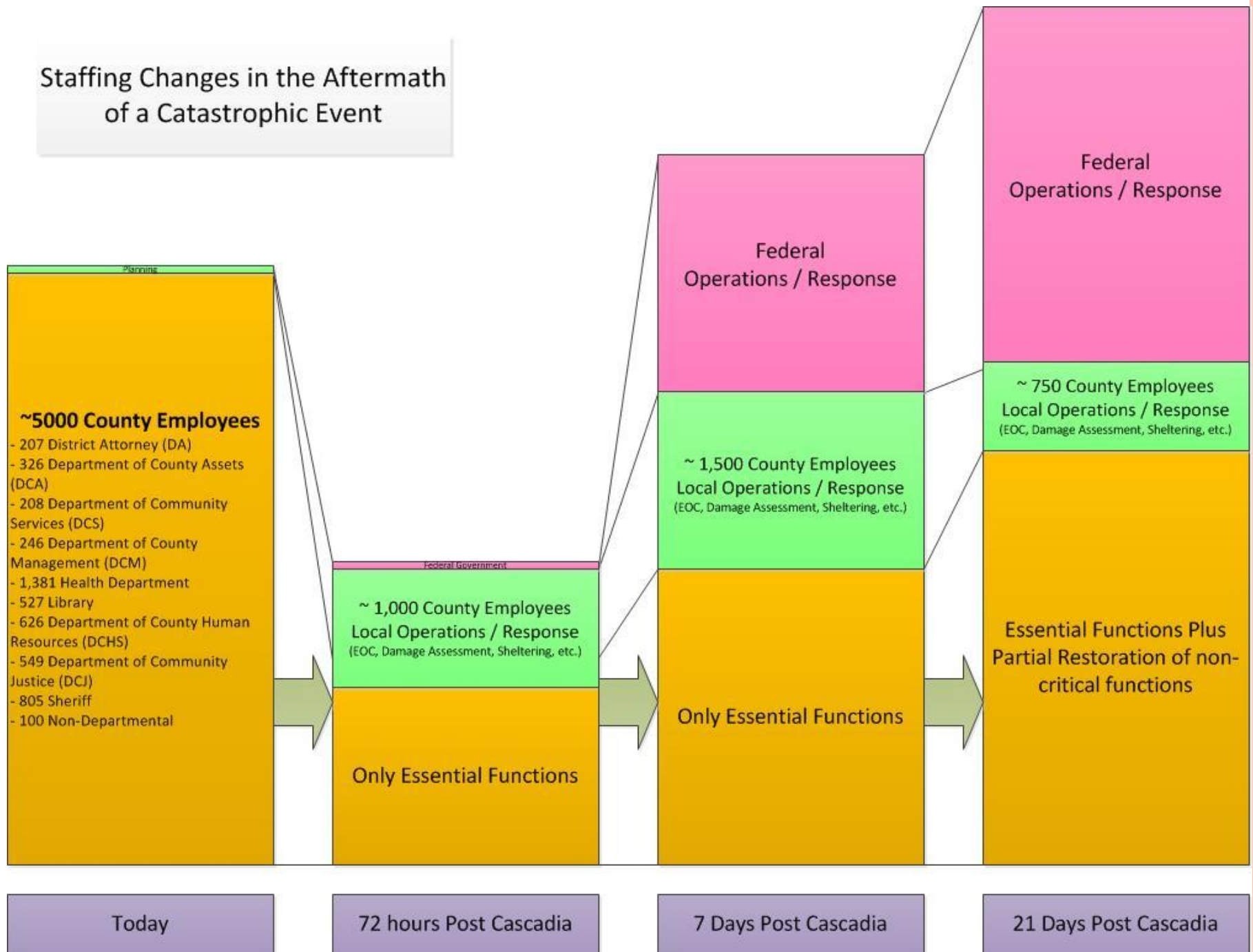


ESFs Activated as required. DOCs, EOCs and Single Function IMTs are coordinated under associated ESF unless escalated to command or coordination level above County ECC possibly in type I and II incidents..





