

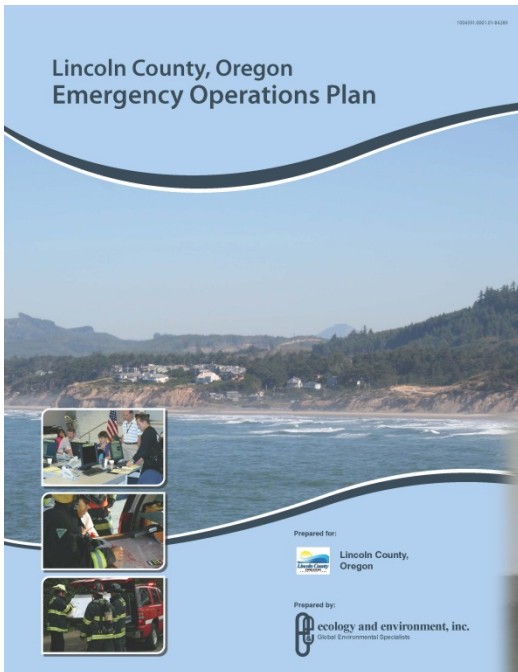


Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

Lincoln County

Emergency Management Program Overview

Lincoln County, Oregon



Revised Date: 12/17/21

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A. A Message from your Elected Officials

The Lincoln County Board of Commissioners and Lincoln County Sheriff’s Office is recognized locally and statewide for its progressive emergency management program.

This recognition is the result of effectively implementing emergency preparedness in collaboration with cities, tribal, public safety, health care and the communities of Lincoln County. By utilizing a “whole community” model we can accomplish our primary objectives. A successful emergency management program saves lives, prevents injuries, protects property, mitigates risks and protects the environment.

Natural, technological, and human-caused hazards can take a high toll on our communities. Our resiliency to these emergencies includes planning and implementing prioritized measures that allow us to restore vital services after damaging events.

The County continues to work with local, regional and federal partners to assess our community needs during a potential disaster and development of necessary plans to mitigate, respond to and recover from the effects of such hazards.

We encourage everyone to take a few moments to review this overview guide to get a better understanding of our comprehensive emergency management program and our commitment and dedication to be ready for any emergency or natural disaster our communities may face.



Respectfully submitted,

Lincoln County Board of Commissioners and Lincoln County Sheriff

Lincoln County Website: www.co.lincoln.or.us
Lincoln County Lincoln Alerts: www.co.lincoln.or.us/alerts

B. Program Fundamentals

What is Emergency Management?

Emergency Management is the organized analysis, planning, decision-making, and assignment of available resources to protect from, mitigation of, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of All Hazard emergencies and disasters. These core capabilities are referred to as the five phases of emergency management and are explained in greater depth in the planning section – [5 Phases of Emergency Management](#).

What incorporates “All Hazards”?

All-Hazards comprises natural, technological, or human-caused incidents that warrant action to protect life, property, environment, and public health or safety, and to minimize disruptions of school activities.

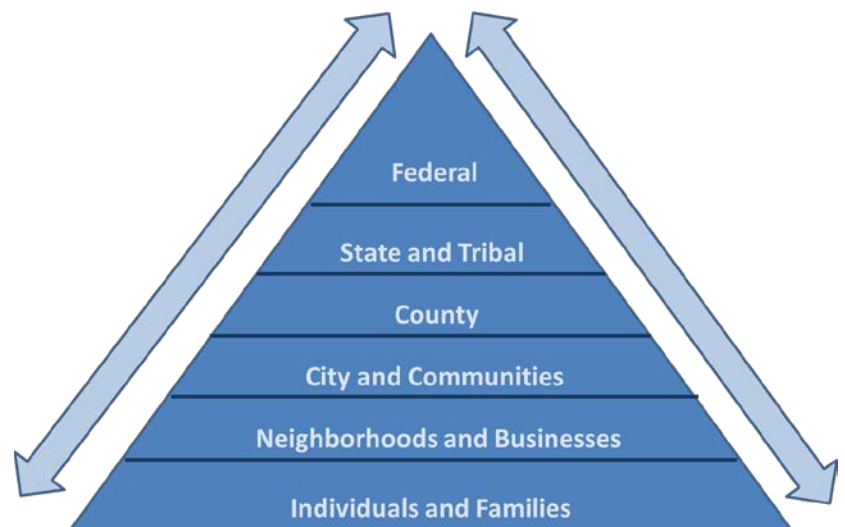
What are the basic goals of Emergency Management?

1. Save Lives
2. Prevent Injuries
3. Protect Property and the Environment

Who does Emergency Management Serve?

The Emergency Management Division provides services to the unincorporated communities of Lincoln County and supports the efforts of the City and Tribal governments in their jurisdictional efforts. This coordination relies on an integrated approach involving many partners--governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, businesses, volunteer groups, and residents--to accomplish its work.

- Federal: US Coast Guard, US Forest Service, Immigration and Border
- Governmental Leadership
 - City
 - County
 - Tribal
- Healthcare
 - EMS
 - Hospitals
 - Public Health
 - Other Healthcare Providers
- Ports
- Private Business/Industry
- Public Safety
 - Fire Departments/Districts
 - Law Enforcement
 - PSAP – Dispatch Centers
- Public Works/Road Districts
- Schools: Private, District, College, Charter
- State: Local State Departments
- Transit Services
- Utility Service Providers
- Volunteer Organizations: Public Safety and Community Based
- Special Districts: Road, Water



Who oversees Emergency Management in Lincoln County?

Oregon law, under Oregon Revised Statute 401.305, declares that *“Each county of this state shall, and each city or tribal government may, establish an emergency management agency that is directly responsible to the executive officer or governing body of the county, city or tribe.”*

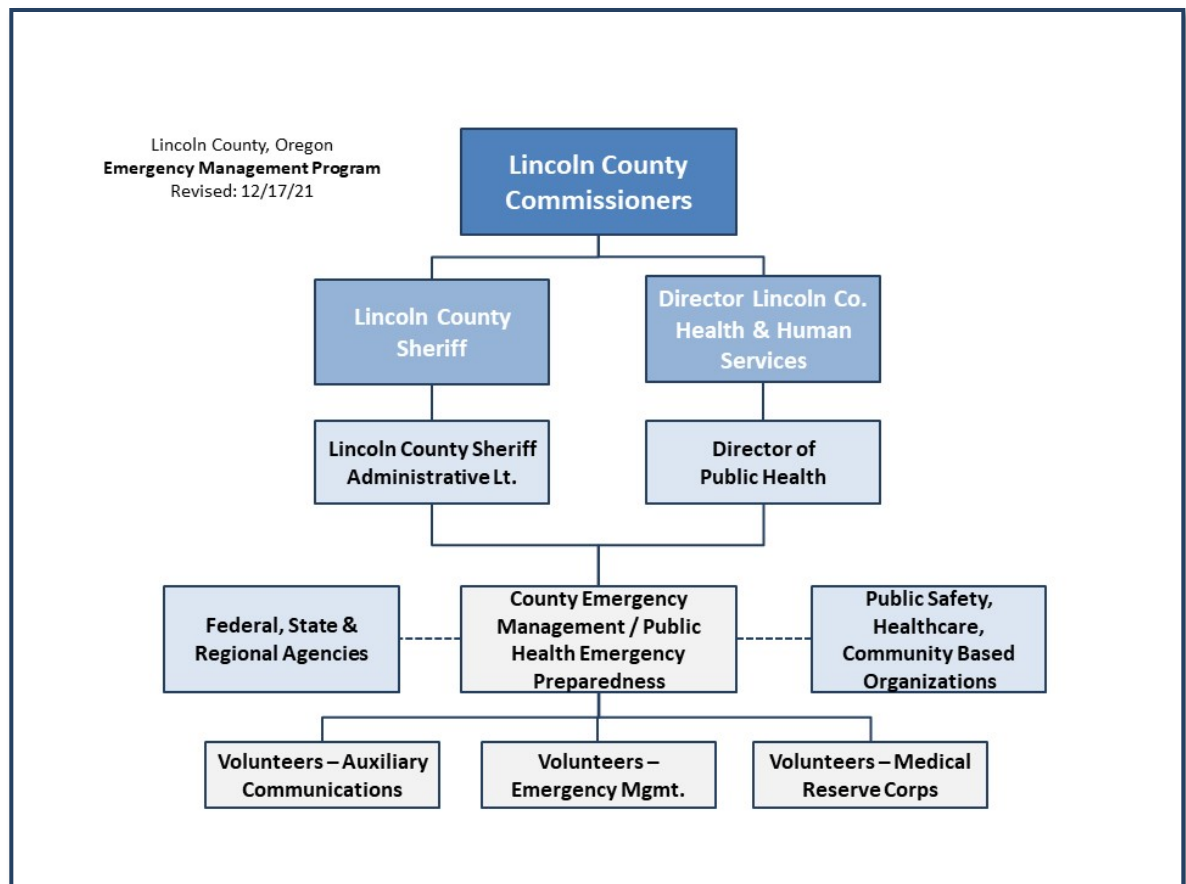
“The executive officer or governing body of each county, and any city or tribe that participates shall appoint an emergency program manager who is responsible for the organization, administration and operation of the emergency management agency, subject to the direction and control of the county, city or tribe.”

<https://www.oregonlaws.org/ors/401.305>

In Lincoln County, the Commissioners have delegated the responsibility of the Emergency Management program to the Lincoln County Sheriff as the Emergency Management Director to lead the County in matters of emergency preparedness and disaster response. The responsibility for the day-to-day operations of the Emergency Management program has been delegated to an appointed Emergency Manager. However, during declared emergencies as adopted by the County Commissioners, the appointed Emergency Manager reports to the Lincoln County Board of Commissioners.

As with the Emergency Management program, the Lincoln County Health and Human Services Director is responsible for the Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) program as outlined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Oregon Health Authority. Lincoln County Health and Human Services Director with approval from the Lincoln County Board of Commissioners and the Sheriff, delegated the PHEP program management to the County Emergency Manager.

The County Emergency Manager regularly reports to the Board of Commissioners on program activities throughout the year.



What is the Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Program?

The Lincoln County Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) program works to build more resilient communities and ensure the county's public health system is prepared to effectively respond to a range of public health threats, including infectious diseases, natural disasters, and biological, chemical, nuclear, and radiological events.

The PHEP program is responsible for maintaining emergency response plans and activating Health and Medical Area Command to direct, coordinate, and mobilize health and medical resources, information, and personnel during emergencies and disasters. Public Health collaborates with the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) and other state and local partnering entities to ensure consistent disaster and preparedness planning locally, regionally and statewide.

The PHEP program uses the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 15 preparedness core capabilities as a guideline for planning components.

