

# Marion County Public/Private Partnerships

*Ed Flick, Spencer Karel, and Don Alexander*  
Marion County Emergency Management



# Public-Private Partnerships

*Why?*

FEMA doctrine  
Faster response  
Economic Resiliency

Gov cannot do it alone

# Public-Private Partnerships

## *Who?*

Private Enterprise

Private business

Nonprofits

Faith Communities

Whoever is in your community

# Public-Private Partnerships

## *What?*

Business model and motivation

Pre-Event Contracts

Business Continuity plans

# Public-Private Partnerships

## *Where?*

Map your resources and islands

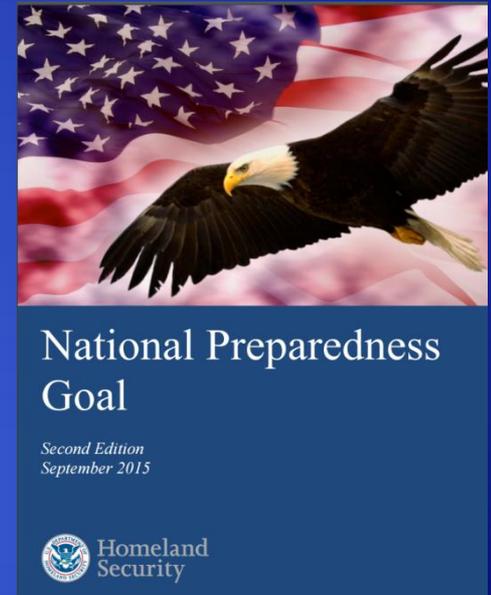
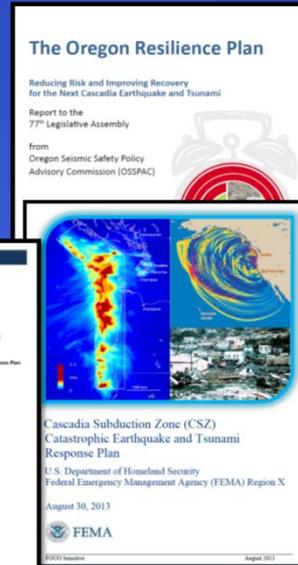
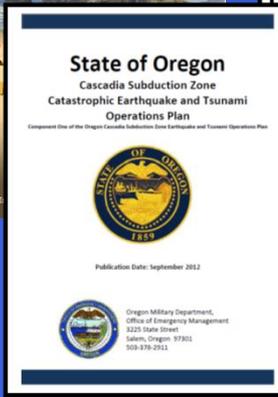
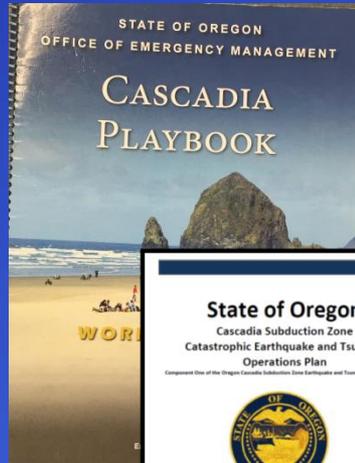
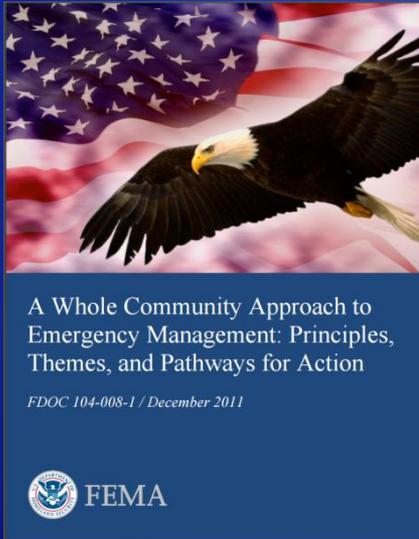
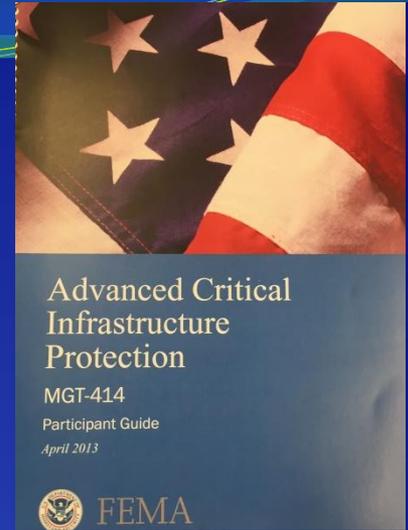
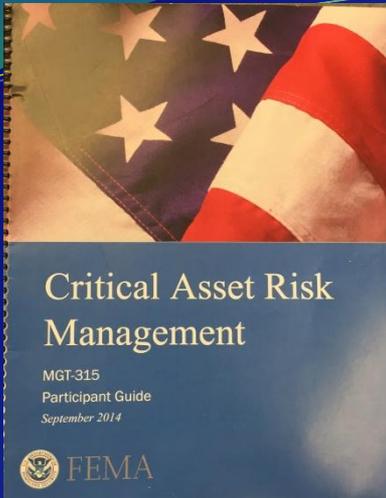
Get the critical resource to the decisive point