Staffing Changes in the Aftermath of a Catastrophic Event



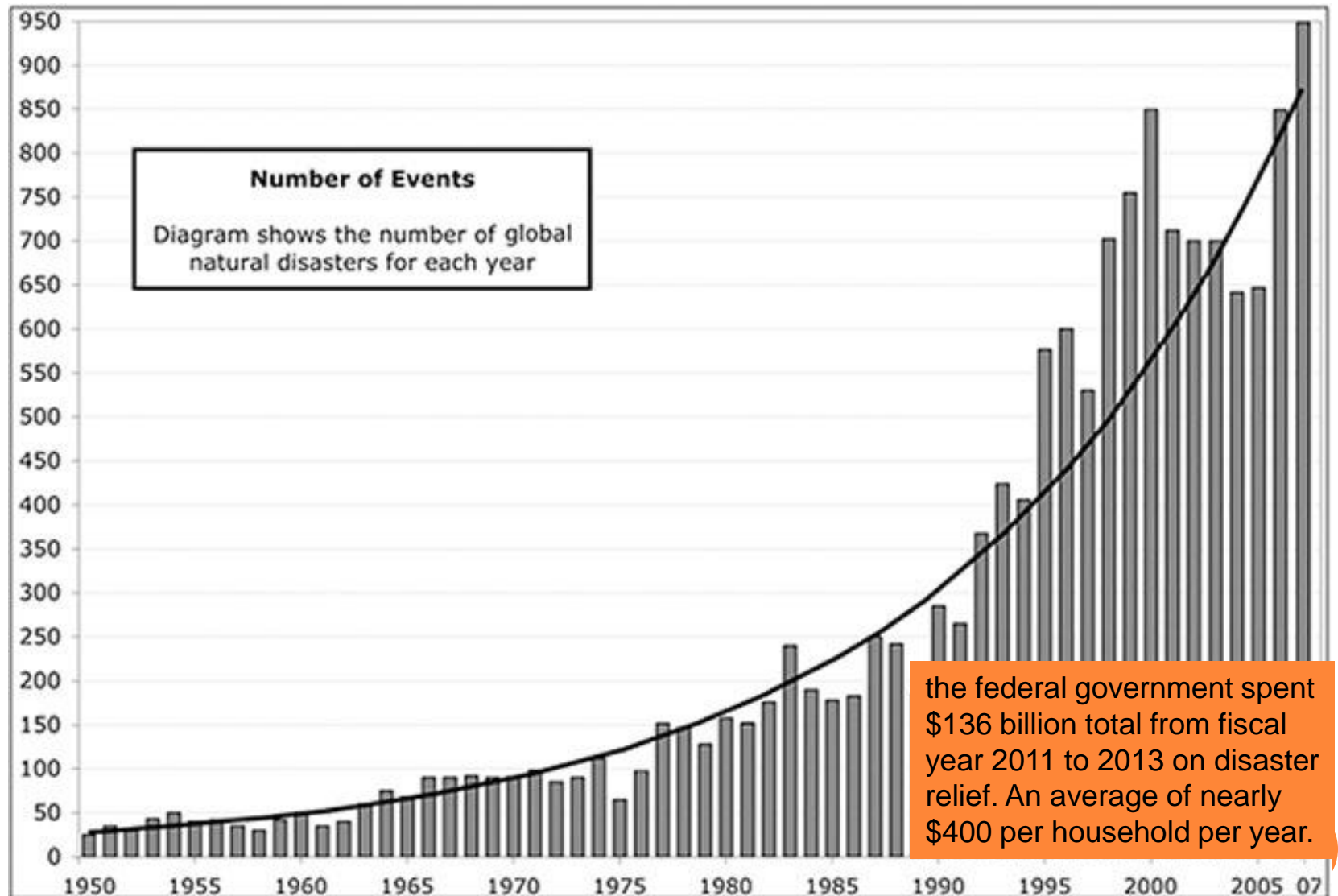


EMERGENCY POWERS

- 1) Declare a state of emergency as defined by state law when conditions exist requiring such declaration
- 2) Seek an emergency proclamation from the Governor when local resources are not adequate to deal with a state of emergency
- 3) Order mandatory evacuations of residents and other individuals when doing so is necessary for public safety or when necessary for the efficient conduct of activities that minimize or mitigate the effects of the emergency
- 4) Designate an area within the county or over which the county may exercise police jurisdiction, an emergency area
- 5) Fix the limit of the area in the case of any disaster, catastrophe or civil disorder that warrants the exercise of emergency control in the public interest
- 6) Fix the time during which the area designated will remain an emergency area
- 7) Publicly announce or proclaim a curfew for the area that fixes the hours during which all persons other than authorized official personnel are prohibited from being on the streets, in parks or other public places without authorization of the Sheriff
- 8) Implement authority assigned by the emergency operations plan
- 9) Commit county resources for emergency response, restoration or recovery; (S-1 2011) Chapter 25 - Non-departmental 7
- 10) Redirect county funds for emergency use and suspend standard county procurement procedures
- 11) Suspend any county code, resolution, executive rule, administrative rule, guideline or practice if compliance with such provision would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with the emergency
- 12) Direct county officers and employees to perform or facilitate emergency services
- 13) Act on appropriate requests for compensation, commandeer or utilize any private property if deemed necessary to cope with the emergency
- 14) Prescribe routes, modes of transportation, and destinations in connection with evacuation within the county
- 15) Order any other action necessary to address and alleviate the emergency.



STAFFORD ACT PROCESS



NEXT STEPS

- Defining the scope of each Program (MCEM)
- A Department / Lead refines the definition and agrees in concept to take the lead (TBD)
- Develop the Plan for each Program (MCEM will do “some” to “much” of the work based on the plan) – Executing these plans requires an all hands on deck approach
- Training on the plan is developed for key stakeholders
- Plan is exercised
- Wash rinse repeat