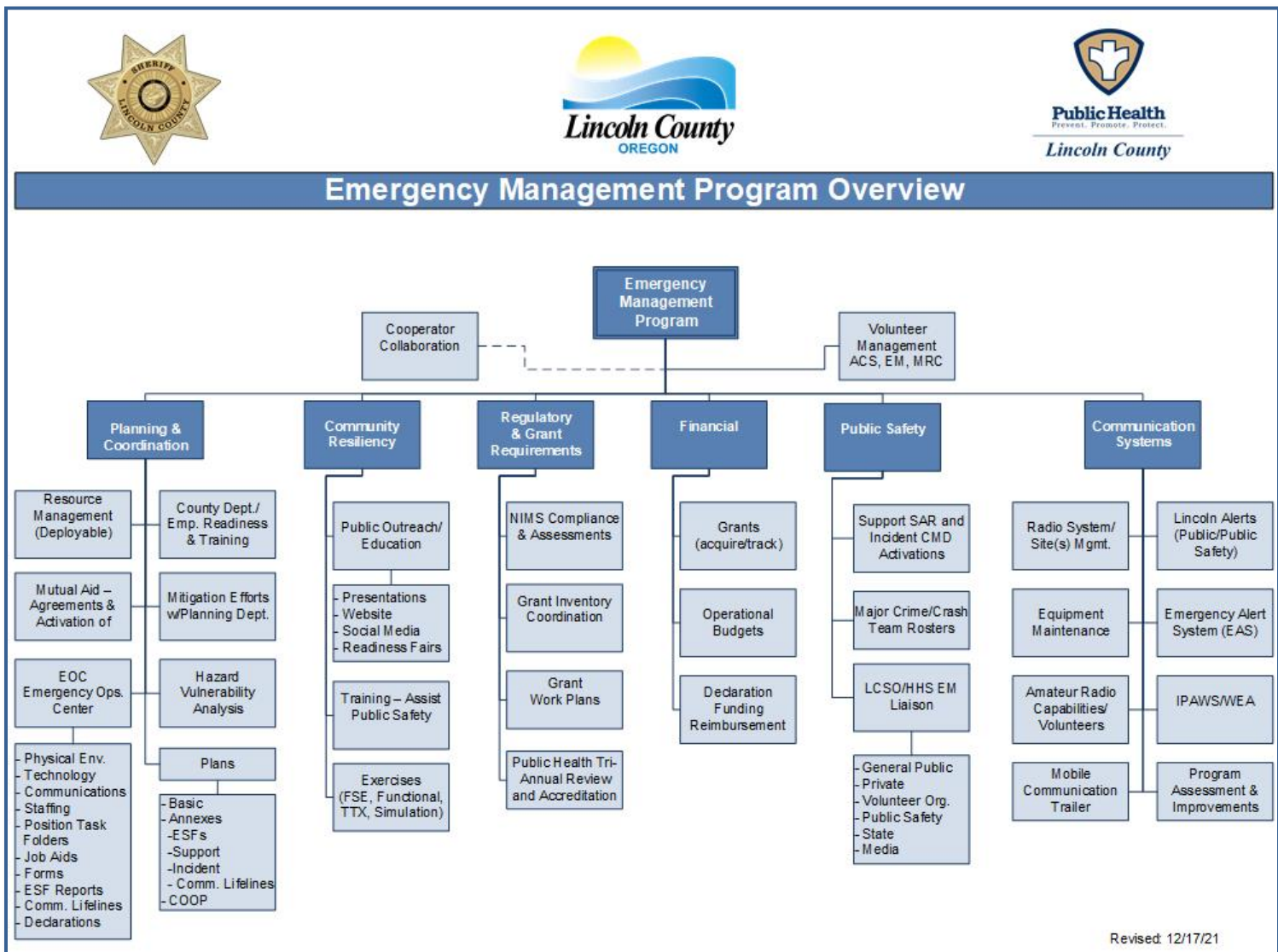
<https://www.cdc.gov/phpr/whatwedo/phep.htm>

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE PREPAREDNESS CAPABILITIES	
PUBLIC HEALTH PREPAREDNESS CAPABILITIES	HEALTHCARE PREPAREDNESS CAPABILITIES
1. Community Preparedness	1. Healthcare System Preparedness
2. Community Recovery	2. Healthcare System Recovery
3. Emergency Operations Coordination	3. Emergency Operations Coordination
4. Emergency Public Information and Warning	
5. Fatality Management	5. Fatality Management
6. Information Sharing	6. Information Sharing
7. Mass Care	
8. Medical Countermeasure Dispensing	
9. Medical Materiel Management and Distribution	
10. Medical Surge	10. Medical Surge
11. Non-Pharmaceutical Interventions	
12. Public Health Laboratory Testing	
13. Public Health Surveillance & Epidemiological Investigation	
14. Responder Safety & Health	14. Responder Safety & Health
15. Volunteer Management	15. Volunteer Management

What are the core functions of the Emergency Management Program?

The Emergency Management Program works to minimize the effects of major emergencies and disasters on the community through:

- Assessing community hazards and risks
- Promoting and supporting preparedness activities
- Developing disaster response and recovery plans
- Training staff and conducting exercises to evaluate & improve plans and systems
- Building partnerships and coordinating plans with public agencies and private organizations
- Maintaining an emergency operations center, emergency notification systems and public safety communication systems to coordinate emergency response efforts
- Applying for and implementing emergency preparedness grants
- Coordinating disaster assistance programs
- Resources – Cadre for deployment State of Readiness



C. Principles of Emergency Management

Definition

Emergency management is the managerial function charged with creating the framework within which communities reduce vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters.

Vision

Emergency management seeks to promote safer, less vulnerable communities with the capacity to cope with hazards and disasters.

Mission

Emergency management protects communities by coordinating and integrating all activities necessary to build, sustain, and improve the capability to mitigate against, prepare for, respond to, and recover from threatened or actual natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other man-made disasters.

Principles

Emergency management must be:

- **Comprehensive** – emergency managers consider and take into account all hazards, all phases, all stakeholders and all impacts relevant to disasters.
- **Progressive** – emergency managers anticipate future disasters and take preventive and preparatory measures to build disaster-resistant and disaster-resilient communities.
- **Risk-driven** – emergency managers use sound risk management principles (hazard identification, risk analysis, and impact analysis) in assigning priorities and resources.
- **Integrated** – emergency managers ensure unity of effort among all levels of government and all elements of a community.
- **Collaborative** – emergency managers create and sustain broad and sincere relationships among individuals and organizations to encourage trust, advocate a team atmosphere, build consensus, and facilitate communication.
- **Coordinated** – emergency managers synchronize the activities of all relevant stakeholders to achieve a common purpose.
- **Flexible** – emergency managers use creative and innovative approaches in solving disaster challenges.
- **Professional** – emergency managers value a science and knowledge-based approach based on education, training, experience, ethical practice, public stewardship and continuous improvement.

Source: FEMA Training, December 9, 2021,

[https://training.fema.gov/hiedu/docs/emprinciples/0907_176%20em%20principles12x18v2f%20johnson%20\(w-o%20draft\).pdf](https://training.fema.gov/hiedu/docs/emprinciples/0907_176%20em%20principles12x18v2f%20johnson%20(w-o%20draft).pdf)

Emergency Management
Definition, Vision, Mission, Principles

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3. **Risk-Driven** — emergency managers use sound risk management principles (hazard identification, risk analysis, and impact analysis) in assigning priorities and resources.
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FEMA IAEMI EM NFPA NEMA EMAP

D. Federal and State Oversight and Guidance

Where do the guidelines originate from for our Emergency Management and Public Health Preparedness Programs?

The Federal Government has developed strategic plans to provide guidelines from the federal to the local level for the planning of, protection of, prevention of, mitigation of, response to and recovery from disaster events. The following provides an overview of the plans in place that all levels of government adhere to for these efforts.

The following pages provide an overview for the:

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program
- National Preparedness System
- National Preparedness Goal
- National Response Framework
- National Incident Management System
- National Disaster Recovery Framework



What is FEMA: <https://www.fema.gov/pdf/about/brochure.pdf>

What is CDC: <https://www.cdc.gov/phpr/whatwedo/phep.htm>

What is Department of Homeland Security: <https://www.dhs.gov/>

Which State of Oregon Departments provides oversight and guidance to local programs?

- Office of Oregon Emergency Management - <http://www.oregon.gov/oem/Pages/default.aspx>
- Oregon Health Authority - <http://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/PREPAREDNESS/pages/index.aspx>
- Oregon State Fire Marshal's Office - <http://www.oregon.gov/osp/sfm/Pages/index.aspx>
- Oregon Department of Forestry - <http://www.oregon.gov/odf/Pages/index.aspx>
- Oregon State Police - <http://www.oregon.gov/osp/Pages/index.aspx>
- Oregon Water Resources Department - <http://www.oregon.gov/owrd/Pages/index.aspx>
- Oregon Department of Geology and Minerals Industries - <http://www.oregongeology.org/sub/default.htm>
- Oregon State Resilience - <http://www.oregon.gov/gov/policy/Pages/resilience.aspx>

D.1 Center for Disease Control (CDC) – Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP)

Defining National Standards for State and Local Planning

CDC implemented a systematic process for defining a set of public health preparedness capabilities to assist state and local health departments with their strategic planning. The resulting body of work, *Public Health Preparedness Capabilities: National Standards for State and Local Planning*, hereafter referred to as public health preparedness capabilities, creates national standards for public health preparedness capability-based planning and will assist state and local planners in identifying gaps in preparedness, determining the specific jurisdictional priorities, and developing plans for building and sustaining capabilities.

These standards are designed to accelerate state and local preparedness planning, provide guidance and recommendations for preparedness planning, and, ultimately, assure safer, more resilient, and better prepared communities.

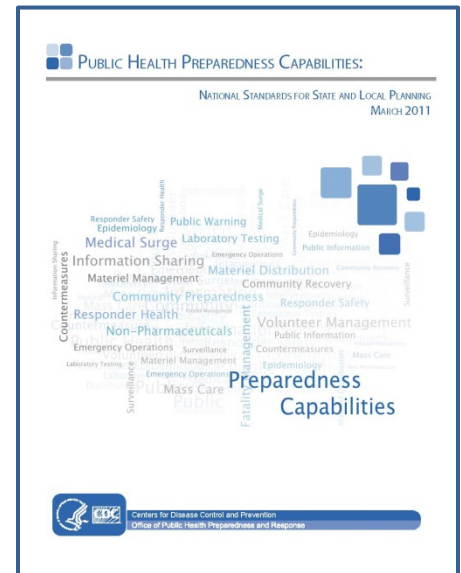
CDC identified the following 15 public health preparedness capabilities (shown in their corresponding domains) as the basis for state and local public health preparedness:

- **Bio Surveillance Incident Management**
 - Public Health Laboratory Testing
 - Public Health Surveillance and Epidemiological Investigation
- **Community Resilience**
 - Community Preparedness
 - Community Recovery
- **Countermeasures and Mitigation**
 - Medical Countermeasure Dispensing
 - Medical Materiel Management and Distribution
 - Non-Pharmaceutical Interventions
 - Responder Safety and Health
- **Incident Management**
 - Emergency Operations Coordination
- **Information Management**
 - Emergency Public Information and Warning
 - Information Sharing
- **Surge Management**
 - Fatality Management
 - Mass Care
 - Medical Surge
 - Volunteer Management

<http://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/Preparedness/Prepare/Documents/strategicplan.pdf>

http://bparati.com/Portals/0/PDF_Files/FederalDocs/CDC/2011_03_CDC_DSLR_PHEP_capabilities.pdf

<http://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/PREPAREDNESS/pages/index.aspx>



SIX DOMAINS OF PREPAREDNESS

The **Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program** works to advance six main areas of preparedness so state and local public health systems are better prepared for emergencies that impact the public's health.

-  **Community Resilience:**
Preparing for and recovering from emergencies
-  **Incident management:**
Coordinating an effective response
-  **Information Management:**
Making sure people have information to take action
-  **Countermeasures and Mitigation:**
Getting medicines and supplies where they are needed
-  **Surge Management:**
Expanding medical services to handle large events
-  **Biosurveillance:**
Investigating and identifying health threats

www.cdc.gov/phpr/readiness



D.2 National Preparedness System

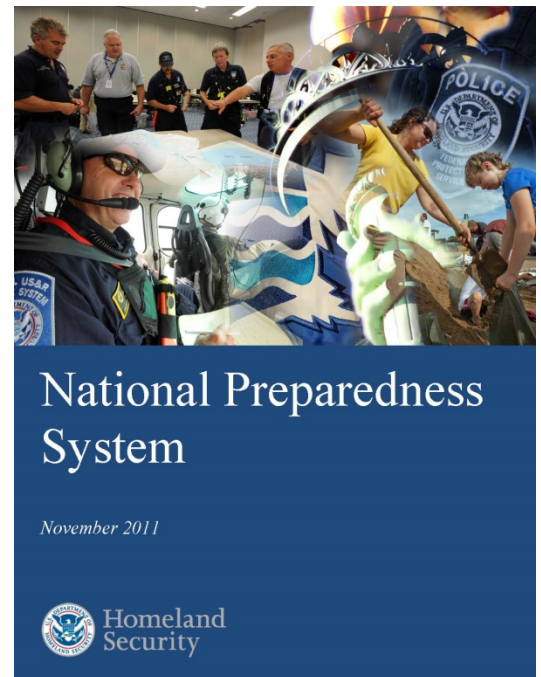
The goal of the National Preparedness System is to strengthen the security and resilience of the United States through systematic preparation for the threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the Nation.

Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8) describes the Nation's approach to national preparedness. The National Preparedness Goal is the cornerstone for the implementation of PPD-8; identified within it are the Nation's core capabilities across five mission areas: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery. The National Preparedness System is the instrument the Nation will employ to build, sustain, and deliver those core capabilities in order to achieve the goal of a secure and resilient Nation. The guidance, programs, processes, and systems that support each component of the National Preparedness System enable a collaborative, whole community approach to national preparedness that engages individuals, families, communities, private and nonprofit sectors, faith-based organizations, and all levels of government.