# Public-Private Partnerships

*How?*

Communication,  
Cooperation, and  
Coordination

# No shortage of guidance and plans



# The National Preparedness Goal

“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.”

*What is FEMA's  
“Whole Community”  
approach???*



A Whole Community Approach to  
Emergency Management: Principles,  
Themes, and Pathways for Action

*FDOC 104-008-1 / December 2011*



FEMA

## Principles:

Understand Community  
Complexity

Recognize Community  
Capabilities and Needs

Foster Relationships with  
Community Leaders

Build and Maintain  
Partnerships

Empower Local Action  
Leverage and Strengthen

Social Infrastructure,  
Networks, and Assets



A Whole Community Approach to  
Emergency Management: Principles,  
Themes, and Pathways for Action

*FDOC 104-008-1 / December 2011*



FEMA

What's missing???

HOW TO DO ANY OF THIS!



A Whole Community Approach to  
Emergency Management: Principles,  
Themes, and Pathways for Action

*FDOC 104-008-1 / December 2011*



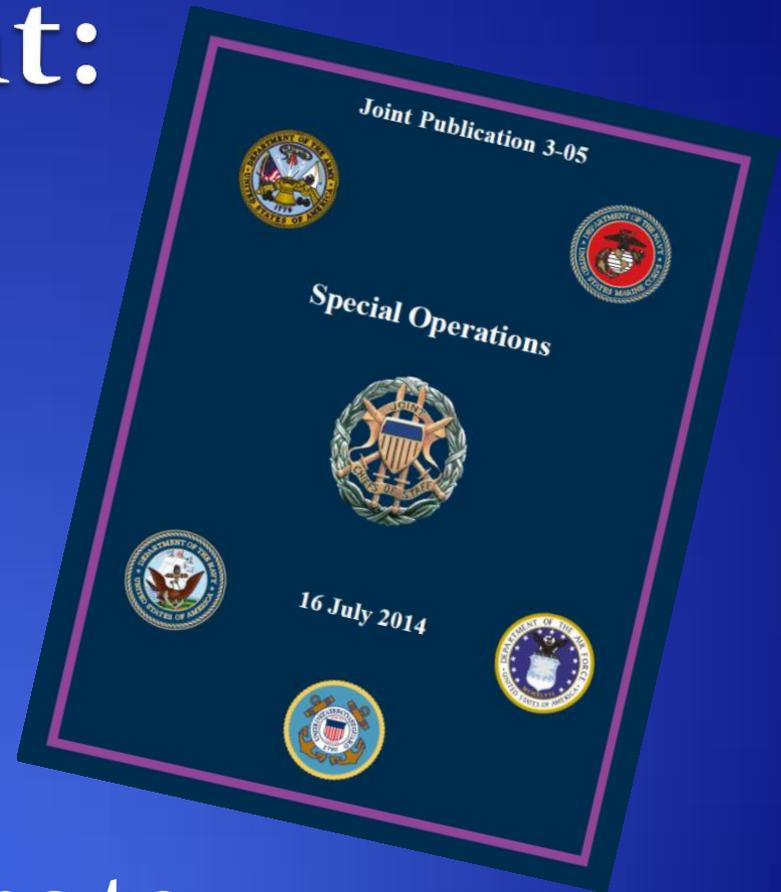
FEMA

But don't worry,  
we'll share our  
approach!



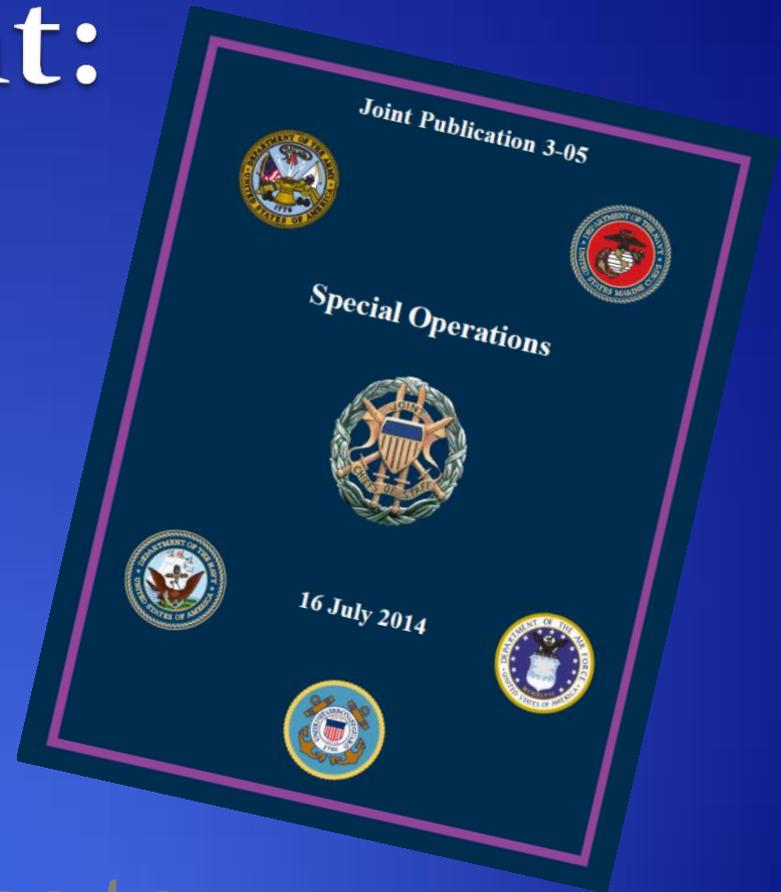
# Operational Preparation of the Environment:

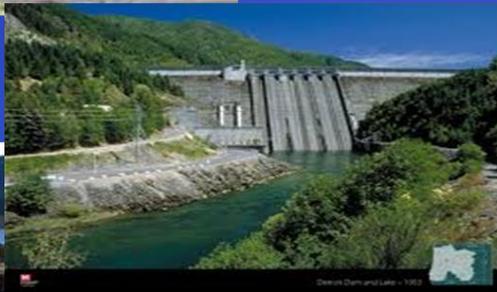
- Understand the environment
- Mission Analysis
- Strategy
- Identify gaps
- Develop Partnerships to fill gaps



# Operational Preparation of the Environment:

- Understand the environment
- Mission Analysis
- Strategy
- Identify gaps
- Develop Partnerships to fill gaps