The National Preparedness System builds on current efforts, many of which are established in the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act and other statutes. Through the implementation of the National Preparedness System, these efforts will be integrated to be more efficient and effective, supporting our Nation's ability to confront any threat or hazard.

It identifies five mission areas— Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery—and builds on proven processes to guide the Nation's approach for ensuring and enhancing national preparedness. Key documents related to the National Preparedness System include:

- National Preparedness Goal defines a set of core capabilities within each mission area. Core capabilities are the distinct elements needed to achieve national preparedness.
- National Planning Frameworks set the strategy and doctrine for building, sustaining, and delivering the core capabilities necessary for achieving the National Preparedness Goal.
- Federal Interagency Operational Plans build upon the National Planning Frameworks and are the concept of operations used to integrate and synchronize existing national-level Federal capabilities to support local, state, tribal, territorial, insular area, and Federal plans and are supported by Federal department-level operational plans, where appropriate. They describe how the Federal government aligns resources and delivers core capabilities to reach our shared National Preparedness Goal.



D.3 National Preparedness Goal

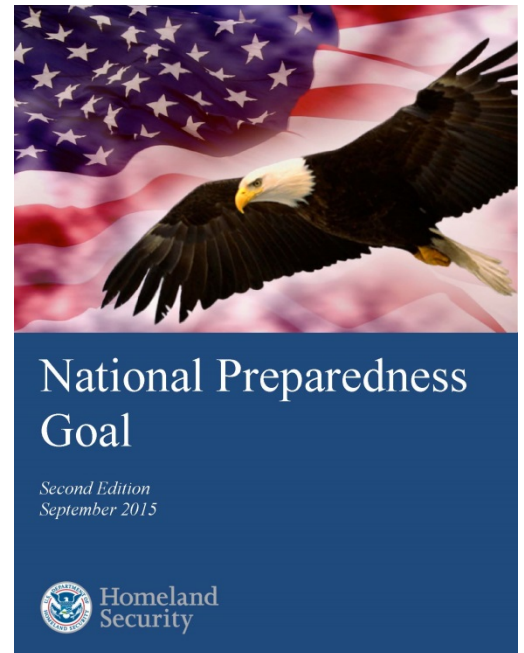
The National Preparedness Goal defines what it means for the [whole community](#) to be prepared for all types of disasters and emergencies. The goal itself is succinct:

“A secure and resilient nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk.”

These risks include events such as natural disasters, disease pandemics, chemical spills and other manmade hazards, terrorist attacks and cyber attacks.

The [National Preparedness Goal](#) identified five mission areas, in which it groups the 32 [core capabilities](#) (the distinct critical elements needed to achieve the goal).

- **Prevention.** Prevent, avoid or stop an imminent, threatened or actual act of terrorism.
- **Protection.** Protect our citizens, residents, visitors, and assets against the greatest threats and hazards in a manner that allows our interests, aspirations, and way of life to thrive.
- **Mitigation.** Reduce the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of future disasters.
- **Response.** Respond quickly to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs in the aftermath of a catastrophic incident.
- **Recovery.** Recover through a focus on the timely restoration, strengthening and revitalization of infrastructure, housing and a sustainable economy, as well as the health, social, cultural, historic and environmental fabric of communities affected by a catastrophic incident.



D.4 National Response Framework

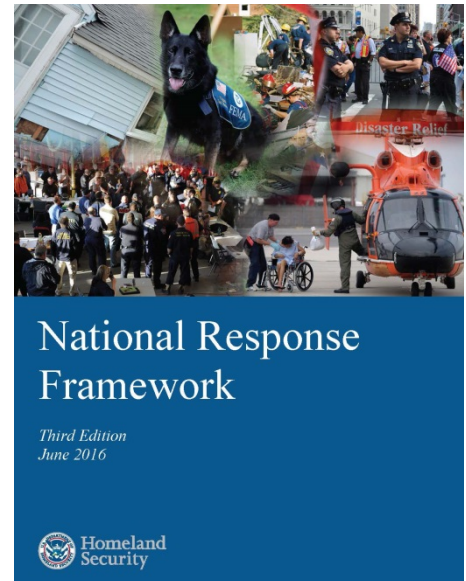
The National Response Framework is a guide to how the Nation responds to all types of disasters and emergencies. It is built on scalable, flexible, and adaptable concepts identified in the National Incident Management System to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation.

This Framework describes specific authorities and best practices for managing incidents that range from the serious but purely local to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters.

The National Response Framework describes the principles, roles and responsibilities, and coordinating structures for delivering the core capabilities required to respond to an incident and further describes how response efforts integrate with those of the other mission areas.

This Framework is always in effect, and elements can be implemented at any time.

The structures, roles, and responsibilities described in this Framework can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat or hazard, in anticipation of a significant event, or in response to an incident. Selective implementation of National Response Framework structures and procedures allows for a scaled response, delivery of the specific resources and capabilities, and a level of coordination appropriate to each incident.



State & Local Leadership and the Framework

Effective, unified national response requires layered, mutually supporting capabilities

- **States** are sovereign entities, and the Governor has responsibility for public safety and welfare; States are the main players in coordinating resources and capabilities and obtaining support from other States and the Federal government
 - Governor
 - Homeland Security Advisor
 - Director State Emergency Management Agency
 - State Coordinating Officer
- **Local officials** have primary responsibility for community preparedness and response
 - Elected/Appointed Officials (Mayor)
 - Emergency Manager
 - Public Safety Officials
- **Individuals and Households** are key starting points for emergency preparedness and support community efforts



How the Framework is Organized

Core Document: Doctrine, organization, roles and responsibilities, response actions and planning requirements that guide national response



NRF Resource Center

- Emergency Support Function Annexes: Mechanisms to group and provide Federal resources and capabilities to support State and local responders
- Support Annexes: Essential supporting aspects of the Federal response common to all incidents
- Incident Annexes: Incident-specific applications of the Framework
- Partner Guides: Next level of detail in response actions tailored to the actionable entity

www.fema.gov/nrf

D.5 National Incident Management System (NIMS)

NIMS guides all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations (NGO), and the private sector to work together to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from incidents.

NIMS provide stakeholders across the whole community with the shared vocabulary, systems, and processes to successfully deliver the capabilities described in the National Preparedness System.

NIMS defines operational systems, including the Incident Command System (ICS), Emergency Operations Center (EOC) structures, and Multiagency Coordination Groups (MAC Groups) that guide how personnel work together during incidents.

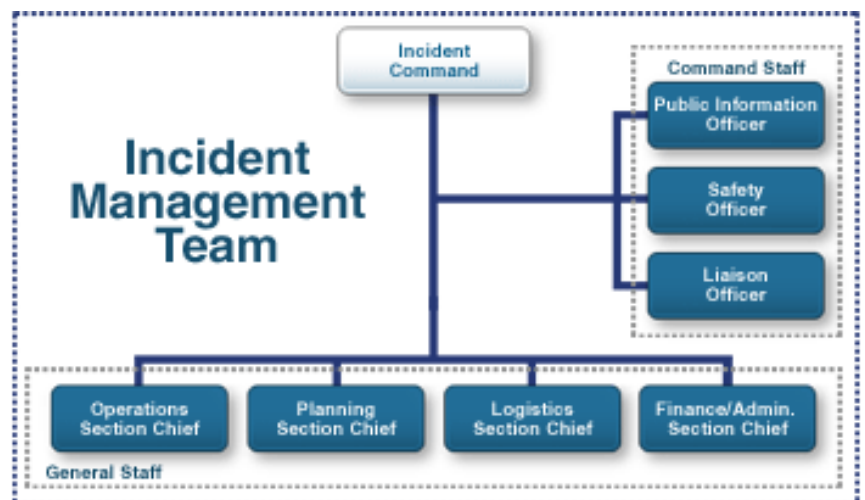
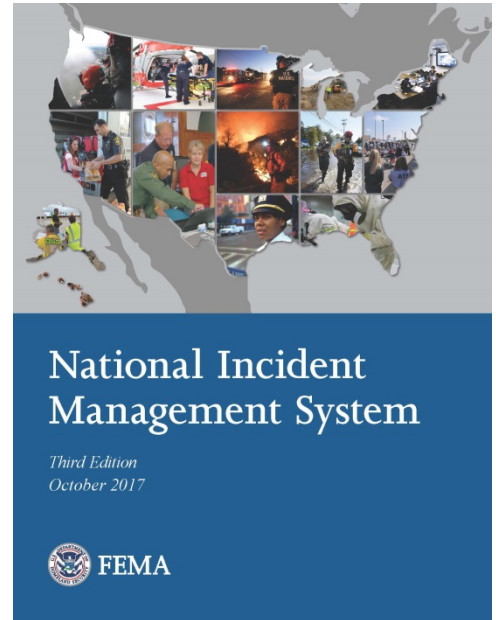
NIMS applies to all incidents, from traffic accidents to major disasters. The jurisdictions and organizations involved in managing incidents vary in their authorities, management structures, communication capabilities and protocols, and many other factors.

NIMS provide a common framework to integrate these diverse capabilities and achieve common goals. The guidance contained in this document incorporates solutions developed over decades of experience by incident personnel across the Nation.

NIMS guidelines are organized into three major components:

- **Resource Management** describes standard mechanisms to systematically manage resources, including personnel, equipment, supplies, teams, and facilities, both before and during incidents in order to allow organizations to more effectively share resources when needed.
- **Command and Coordination** describes leadership roles, processes, and recommended organizational structures for incident management at the operational and incident support levels and explains how these structures interact to manage incidents effectively and efficiently.
- **Communications and Information Management** describes systems and methods that help to ensure those incident personnel and other decision makers have the means and information they need to make and communicate decisions.

These components represent a building-block approach to incident management. Applying the guidance for all three components is vital to successful NIMS implementation.



D.6 National Disaster Recovery Framework

The *National Disaster Recovery Framework* (NDRF) establishes a common platform and forum for how the whole community builds, sustains, and coordinates delivery of recovery capabilities. Resilient and sustainable recovery encompasses more than the restoration of a community's physical structures to pre-disaster conditions. Through effective coordination of partners and resources, we can ensure the continuity of services and support to meet the needs of affected community members who have experienced the hardships of financial, emotional, and/or physical impacts of devastating disasters.

The primary value of the NDRF is its emphasis on preparing for recovery in advance of disaster. The ability of a community to accelerate the recovery process begins with its efforts in pre-disaster preparedness, including coordinating with whole community partners, mitigating risks, incorporating continuity planning, identifying resources, and developing capacity to effectively manage the recovery process, and through collaborative and inclusive planning processes. Collaboration across the whole community provides an opportunity to integrate mitigation, resilience, and sustainability into the community's short- and long-term recovery goals.

This Framework is always in effect, and elements can be implemented at any time. The structures, roles, and responsibilities described in this Framework can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat or hazard, in anticipation of a significant event, or following an incident. Selective implementation of the NDRF allows for a scalable and deliberate delivery of specific resources and capabilities and a level of coordination appropriate for each incident. Building on a wealth of objective and evidence-based knowledge and community experience, this Framework seeks to increase awareness of recovery capabilities across the whole community.

Key elements of the NDRF since it was first published in 2011 that are significant for all readers are the guiding principles and the Recovery core capabilities. The NDRF is guided by eight principles that when put into practice, maximize the opportunity for achieving recovery success. The guiding principles remind us of the importance of how we work together to support survivor needs and build resilience:

- Individual and Family Empowerment;
- Leadership and Local Primacy;
- Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning;
- Engaged Partnerships and Inclusiveness;
- Unity of Effort;
- Timeliness and Flexibility;
- Resilience and Sustainability; and
- Psychological and Emotional Recovery.



National Disaster Recovery Framework

Second Edition
June 2016



E. Emergency Planning

The Emergency Planning process is not a one-time event. Rather, it is a continual cycle of planning, training, exercising, and revision that takes place throughout the five phases of the emergency management cycle (preparedness, prevention, mitigation, response, and recovery). The planning process does have one purpose—the development and maintenance of an up-to-date emergency operations plan (EOP). An EOP can be defined as a document maintained at various jurisdictional levels describing the plan for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards. Although the emergency planning process is cyclic, EOP development has a definite starting point.