**terrorism**





## Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Guide

Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 201

*Second Edition  
August 2013*



Homeland  
Security

Identify the  
Threats and  
Hazards of  
Concern

Give the Threats  
and Hazards  
Context

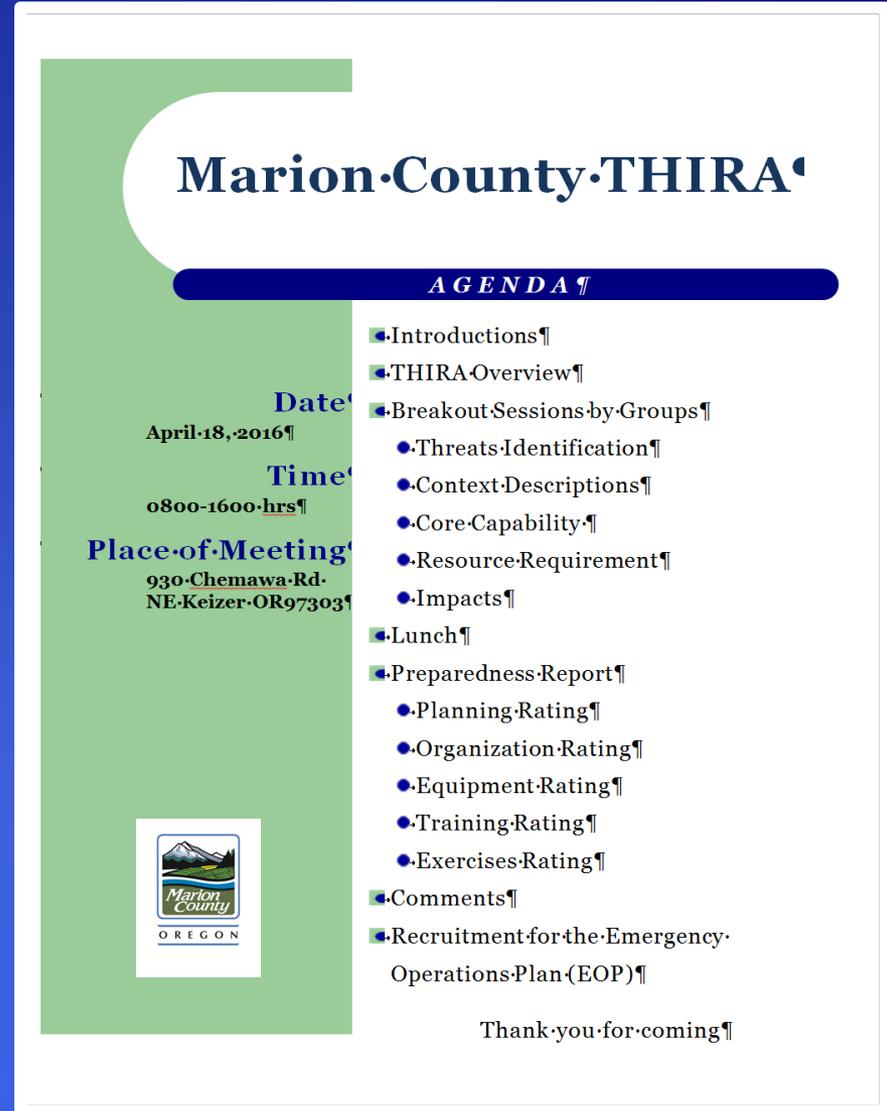
Establish  
Capability Targets

Apply the Results

# Map Threats and Hazards

## Why do a THIRA?

- Stakeholder input prioritize threats and hazards
- THIRA increasingly important to grant applications
- State capability targets are too general
- Provides an opportunity to think regionally



**Marion County THIRA**

**AGENDA**

**Date**  
April 18, 2016

**Time**  
0800-1600 hrs

**Place of Meeting**  
930 Chemawa Rd.  
NE Keizer OR 97303

- Introductions
- THIRA Overview
- Breakout Sessions by Groups
  - Threats Identification
  - Context Descriptions
  - Core Capability
  - Resource Requirement
  - Impacts
- Lunch
- Preparedness Report
  - Planning Rating
  - Organization Rating
  - Equipment Rating
  - Training Rating
  - Exercises Rating
- Comments
- Recruitment for the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)

Thank you for coming



# Partnerships – the Whole Community

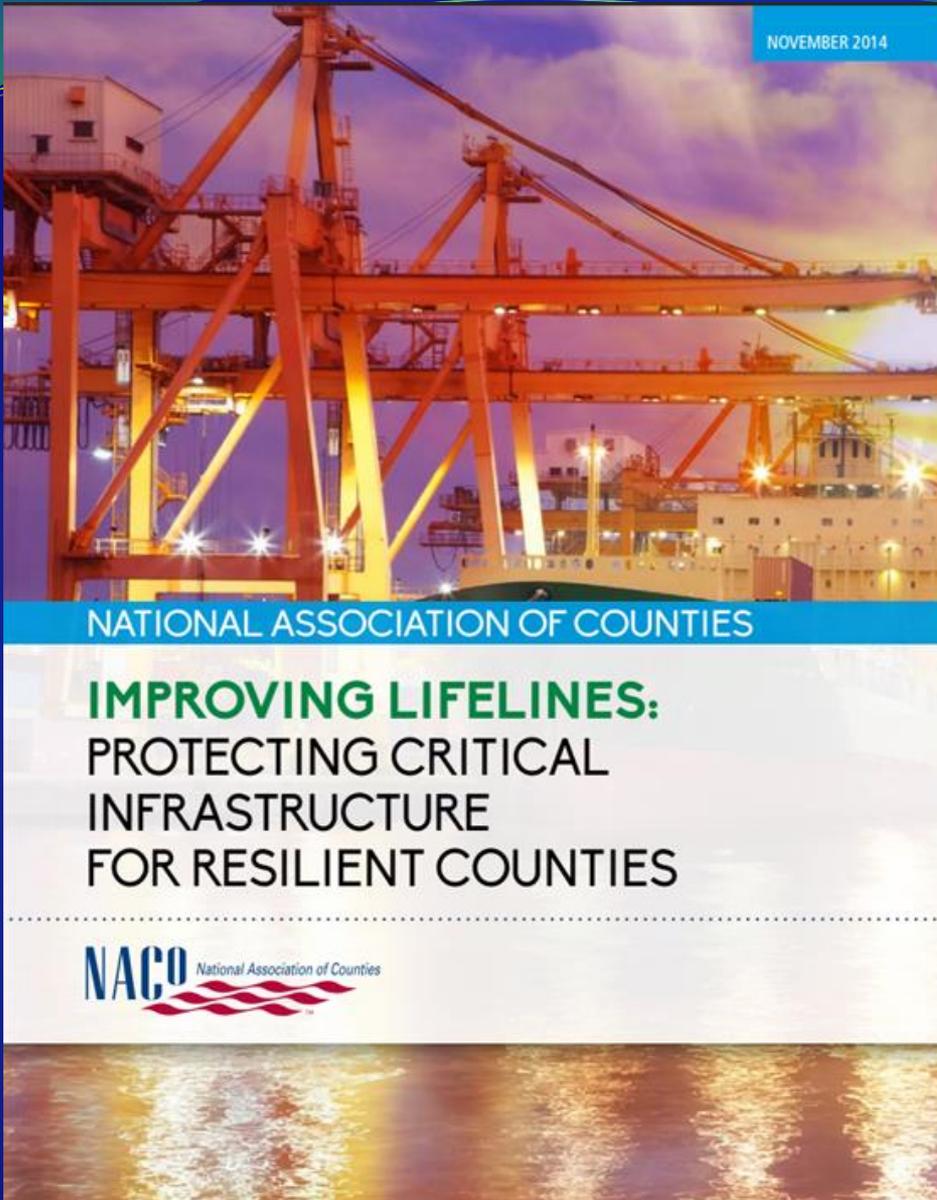
- ▶ Cities
- ▶ School districts
- ▶ Fire Districts
- ▶ The Business Community
- ▶ Non-profits
- ▶ The Faith Community
- ▶ Neighborhood Associations
- ▶ Service Organizations
- ▶ Utilities
- ▶ Colleges and Universities
- ▶ Emergency Management Volunteer Groups



# THIRA

## (Inventory and Prioritization of Hazards)

<b>Earthquake</b>	<b>School &amp; Workplace</b>	<b>Animal Disease</b>
<b>Extreme Weather-Winter</b>	<b>Violence</b>	<b>Outbreak</b>
<b>Storm</b>	<b>Wildland Interface Fire</b>	<b>Dam/Levee Failure</b>
<b>Large Flood</b>	<b>Biological Chemical,</b>	<b>Extreme Weather-High</b>
<b>Major Landslide</b>	<b>Sabotage &amp; Cyber</b>	<b>Temp.</b>
<b>Civil-disorder/Terrorism</b>	<b>Incident &amp; Explosives</b>	<b>Radiological Release</b>
<b>Severe Drought</b>	<b>Radiological Attack-</b>	<b>Volcanic Eruption</b>
<b>Hazardous Materials</b>	<b>Terrorism</b>	<b>Tornado</b>
<b>Incident</b>	<b>Power Failure</b>	
<b>Transportation</b>	<b>Epidemic</b>	
<b>Accident/Train</b>	<b>Pandemic</b>	
<b>Derailment</b>	<b>Sever Weather</b>	



NOVEMBER 2014

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES

**IMPROVING LIFELINES:**  
PROTECTING CRITICAL  
INFRASTRUCTURE  
FOR RESILIENT COUNTIES

**NACO** National Association of Counties

“Counties need to be able to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters in a timely fashion, and as part of this preparation, they need to ensure that critical infrastructure, such as energy, water, communications and transportation, remain operational, or that service can be quickly returned to normal following a disaster.”