The planning process is all about stakeholders bringing their resources and strengths to the table to develop and reinforce a jurisdiction's emergency management and homeland security programs. Properly developed, supported, and executed operational plans are a direct result of an active and evolving program.



Threat Analysis

The first step is to develop a list of threats the community may face. This list usually is based on historical data about past events. Information about recent events is relatively easy to gather, while information about older events may be more difficult to find. Threats can be:

- **Natural.** Natural threats tend to occur repeatedly in the same geographical locations because they are related to weather patterns and/or physical characteristics of an area. Examples include: severe weather, fire, drought, typhoons, epidemics, etc.
- **Technological.** Technological threats originate from technological or industrial accidents, infrastructure failures, or certain human activities. Technological threats may include: cyber/database failures, urban fires, radiological or hazardous material releases, power failures, transportation accidents, dam failures, bridge collapses, etc.
- **Adversarial or Human-Caused.** Human-caused threats arise from deliberate, intentional human actions to threaten or harm the well-being of others. Human-caused threats may include: kidnappings, hostage situations, sabotage, civil disturbances, bombings, hijackings, terrorist acts, etc.

Some possible changes within or near the community that could cause threat analysis information to change over time include:

- New mitigation measures (e.g., stronger building codes, addition of roof or foundation braces)
- The opening or closing of facilities or structures that pose potential secondary hazards (e.g., hazardous materials facilities and transport routes)
- Local development activities
- Climatic changes
- Terrorist threats

There may be other long-term changes to investigate as well. These changes, such as climatic changes in average temperature or rainfall/snowfall amounts, are harder to track but could be very important to the hazard analysis.

What is an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)?

An EOP is a document describing how citizens, property, and the environment will be protected in a disaster or emergency. The EOP describes actions to be taken in response to natural, technological and/or adversarial or human caused hazards, detailing the tasks to be performed by specific organizational elements at projected times and places based on established objectives, assumptions, and assessment of capabilities.

An EOP should be:

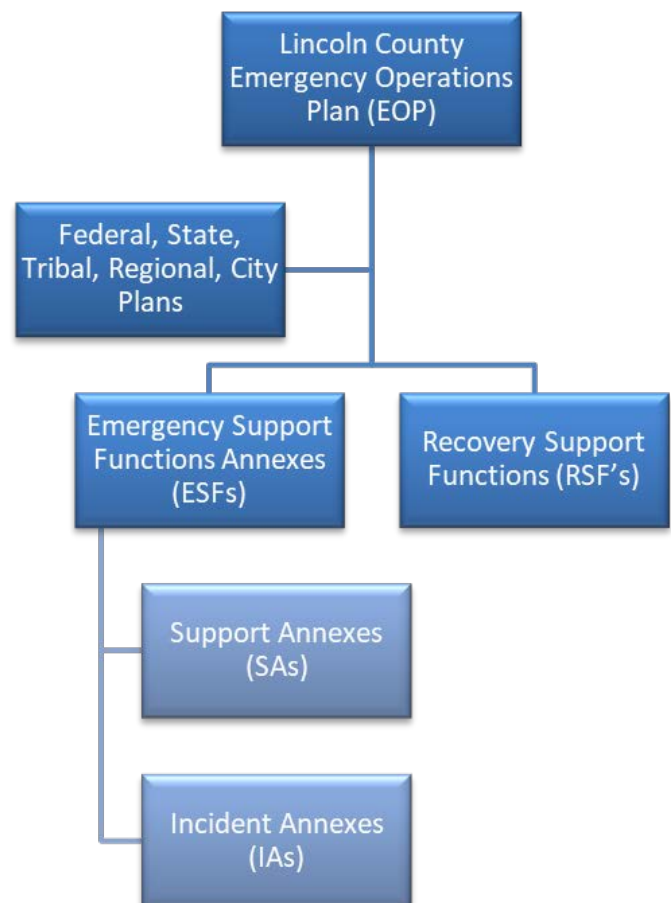
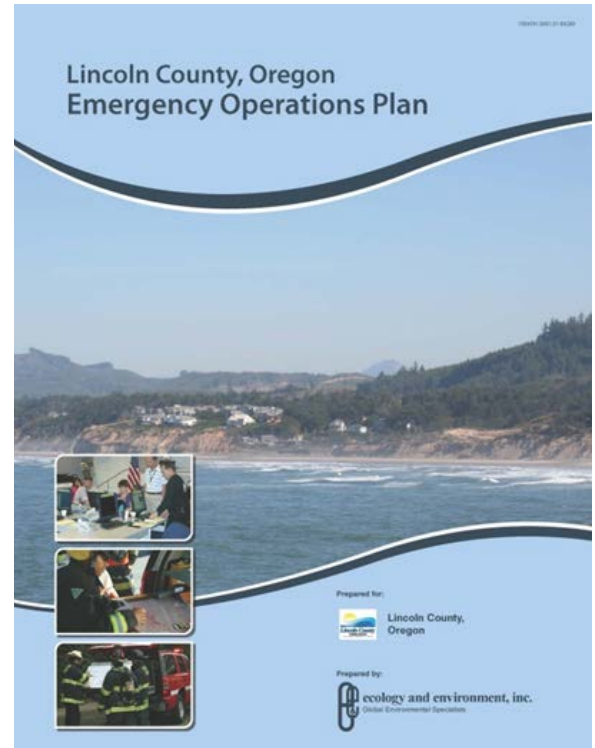
- Comprehensive. It should cover all aspects of emergency prevention, preparedness, and response and address mitigation concerns as well.
- All-hazards in approach and, thus, flexible enough to use in all emergencies—even unforeseen events.
- Risk-based. It should include hazard-specific information, based on the hazard analysis.

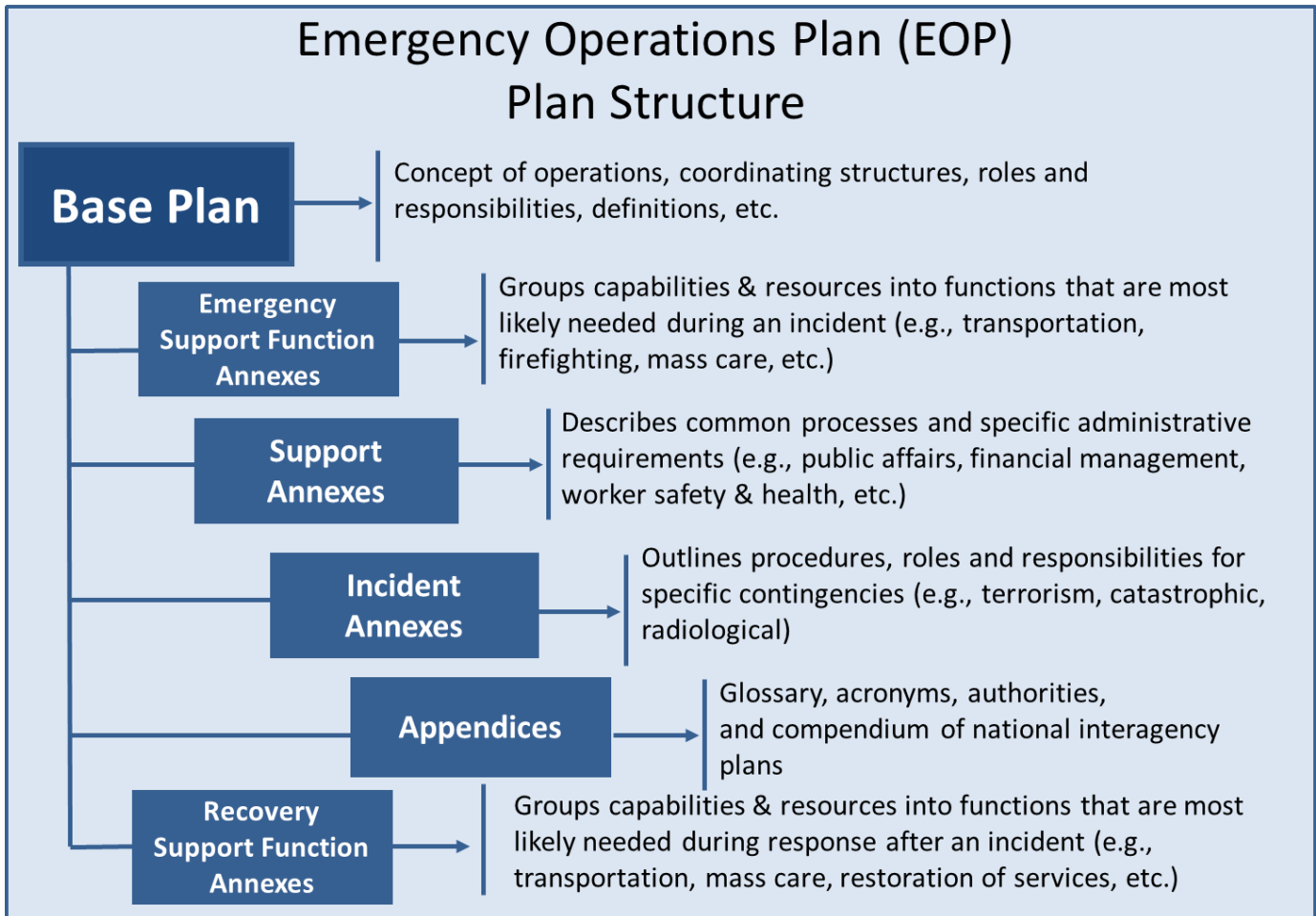
The primary users of this plan are elected officials, department heads and their senior staff members, emergency management staff, coordinating response agencies, and other stakeholders that support emergency operations. An emergency declaration is not required to implement the EOP or activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

The Emergency Manager may implement the EOP as deemed appropriate for the situation or at the request of an on-scene Incident Commander.

The County EOP is composed of four main elements:

- Basic plan (with appendices)
- Emergency Support Functions Annexes (ESFs)
 - Support Annexes (SAs)
 - Incident Annexes (IAs)
- Recovery Support Functions (RSF's)

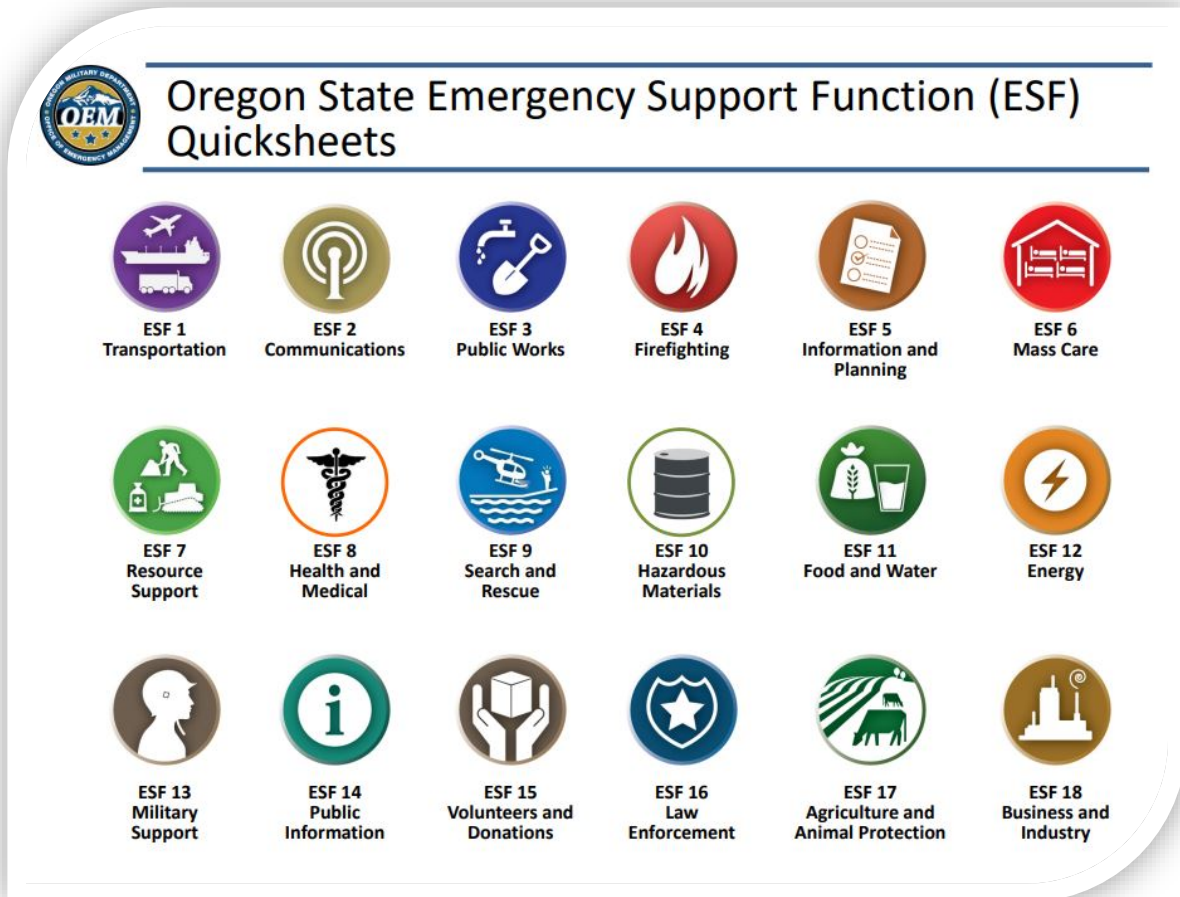




Base Plan: Provides a framework for emergency operations and information regarding the County’s emergency management structure. It serves as the primary document outlining roles and responsibilities of elected officials during an incident. Specifically, the Basic Plan identifies:

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

Emergency Support Functions (ESFs): The ESFs focus on critical tasks, capabilities, and resources provided by emergency response agencies for the County throughout all phases of an emergency. In the event of an incident for which the County’s capabilities and/or resources are limited or exhausted, each annex clearly defines escalation pathways and procedures for requesting resources and seeking additional support from State of Oregon (State) agencies. Lincoln County, in 2015, adopted the recognized Oregon State ESFs, as described below and updated when the State of Oregon adopted the federal ESF’s in 2021:



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

Incident Annexes (IAs): While the County EOP has been developed as an all-hazards planning document, some hazards may require unique considerations. To that end, IAs supplement the Basic Plan to identify critical tasks particular to specific natural, technological, and human-caused hazards identified in the County’s most current Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessment. The IAs identifies step-by-step actions for each hazard through the pre-incident, response, and recovery phases of an incident.

Recovery Support Functions (RSFs): The Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) comprise the coordinating structure for key functional areas of assistance in the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF). Their purpose is to support local governments by facilitating problem solving, improving access to resources and by fostering coordination among state and federal agencies, nongovernmental partners and stakeholders.

The RSFs created within the NDRF bring together the core recovery capabilities of federal departments and agencies and other supporting organizations — including those not active in emergency response — to focus on community recovery needs. The RSFs are organized into six manageable components and through the RSFs, relevant stakeholders and experts are brought together during steady-state planning and when activated post-disaster to identify and resolve recovery challenges. RSFs and stakeholders organize and request assistance and/or contribute resources and solutions. Together, these RSFs help facilitate local stakeholder participation and promote intergovernmental and public-private partnerships.

The objective of the RSFs is to facilitate the identification, coordination and delivery of Federal assistance needed to supplement recovery resources and efforts by local, State, Tribal and Territorial governments, as well as private and nonprofit sectors. An additional objective is to encourage and complement investments and contributions by the business community, individuals and voluntary, faith-based and community organizations. These Recovery Support Functions activities assist communities with accelerating the process of recovery, redevelopment and revitalization.

Recovery Support Functions

Economic	Health & Social Services
Community Planning & Capacity Building	Infrastructure Systems
Housing Recovery	Natural & Cultural Resources

Lincoln County, our incorporated cities and Tribe have a similar and standardized EOP. The Office of Oregon Emergency Management on behalf of the State of Oregon also follows an EOP for coordination of State Department response, resource requests, state declarations and federal resource assistance. The adherence to the National Incident Management System (NIMS) at all levels of government in the planning and response phases provides for a continuity of response from initiation through recovery regardless of agency involvement.

Lincoln County Emergency Operations Base Plan:
http://www.co.lincoln.or.us/sites/default/files/fileattachments/emergency_management/page/4631/lincoln_county_emergency_operations_plan.pdf

State of Oregon Planning Documents:
<http://www.oregon.gov/oem/Pages/default.aspx>

Federal Planning Documents: <https://www.fema.gov/>



Community Lifelines: A lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security. These concepts are used in conjunction with the EOP base plan and annexes during response and recovery to assess community lifelines, the impact and timeline for restoration.

- Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function.
- FEMA has developed a construct for objectives-based response that prioritizes the rapid stabilization of Community Lifelines after a disaster.
- The integrated network of assets, services, and capabilities that provide lifeline services are used day-to-day to support the recurring needs of the community and enable all other aspects of society to function.
- When disrupted, decisive intervention (e.g., rapid re-establishment or employment of contingency response solutions) is required to stabilize the incident.

Community Lifelines

lifelines@fema.dhs.gov

fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/177222

Definition

A lifeline enables the continuous operation of critical business and government functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security.

Purpose

- Root Cause Analysis
- Interdependencies
- Prioritization
- Ease of Communication

Assessing

- Status → What?
- Impact → So What?
- Actions → Now What?
- Limiting Factors → What's the Gap?

Stabilization

Occurs when basic lifeline services or capabilities are provided to survivors (may be temporary solutions requiring sustainment).

COMPONENTS of Lifelines

 Safety and Security	 Food, Water, Shelter	 Health and Medical	 Energy (Power & Fuel)	 Communications	 Transportation	 Hazardous Materials
 Law Enforcement/Security	 Food	 Medical Care	 Power (Grid)	 Infrastructure	 Highway/Roadway	 Facilities
 Fire Services	 Water	 Patient Movement	 Fuel	 Alerts, Warnings, and Messages	 Mass Transit	 HAZMAT, Pollutants, Contaminants
 Search and Rescue	 Shelter	 Public Health	 911 and Dispatch	 Railway		
 Government Services	 Agriculture	 Fatality Management	 Responder Communications	 Aviation		
 Community Safety			 Medical Supply Chain	 Finance	 Maritime	

November 2019

What do the Five Phases of Emergency Management represent?

Prevention: The Prevention mission area is composed of the capabilities necessary to avoid, prevent or stop a threatened or actual act of terrorism. It is focused on ensuring we are optimally prepared to prevent an imminent terrorist attack within the United States.

Core Capabilities:

- Planning
- Public Information and Warning
- Operational Coordination
- Forensics and Attribution
- Intelligence and Information Sharing
- Interdiction and Disruption
- Screening, Search, and Detection

Protection: The Protection framework houses “the capabilities necessary to secure the homeland against acts of terrorism and manmade or natural disasters.”

Core Capabilities:

- Planning
- Public Information and Warning
- Operational Coordination
- Access Control and Identity Verification
- Cybersecurity
- Intelligence and Information Sharing
- Interdiction and Disruption
- Physical Protective Measures
- Risk Management for Protection Programs and Activities
- Screening, Search, and Detection Supply Chain Integrity and Security

Mitigation: Mitigation is composed of “the capabilities necessary to reduce the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters.”

Core Capabilities:

- Planning
- Public Information and Warning
- Operational Coordination
- Community Resilience
- Long-Term Vulnerability Reduction
- Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment
- Threats and Hazards Identification



Response: Response houses “the capabilities necessary to save lives, protect property and the environment, and meet basic human needs after an incident has occurred.”

Core Capabilities:

- Planning
- Public Information and Warning
- Operational Coordination
- Critical Transportation
- Environmental Response/Health and Safety
- Fatality Management Services
- Fire Management and Suppression
- Logistics and Supply Chain Management
- Infrastructure Systems
- Mass Care Services
- Mass Search and Rescue Operations
- On-Scene Security, Protection, and Law Enforcement
- Operational Communications
- Public Health, Healthcare, and Medical Services
- Situational Assessment

Recovery: Recovery is composed of the core capabilities necessary to assist communities affected by an incident to recover effectively.

Core Capabilities:

- Planning
- Public Information and Warning
- Operational Coordination
- Economic Recovery
- Health and Social Services
- Housing
- Infrastructure Systems
- Natural and Cultural Resources

F. Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

What is an Emergency Operation Center?

An Emergency Operations Center, or EOC, is a central command and control facility responsible for carrying out the principles of emergency preparedness and emergency management, or disaster management functions at a strategic level in an emergency situation, and ensuring the continuity of operation of a company, political subdivision or other organization.

An EOC is responsible for the strategic overview, or "big picture", of the disaster, and does not normally directly control field assets, instead making operational decisions and leaving tactical decisions to on-scene commands. The common functions of all EOC's are to collect, gather and analyze data; make decisions that protect life and property, maintain continuity of the organization, within the scope of applicable laws; and disseminate those decisions to all concerned agencies and individuals.

When a large-scale event has occurred, it is important that the response be coordinated. This generally means activating the Emergency Operations Center to assure central coordination, and support to activities such as; public official alerting, care and shelter, evacuation, search and rescue, resource mobilization and recovery operate effectively.

Where is the EOC?

The EOC can be a physical space (singular large room and/or multiple rooms) and/or virtual (e.g., telephone conference call) location designed to support emergency response, business continuity and crisis communications activities. The EOC should be able to accommodate a staff up to 40-60 responders working in 12-hour shifts throughout activation. The EOC is optimal when self-sustaining but must have access to emergency power, food, water, sanitation and supplies to support emergency responders for an extended period of time in a catastrophic event.

Lincoln County has access to five EOC locations depending on the nature of the event, access to facilities and needed resources:

- **Primary:** Lincoln County Courthouse, Newport
- **Alternate 1:** Lincoln County Commons (Fairgrounds), Newport
- **Alternate 2:** Lincoln County Corrections (Jail) Admin Conference Room, Newport
- **Mobile:** Lincoln County Sheriff's Office Emergency Communications Trailer, and Command Trailer
- **Field Operations:** Lincoln County Sheriff's Office Mobile Tents and Resources



Who coordinates and maintains the EOC?

- **Day to Day Operations and Maintenance:** The County Emergency Manager under the direction of the Lincoln County Sheriff is responsible for maintaining the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in a constant state of readiness to include, but not limited to the following areas:
 - **Physical Environment and Equipment:** workstations, extra chairs, tables, mobile back-up, and surge equipment
 - **Administrative Resources:** office supplies, wall chart paper, easels, pre-printed maps
 - **Administrative Plans:** mutual aid agreements, pre-authorized contracts, resource listings, staffing call back guidelines, activation, and response guidelines
 - **EOC Staffing Position Folders:** job action checklists, forms, vests
 - **Technology:**
 - **Resources:** Cameras, laptops, projectors, power cords, cables
 - **Software Programs:** Everbridge (Lincoln Alerts), Ops Center, Raptor, HSIN, OHA ORHAN, Logistics, County GIS, County EOC activation network folders
 - **Communications:** EAS system, NAWAS, public safety radio systems
 - **Vehicles and Trailers:** EM Division Vehicle, Public Health Medical Counter Measures Point of Dispensing Trailer, EM Division Utility Trailer, EM Division Mobile Communication Vehicle
 - **Staffing Resources:** Roster of trained county employed personnel and credentialed volunteers
- **Response Activation:** EOC Manager (County Emergency Manager is primary) under the direction of the Lincoln County Sheriff's Office or Lincoln County Board of Commissioners (with active Emergency Declaration status) has the responsibility for coordinating activities and functions during activations.
 - Overall management and coordination of emergency response and recovery operations
 - Oversee and manage all sections in the EOC
 - Coordinate and liaison with appropriate federal, state, local government, private and volunteer entities
 - Establish priorities and resolve demands conflicts
 - Prepare and disseminate emergency public information and other essential information and data about impacts and damage



Who staffs the EOC?