# Map Critical Infrastructure

Emergency Facility ID	Name	Address	City	Organization	EP_Cap	Total Capacity	Longitude	Latitude
7418	North Marion Middle School	20246 Grim Rd NE	Aurora	Red Cross	425/212	425	-122.79562	45.213322
14600	St Paul High School	20449 Main St NE						
74842	Woodburn High School	1785 N Front St						
12630	Stayton High School	757 W Locust St						
17852	John F Kennedy High School	890 E Marquam St						
40871	Mt Angel Middle School	690 E Marquam St						
152101	Robert Frost Elementary School	201 Westfield St						
20913	Silverton Friends Church	229 Eureka Av						
20915	Silver Creek Fellowship	822 Industry Wy						
151688	Silverton High School	1456 Pine St						
158148	Woodburn United Methodist Church	710 N Cascade Dr						
151932	Valor Middle School	450 Parr Rd NE						
14598	Whiteaker Middle School	1605 Lockhaven Dr						
14597	Stephens Middle School	4962 Hayesville Dr						
157522	Sprague High School	2373 Kuebler Rd S						
157363	Salem First Church of the Nazarene	1550 Market St N						
20930	People's Church	4500 Lancaster Dr						
157510	Our Savior's Lutheran Church	1770 Baxter Rd SE						
20929	Oak Park Community Church of God	2990 Lancaster Dr						
21379	North Marion High School	20167 Grim Rd NE						
157413	New Harvest Church	4290 Portland Rd						
137800	McNary High School	595 Chemawa Rd						
137801	McKay High School	2440 Lancaster Dr						
20921	Bethel Baptist Church	645 Cleveland St						
9637	Cascade Senior High School	10226 Marion Rd						
12624	Cascade Junior High School	10226 Marion Rd						
151923	Church on the Hill	2707 Maranatha Ct						
157520	Claggett Creek Middle School	1825 Alder Dr NE						
157361	Corban University	5000 Deer Park Dr						
14593	Crossler Middle School	1155 Davis Rd S						
20925	Dayspring Fellowship Church	1755 Lockhaven Dr						
20927	First Free Methodist Church	4455 Silverton Rd						
20897	Gervais High School	300 Douglas Av						
20898	Gervais Middle School	150 Douglas Av						
20893	Houck Middle School	1155 Connecticut						
20905	Jefferson High School	1344 N 2nd St						
157521	Judson Middle School	4512 Jones Rd SE						
137802	Leslie Middle School	3850 Pringle Rd S						
20916	Stayton Christian Church	189 E Washinton						

## Current Critical Infrastructure Sectors

**Chemical**

**Commercial Facilities**

**Communications**

**Critical Manufacturing**

**Dams**

**Defense Industrial Base**

**Emergency Services**

**Energy**

**Banking and Finance**

**Food and Agriculture**

**Government Facilities**

**Healthcare and Public Health**

**Information Technology**

**Nuclear Reactors, Materials, and Waste**

**Transportation Systems**

**Water**

# Engagement with lifeline partners

- SEDCOR
- PGE
- Northwest Natural Gas
- ODOT
- County / City PW
- Verizon
- Frontier
- Comcast
- Santiam Canyon Telephone
- METCOM / WVCC
- ARES
- Salem-Keizer Transit
- Salem-Keizer School District
- Global Pure Water
- CCTV

 <p><b>Energy</b></p> <p>Energy is a key lifeline that incorporates power and fuel providing capabilities for... The resilience, redundancy and interdependencies of this system will determine the timeline for recovery.</p>	 <p><b>Transportation</b></p> <p>Transportation is a key lifeline that facilitates the movement of people and resources throughout Marion County. Disaster transportation is a critical system and it is increasingly important to have access and functional redundancy with access and functional redundancy.</p>
<p><b>Key Findings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generators are co-located by equipment critical infrastructure throughout various fuel types depending on the location.</li> <li>Oregon's fuel storage facilities are susceptible to failure due to soil liquefaction capacity on a normal day is 6 days, that fuel will be an undersupplied lifeline during a Cascadia event. It will take 3-6 weeks to replace.</li> <li>Energy is interdependent on transportation and water as access to critical infrastructure, for example, not having access to road communication with responders is extremely vulnerable. In addition, powering water treatment plants, particularly heightened in areas with singular roads are susceptible to failure.</li> <li>The EPA regulates energy in terms of capacity to produce additional energy.</li> <li>Damage assessments will be critical this lifeline. Downed trees, accumulated snow, and debris can impact the resilience of the energy sector.</li> <li>The energy sector also prepares for made disasters, such as cyberattacks.</li> <li>The energy sector grants people access to medical status during non-catastrophic Cascadia events.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Findings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ODOT considers I-5 and Highway 22 to be critical. Other critical concerns include bridges, roads, and energy including power and fuel.</li> <li>Much of the existing transportation infrastructure, those of major roadways such as I-5, Highway 22, and Highway 101, are not seismically retrofitted and will likely experience structural failures during a Cascadia event.</li> <li>Following a Cascadia event transportation will be impacted for 6-12 months as with each aftershock the infrastructure will have to be re-evaluated for damage.</li> <li>Transportation is a critical infrastructure that is interdependent on communication, water, and energy and requires coordination and collaboration during response and recovery process.</li> <li>Although winter storms continue to impact transportation systems, stakeholders respond to these events off-site to improve plans with every winter season. Downed trees, debris, and accumulated ice impact this lifeline.</li> <li>Salem-Keizer Transit operates city and regional bus, Cherrylift for people with disabilities, and a non-emergency medical transportation services. They serve 4 million rides a year and are currently not improving individual employee preparedness as an emergency plan.</li> <li>Salem-Keizer Public Schools transports an estimated 2,000 students a day including about 2,000 medically fragile. The top priority for this organization is student safety.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Key Findings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People living in unincorporated areas of Marion County rely on septic tanks.</li> <li>Low water reserves and low redundancy pose a serious threat to the water lifeline.</li> <li>Some infrastructure pertains to water systems are old which increase risk vulnerability to withstand a Cascadia event. Impacted infrastructure located near cause service disruptions during an event or incident vital to the water facilities.</li> <li>Generators are co-located facilities and need to be maintained requiring various fuel types support redundancy.</li> <li>Road access is vital to conduct assessments and or repair vital facilities.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Water</b></p> <p>Water-wastewater is a key lifeline that provides capabilities for other lifelines during redundancy and interdependencies during the timeline for restoration.</p> <p><b>Key Findings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many providers share infrastructure and or have their infrastructure co-located.</li> <li>Stakeholders are well prepared to address winter storms and other disasters as long as there is access to their facilities. Transportation and energy are dually dependent on communication infrastructure. In addition, trees, wind and ice are hazards that can impact this lifeline.</li> <li>During a power outage battery sustainability and generators would provide limited power for a varying duration of time depending on the fuel source and capacity. Redundancy is a needed resource for critical infrastructure that requires access and the supply of multiple fuel types.</li> <li>All providers anticipate a 75-100% shut-down after a Cascadia event. Due to the roads and bridges being impassable connections could be severed.</li> <li>Largest barriers to respond in a Cascadia event include: staff ability to respond, access to facilities, shortage of supplies to repair infrastructure, time, funding, and political support.</li> <li>Stakeholders recognize that their staff and families need to be prepared. To address this need they have supported the mission of preparedness to be proactive instead of reactive in a disaster. Acknowledging that employee preparedness starts at home. There is a high regard for employee safety when responding to any emergency or disaster.</li> </ul> <p><b>Draft Recommendations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop partnerships with the communication providers and agencies to coordinate support, share resources, communicate needs and work together during an emergency or disaster.</li> <li>Develop a Marion County Public Safety Communication Plan.</li> <li>Enhance capabilities by building a multi-layer or cloud-based emergency communication network that can be accessed nation-wide to strengthen redundancies across multiple communication networks.</li> <li>Coordinate public-private damage assessments and incorporate assessment communication tools.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Communication</b></p> <p>Communication is a key lifeline during a response connecting the whole community during an emergency or disaster. The resilience, redundancy and interdependencies of this sector will determine the timeline for restored capabilities and overall recovery.</p>	<p><b>Key Findings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People living in unincorporated areas of Marion County rely on septic tanks.</li> <li>Low water reserves and low redundancy pose a serious threat to the water lifeline.</li> <li>Some infrastructure pertains to water systems are old which increase risk vulnerability to withstand a Cascadia event. Impacted infrastructure located near cause service disruptions during an event or incident vital to the water facilities.</li> <li>Generators are co-located facilities and need to be maintained requiring various fuel types support redundancy.</li> <li>Road access is vital to conduct assessments and or repair vital facilities.</li> </ul>



# Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan

## L I F E L I N E S E C T O R S

A brief overview of key findings for distinct sectors which possess critical infrastructure and facilities.



With a focus on four community lifelines, Marion County aims to create a relevant and feasible implementation strategy as part of its 2016 Hazard Plan Update. The following illustrations highlight two components of the 2016 Marion County Hazard Mitigation Plan Update.

### Energy

### Communication

### Transportation

### Water

## Hazard History

A brief overview of hazards which have the largest impact on community health, infrastructure and facilities.

### Earthquake

The most recent Cascadia Subduction Zone Earthquake occurred in 1700. These earthquakes occur every 250-500 years.

**8.7-9.2**  
Average Magnitude

### Drought

In September of 2015, Marion County declared a drought emergency citing below-average rainfall and snowpack.

**9%**  
of Average Annual Snowpack.

### Flood

In 2012, Marion County sustained flood damage from heavy rain, wind, and ice. Damage estimates were over \$1 million, with damage to businesses, homes, and public property.

**130**  
Homes Destroyed

### Wind Storm

In the past four years, Marion County has experienced over 10 windstorms. These storms cause power outages and road obstruction.