Staff support for the County EOC is derived from several sources based on the response conditions and staffing needs:

- County employed personnel and elected officials
- Credentialed local governmental and public safety employees
- Credentialed personnel from mutual aid resources
- Volunteers pre credentialed
- Volunteers spontaneous (not credentialed)
- Contracted personnel

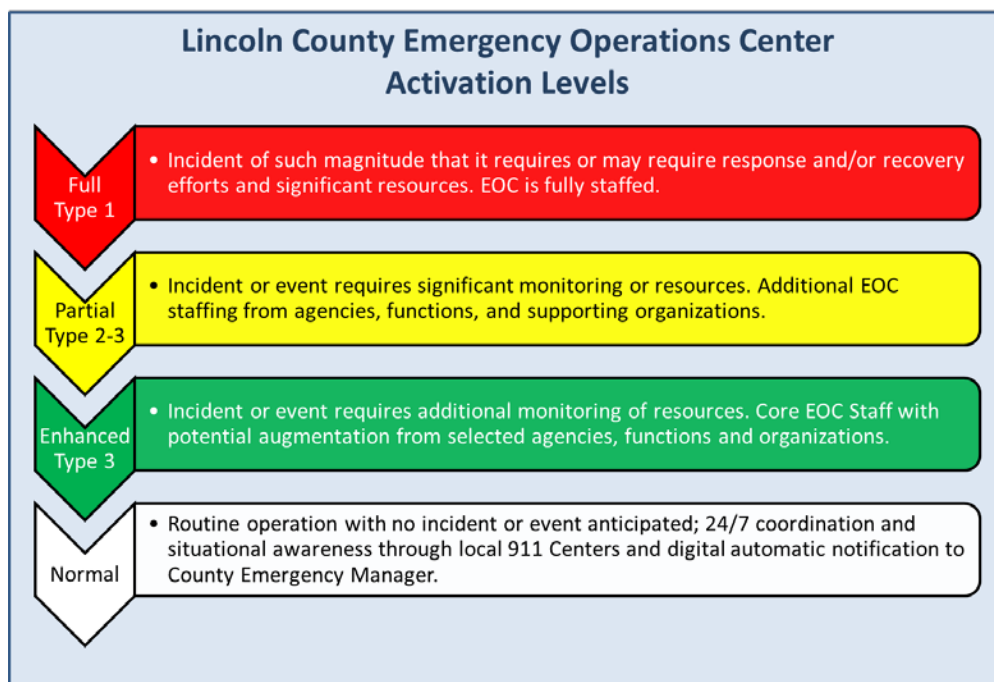
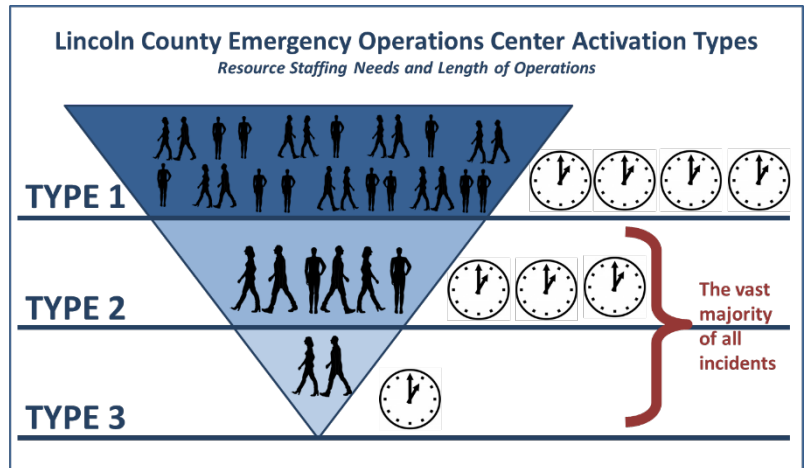


When is the EOC Activated?

The Emergency Operations Plan and Emergency Operations Center via the Emergency Manager/Emergency Management Division can be activated on a 3 tier level based on the resource needs of the response and the anticipated length of response time. Activation reasons include but are not limited to:

- Incidents in or affecting the County
- Health emergencies in or affecting the County
- Non-routine life-safety issues in or affecting the County
- Requests for mutual aid support from other counties

Incidents may be typed in order to make decisions about resource requirements. Incident types are based on the following levels of complexity.

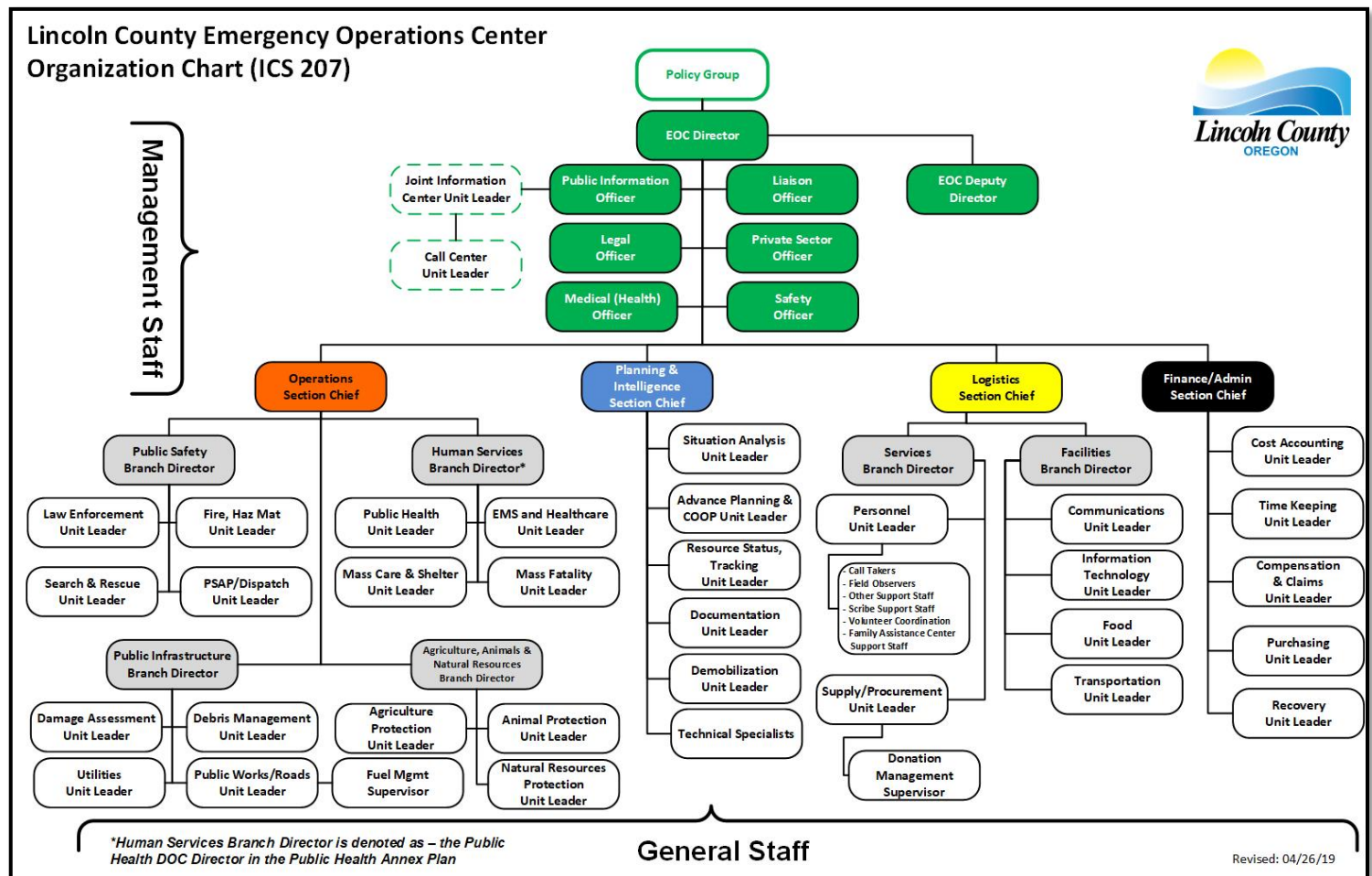


What are the responsibilities of the EOC staff?

EOC staff follows an organized management structure as directed by the NIMS guidelines to coordinate and manage EOC response and recovery activities. The organizational framework is divided into five sections that can be expanded or contracted based on the incident type and length of operations.

The County Emergency Operations Center when fully activated (Type 1) could staff as many as 60-80 positions. See organizational chart below. There are several teams of support staff that could be activated to augment the leadership functions within the sections:

- Call takers
- Debris management teams
- Field observers
- Scribes
- Technical specialists; communications
- Joint information center support staff
- Donation management teams
- Medical fragile shelter teams



Emergency Operations Center staff follows specific job duties as outlined within their EOC position task folders. The folder contains a specific job aid (job description) focusing on tasks for that specific section. These tasks may be outside of their traditional job duties and may require them to report to a different hierarchy than their day-to-day positions. EOC position job aid sections include:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assigned section overview • Position overview • Reporting relationships • Plans and reports • Forms and guides needed to fulfill the job duties | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology resources needed • Resources (other) • Professional credentials • Duties during activation, response, shift change/transfer of duties, demobilization |
|---|---|

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MANAGEMENT EOC DIRECTOR JOBAID							
SECTION OVERVIEW	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div> <p>SECTION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR OVERALL EMERGENCY POLICY AND COORDINATION.</p> <p>ELEMENTS INCLUDE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall management and coordination of emergency response and recovery operations • Oversee and manage all Sections in the EOC. • Coordinate and liaison with appropriate federal, state, local government, private and volunteer entities • Establish priorities and resolve demand conflicts • Prepare and disseminate emergency public information, other essential information and data about impacts and damage </div> </div>						
POSITION OVERVIEW	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall responsibility and authority for the operation of the EOC. • Will assure EOC is staffed and operated at a level commensurate with the emergency. </div> </div>						
REPORT	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">TO</td> <td> <p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT County Commissioner or DESIGNEE</p> <p>OPERATIONAL AREA BOARD OF SUPERVISORS or DESIGNEE</p> <p>STATE OEM ECC DIRECTOR or DESIGNEE</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">TO ME</td> <td> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>GENERAL STAFF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations Section Chief/Coordinator • Planning/Intelligence Chief Section Coordinator • Logistics Section Chief/Coordinator • Finance/Administration Section Chief/Coordinator </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>MANAGEMENT STAFF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EOC Director Deputy • Public Information Officer • Liaison Officer/Agency Representative • Safety Officer • Risk/Legal Officer • Private Sector Coordinator • Medical Officer </td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>	TO	<p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT County Commissioner or DESIGNEE</p> <p>OPERATIONAL AREA BOARD OF SUPERVISORS or DESIGNEE</p> <p>STATE OEM ECC DIRECTOR or DESIGNEE</p>	TO ME	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>GENERAL STAFF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations Section Chief/Coordinator • Planning/Intelligence Chief Section Coordinator • Logistics Section Chief/Coordinator • Finance/Administration Section Chief/Coordinator </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>MANAGEMENT STAFF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EOC Director Deputy • Public Information Officer • Liaison Officer/Agency Representative • Safety Officer • Risk/Legal Officer • Private Sector Coordinator • Medical Officer </td> </tr> </table>	<p>GENERAL STAFF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations Section Chief/Coordinator • Planning/Intelligence Chief Section Coordinator • Logistics Section Chief/Coordinator • Finance/Administration Section Chief/Coordinator 	<p>MANAGEMENT STAFF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EOC Director Deputy • Public Information Officer • Liaison Officer/Agency Representative • Safety Officer • Risk/Legal Officer • Private Sector Coordinator • Medical Officer
TO	<p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT County Commissioner or DESIGNEE</p> <p>OPERATIONAL AREA BOARD OF SUPERVISORS or DESIGNEE</p> <p>STATE OEM ECC DIRECTOR or DESIGNEE</p>						
TO ME	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>GENERAL STAFF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations Section Chief/Coordinator • Planning/Intelligence Chief Section Coordinator • Logistics Section Chief/Coordinator • Finance/Administration Section Chief/Coordinator </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>MANAGEMENT STAFF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EOC Director Deputy • Public Information Officer • Liaison Officer/Agency Representative • Safety Officer • Risk/Legal Officer • Private Sector Coordinator • Medical Officer </td> </tr> </table>	<p>GENERAL STAFF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations Section Chief/Coordinator • Planning/Intelligence Chief Section Coordinator • Logistics Section Chief/Coordinator • Finance/Administration Section Chief/Coordinator 	<p>MANAGEMENT STAFF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EOC Director Deputy • Public Information Officer • Liaison Officer/Agency Representative • Safety Officer • Risk/Legal Officer • Private Sector Coordinator • Medical Officer 				
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PLANS & REPORTS	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div> <p>EOC ACTION PLAN REVIEW + APPROVAL</p> <p>ADVANCE PLAN(S) REVIEW + APPROVAL</p> <p>DEMOBILIZATION PLAN REVIEW + APPROVAL</p> <p>PRESS RELEASES REVIEW + APPROVAL</p> <p>REPORTS REVIEW + APPROVAL</p> </div> </div>						
FORMS & GUIDES	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POSITION JOBAID • ALL ICS FORMS (IF USING) • ICS-226 FOR PD CREDENTIALING • PROCLAMATION RESOLUTION </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>GUIDE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLANNING "P" • RECOVERY PLAN/PROJECT MANAGEMENT </td> </tr> </table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POSITION JOBAID • ALL ICS FORMS (IF USING) • ICS-226 FOR PD CREDENTIALING • PROCLAMATION RESOLUTION 	<p>GUIDE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLANNING "P" • RECOVERY PLAN/PROJECT MANAGEMENT 				
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TECHNOLOGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAPTOP • PHONE (DESK OR CELL) 						
RESOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WORKSTATION • POSITION TASK FOLDER (CAN BE VIRTUAL) • VEST 						
PROFESSIONAL CREDENTIAL	<p>To receive professional credit for Emergency Management EOC/Career Credentialing, complete and turn in:</p> <p> ICS-226 to County EM lcemergencymanagement@co.lincoln.or.us</p>						

G. Emergency Communications and Public Information

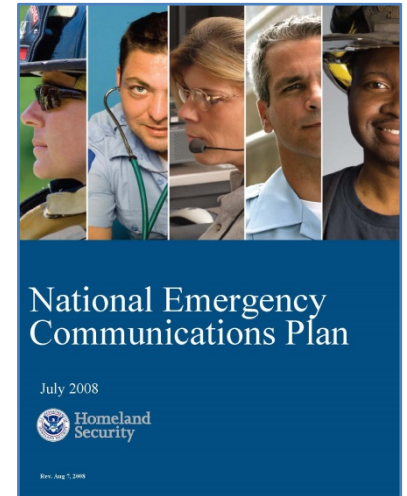
Emergency Management Division has oversight for:

- County based emergency notification systems (Lincoln Alerts, EAS, IPAWS)
- County public safety radio communication system
- Auxiliary emergency communications (amateur radio)
- Public messaging before, during and after events in coordination with county, local, regional, state and federal Public Information Officers (PIOs)

Federal and State Communication Information:

The 2014 National Emergency Communications Plan (NECP) provides information and guidance to those that plan for, coordinate, invest in, and use operable and interoperable communications for response and recovery operations. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) [Office of Emergency Communications \(OEC\)](#) worked closely with more than 350 federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial jurisdictions, private sector representatives, and other stakeholders to update the NECP with the goal of bringing public safety communications into the 21st century. To address the rapidly evolving emergency communications landscape, the NECP emphasizes the need to enhance and update the policies, governance structures, plans, and protocols that enable responders to communicate and share information under all circumstances. As a stakeholder-driven plan, the NECP aims to maximize the use of all communications capabilities available to emergency responders – voice, video, and data – and to ensure the security of data and information exchange.

- [Office of Oregon Emergency Management](#)
- [National Communications Plan](#)



Auxiliary Emergency Communications:

Lincoln County Sheriff's Office is designated as the responsible local agency for coordinating auxiliary emergency communications on behalf of Lincoln County communities. The Sheriff's Office has in place an active volunteer group, Lincoln County Auxiliary Communications Service (ACS), which provides for coordination and management of specialists to support communications needs.

ACS is a structure that allows Lincoln County Emergency Management to coordinate emergency communication resources from various groups including Radio Amateur Communications Emergency Service (RACES), Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES), Military Auxiliary Radio Services (MARS), the Lincoln County Amateur Radio Club (LCARC), Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT), and other organizations in the best interest of the County.

The mission of the ACS program is to provide communications support to the County in the event of a declared disaster or community need. The ACS program operates under the authority granted by the Auxiliary Communications Annex as adopted by the Lincoln County Commissioners.

For more information: <http://www.co.lincoln.or.us/emergencymanagement/page/auxiliary-communications-service>



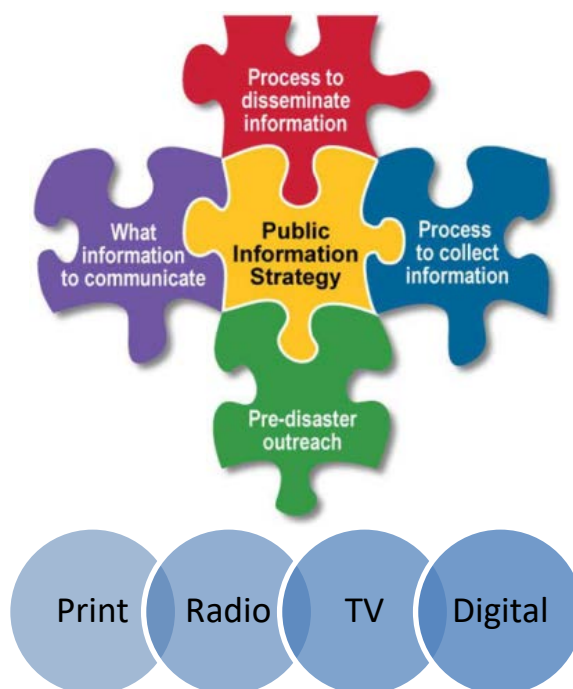
Public Information, Before During and After Emergencies:

There are many ways for Lincoln County Community Members, Businesses and Visitors to receive important information before, during and after emergency response events. These are outlined in detail on the Lincoln County Emergency Management webpage, click on the links below:

- [Mobile Phone Quick Dial Numbers and Mobile Device Apps](#)
- [Lincoln County Emergency Notification System - Lincoln Alerts](#)
- [Emergency Alert System \(EAS\)](#)
- [NOAA Weather Radios - All Hazards - Frequency 162.550](#)
- [Integrated Public Alert & Warning System \(IPAWS\)](#)
- [Lincoln County Call Center](#)
- Social Media
 - [Health & Human Services - Twitter](#)
 - <https://www.facebook.com/LincolnHHS/>
 - [Sheriff's Office - Twitter](#)
 - [Sheriff's Office - Facebook](#)
 - [Sheriff's Office Emergency Management - Facebook](#)

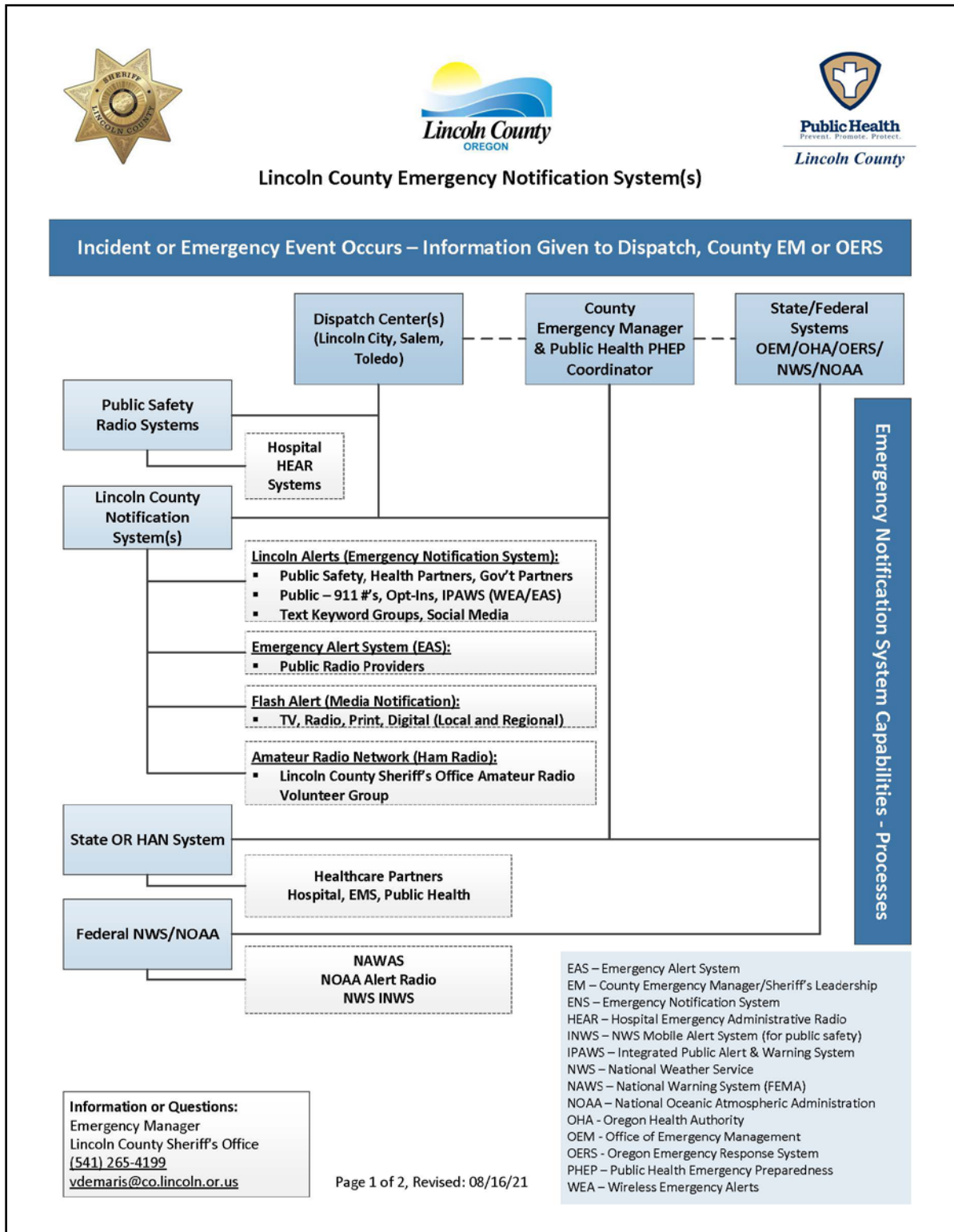


Local Media Partners are key to effective public information updates



Public Notification of Emergency Messaging:

Lincoln County has several ways to notify the public of emergency situations and community information pre and post disaster response. The following two diagrams demonstrate the flow of emergency information to the general public. However, community members are encouraged to opt-in and subscribe to our local emergency notification system Lincoln Alerts...we can't alert you if we can't reach you.





Lincoln County Emergency Notification System(s) Programs and Capabilities

Lincoln Alerts:

- Community members and visitors can CHOOSE UP TO 3 ways to receive emergency notifications and communication from Public Safety, City, Tribal and County Officials for Lincoln County, Oregon.
 - Residential and business landline numbers – automatically included, *no action needed*
 - Mobile numbers, fax, email – *sign-up required* www.co.lincoln.or.us/alerts
 - Text messages for community information – *sign-up required* www.co.lincoln.or.us/alerts
- Public Safety utilizes Lincoln Alerts for activations of local public safety teams, agencies and groups of critical response partners.

Emergency Alert System (EAS):

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is used by alerting authorities to send warnings via broadcast, cable, satellite, and wireline communications pathways. EAS participants, which consist of broadcast, cable, satellite, and wireless providers, are the stewards of this important public service in close partnership with alerting officials at all levels of government. The EAS is also used when all other means of alerting the public are unavailable, providing an added layer of resiliency to the suite of available emergency communication tools. *Lincoln County has both a digital and analog access point to the EAS system to relay information through our local public radio stations.*

FEMA IPAWS and NAWAS:

- IPAWS:** Federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial alerting authorities can use IPAWS-Integrated Public Alert & Warning System and integrate local systems that use Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) standards with the IPAWS infrastructure. IPAWS provides public safety officials with an effective way to alert and warn the public about serious emergencies using the **Emergency Alert System (EAS)**, **Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)**, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio, and other public alerting systems from a single interface. *Lincoln County has access to these notification resources through a digital portal within our Lincoln Alerts system.*
- NAWAS:** The National Warning System (NAWAS) is a 24-hour continuous private line telephone system used to convey warnings to Federal, State and local governments, as well as the military and civilian population. *Lincoln County has 2 access points – Willamette Valley Communications Center and County Emergency Operations Center.*

Oregon Health Authority (OHA) – OR HAN:

OHA has the ability to disseminate information or critical information via phone, text, fax and email to local and regional health partners and advocates. *Lincoln County is a subscriber to the OHA emergency notification system for our critical health partners and local public safety officials.*

NOAA – National Weather Service:

- NOAA Weather Alert Radios:** NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- INWS – Mobile Alert System for Public Safety:** Public Safety Officials can receive mobile alerts directly from the National Weather Service feature.

H. Whole Community - Preparedness and Resiliency

Community Resilience, as defined by Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) 8 is the ability of a community to adapt to changing conditions, withstand disruption, and rapidly recover from emergencies.

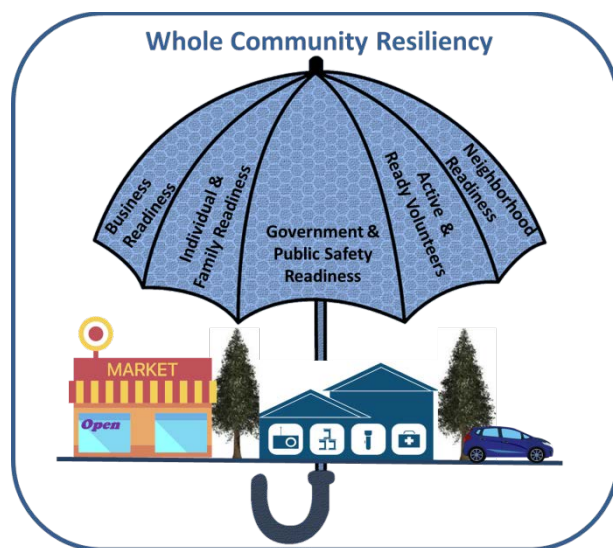
Preparedness is a shared responsibility; it calls for the involvement of everyone — not just the government — in preparedness efforts. By working together, everyone can help keep our communities safe from harm and help keep it resilient when struck by hazards, such as natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and pandemics.

The phrase “whole community” appears a lot in preparedness materials, as it is a major guiding principle in resiliency. It can mean two things:

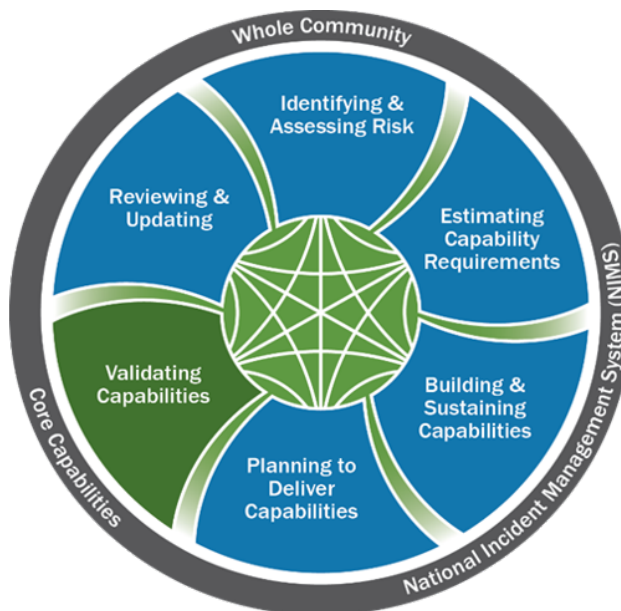
- Involving people in the development of national preparedness documents
- Ensuring their roles and responsibilities are reflected in the content of the materials

Whole Community planning includes:

- Individuals and families, including those with access and functional needs
- Businesses
- Faith community
- Community based organizations (VOAD/COAD's)
- Schools and academia
- Media partners
- All levels of government, including state, local, tribal, territorial, and federal partners



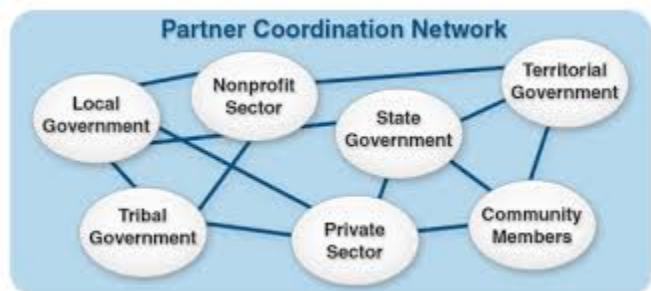
The National Preparedness System enables the whole community to integrate preparedness efforts to build, sustain, and deliver core capabilities that are in the greatest need of sustainment and improvement in order to achieve the National Preparedness Goal of a secure and resilient nation.



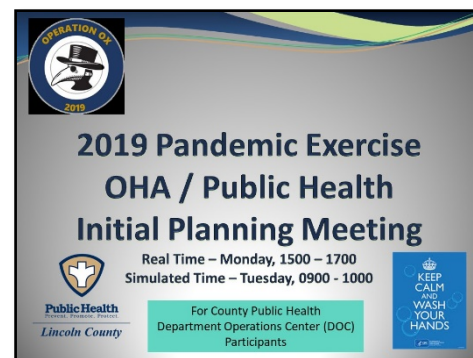
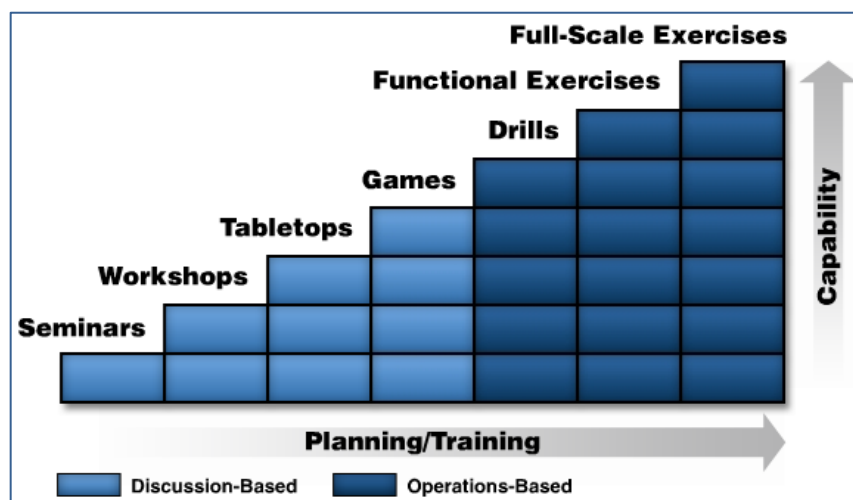
Lincoln County and partnering agencies strive to be prepared and resilient. The efforts taken by these agencies are demonstrated through various public education and outreach events, mitigation efforts, planning, continued training and challenging plans and responders through comprehensive exercises. These activities align with the five phases of emergency management continuum.



First responder agencies conduct continuous training and drills monthly or even weekly in some circumstances. Healthcare, governmental and emergency management organizations generally conduct two to four exercises per twelve months. This process is referred to as the training and exercise program (TEP).



The training and exercise program is planned on a building block approach to ensure continued growth, evaluation and retraining when needed. Many agencies cross over partner networks for these exercises to strengthen mutual aid response and realism of the planned exercise.



H.1 General Public, Businesses, Community Groups and Volunteers

Community members, businesses, youth and community groups are encouraged to help build our community resiliency by strengthening their personal preparedness education and skill building, mitigation in homes and businesses, volunteering and strengthening individual, family and neighborhood disaster cache supplies.

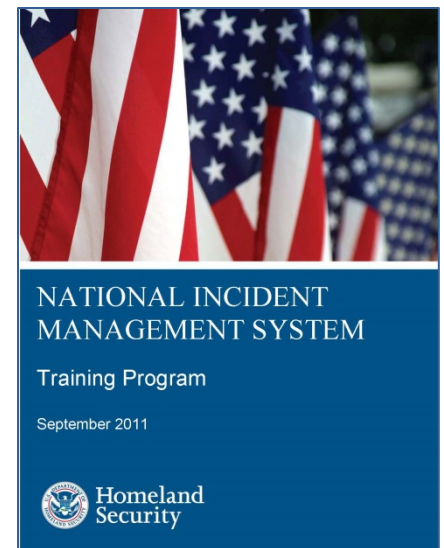
Lincoln County Emergency Management has provided educational information for these efforts on our webpage at: <http://www.co.lincoln.or.us/emergencymanagement>

H.2 Public Safety – Governmental Agencies – NIMS – Training Program

HSPD-5 requires Federal departments and agencies to make the adoption of NIMS by State, tribal and local governments and NGOs a condition for Federal preparedness assistance, through grants, contracts, and other activities.

A basic premise of NIMS is that all incidents begin and end locally. The Federal Government supports State, tribal, and local authorities when their resources are overwhelmed or anticipated to be overwhelmed. The intention of the Federal Government in these situations is not to command the response, but rather to support the affected State, tribal, and local authorities. This is most easily achieved when all the entities are participating in a unified system of emergency management and incident response.

NIMS also recognizes the role that NGOs and the private sector have in preparedness and activities to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the effects of incidents. As such, DHS strongly emphasizes the importance of NIMS training for all emergency management and incident response personnel, NGOs, and the private sector. The training and qualification of emergency management response personnel is critical to the success of NIMS implementation nationally. To achieve a national NIMS training program, consistent with the National Training Program, the NIMS document describes the responsibility of Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Integration Center (NIC) to —facilitate the definition of general training requirements and the development of national-level training standards and course curricula associated with NIMS. The NIMS Training Program is the NIC's comprehensive tool to track its progress toward meeting this responsibility. The NIMS Training Program identifies both important conceptual elements and specific time-based targets for training development.



Who should take NIMS and ICS training?

Everyone involved in emergency management (to include emergency operation center personnel in support of the field), regardless of discipline or level of government, should take the NIMS baseline curriculum courses (Independent Study-700 and ICS-100). The NIC recommends that only individuals with a command and general staff role take advanced ICS courses. Fulfilling the training associated with this plan helps emergency management organizations, departments and agencies to develop preparedness capabilities for effective and efficient incident management. As a result, trained emergency responders are available as mutual aid to support incident management in other jurisdictions, if requested. The *NIMS Training Program* should sustain a personnel qualification system that is coordinated, maintained and meets the needs of the emergency management community.



I. Acronyms, References and Quick Links

Acronyms

AAR After Action Report	NDRF National Disaster Recovery Framework
ACS Auxiliary Communications Service	NGO Non-Governmental Agency
ADA Americans with Disabilities Act	NIC National Integration Center
ARES Amateur Radio Emergency Services	NIMS National Incident Management System
CBO Community Based Organizations	NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
CDC Center for Disease Control	NRF National Response Framework
CERT Community Emergency Response Teams	NSS National Shelter System
CIKR Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources	NWS National Weather Service
CMD Command	ODOT Oregon Department of Transportation
COAD Community Organizations Active in Disasters	OEM Office of Emergency Management
COOP Continuity of Operations	OERS Oregon Emergency Response Service
DHS Department of Homeland Security	OHA Oregon Health Authority
DSHS Department of Social and Health Services	OR HAN Oregon Health Alert Network
EAS National Emergency Alert System	ORS Oregon Revised Statutes
ECC Emergency Coordination Center	OSP Oregon State Police
EM Emergency Management	PA Public Assistance
EMAC Emergency Management Assistance Compact	PHEP Public Health Emergency Preparedness
EMO Emergency Management Organization	PIO Public Information Officer
EMP State of Oregon Emergency Management Plan	PPD – 8 Presidential Preparedness Directive 8
EMS Emergency Medical Services	PSAP Public Safety Answering Point
EOC Emergency Operations Center	RACES Radio Amateur Communications Emergency Services
EOP Emergency Operations Plan	SA Support Annex
ESF Emergency Support Function	SAR Search and Rescue
FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency	SOP Standard Operating Procedure
FS Functional Exercise	TEP Training and Exercise Plan
GIS Geographic Information Systems	TTX Tabletop Exercise
HazMat Hazardous Materials	VOAD Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters
HEAR Hospital Emergency Administrative Radio	WEA Wireless Emergency Alerts
HHS Health and Human Services	
HSEEP Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program	
HSIN Homeland Security Information Network	
HSPD-5 Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5	
IA Incident Annex	
IAP Incident Action Plan	
ICS Incident Command System	
IDA initial damage assessment	
IPAWS Integrated Public Alert & Warning System	
JIC Joint Information Center	
JIS Joint Information System	
LCARC Lincoln County Amateur Radio Club	
LCSO Lincoln County Sheriff's Office	
MAC Group Multi-Agency Coordination	
MARS Military Auxiliary Radio Services	
MOU Memorandum of Understanding	
NAWAS National Warning System	
NECP National Emergency Communications Plan	