**421**  
Thousand Dollars in reported damages

Generators are used as backups for critical infrastructure throughout the county but require various



#### Fuel Types



**1-3 Months**

Estimated level of electrical service interruption during a Cascadia event is

Oregon's fuel storage facilities are located in Portland and are susceptible to soil liquefaction. The states storage capacity is



**6 Days**



#### Cyber Attacks

The energy sector also prepares and mitigates against humanmade disasters, such as

After a Cascadia event, all providers anticipate their infrastructure and facilities to be



**75-100% Shutdown**



#### Co-Located

Many providers share infrastructure and/or have their infrastructure

During a power outage, battery sustainability and generators would only provide limited power for



**2-3 Days**



#### Political Support

The largest barriers to respond in a Cascadia event are staff response, access to facilities, time, funding, and

The most critical routes in Marion County include



#### I-5 & Hwy 22

Salem-Keizer Transit operates city and regional buses and CherryLift for people with disabilities. Yearly, they provide about



**4 Million Rides**

Following a Cascadia event, transportation will be limited for



**6-12 Months**



**22,000 Students**

Per day, Salem-Keizer Public Schools transport an estimated

Infrastructure located near rivers could be impacted from floods, wildfires, or earthquakes causing



#### Service Disruption

People living in unincorporated areas of Marion County rely on septic tanks and



#### Wells

Low water reserves and river flow pose a serious threat to Marion County's



#### Water Supply

Damage assessments and the repair of impacted facilities cannot be conducted without



#### Road Access



# SEDCOR

Strategic Economic  
Development Corporation

## Foster Relationships with Community Leaders



### CASCADIA: OREGON'S GREATEST NATURAL THREAT

#### What can you do to ensure your business survives?

SEDCOR is partnering with emergency management agencies to deliver a series of educational sessions and workshops to help businesses improve their resilience--ability to recover--from a major disaster.

#### Is your business ready?

Could your business survive without electricity for 3 months? Experts agree that a major earthquake would likely cause critical services, like drinking water and sewer, and top-priority highways, to be down for up to a year. While there's much to do to improve the reliability of basic services, the government can't do it all. Every company needs to be prepared for the impacts of a severe outage of critical lifelines--fuel, transportation, utilities, communications, water and sewer--as well as the potential loss of data.

This series will give you the tools you need to not only prepare your business for disaster recovery, but to play a critical role in helping the community recover from catastrophe.

#### Why are we doing this now?

Business leaders engaged in the state's disaster planning efforts have indicated that in a major disaster, interruptions of infrastructure lasting longer than two weeks will put their enterprises at risk. We can expect some interruptions to last much longer...even up to 36 months or more. Business leaders need to prepare their facilities, IT and data, and their valuable human resources now in order to be ready for a major catastrophe.

### Business Readiness Series

PRODUCED BY



#### PARTNERS



Register at [sedcor.com](http://sedcor.com)

#### Questions?

Tami Lundy

503-588-6225

[tlundy@sedcor.com](mailto:tlundy@sedcor.com)

#### September 9, 2015

##### Define the Hazard:

##### A Call to Action

Broadway Commons  
1300 Broadway St. NE, Salem  
12 to 1:30 p.m. lunch and  
presentation

##### PRESENTERS:

- Laurie Hollen, Oregon Emergency Management Deputy Director
- Ed Flick, Marion County Emergency Manager

Presenters will define the potential threat of a disaster like the Cascadia Subduction Zone Earthquake, and look at the critical steps businesses need to begin plotting a course for disaster preparation.

#### December 9, 2015

##### Mobilize the Community:

##### Mass Care and Shelter Services

Salem Convention Center  
12 to 1:30 p.m. Lunch  
10:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. Blood  
Drive and Food Donations

Presenters will help businesses identify specific steps to prepare for disaster, and understand what they can do to help recovery efforts in their communities.

The public is invited to this special session. Participants are encouraged to support the on-site Red Cross blood drive and to bring food donations for Marion-Polk Food Share.

#### March 9, 2016

##### Secure Our Lifelines

Broadway Commons  
1300 Broadway St. NE, Salem  
12 to 1:30 p.m. Lunch and  
presentation

Participants in this final session will hear from representatives of utilities and other critical services who will review infrastructure system plans in place today, and suggest ways to reduce the impacts that a severe outage of critical lifelines (utilities, fuel, transportation, and communications) would have on business. Presenters will help participants consider impacts on facilities, IT, and human resources.

# Transportation

## CAN YOU PROVIDE

- RESPONSE VEHICLES
- ENGINEERING
- FUEL
- REPAIR ASSISTANCE
- AIRCRAFT
- HEAVY EQUIPMENT
- EVACUATION VEHICLES
- DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

## CAN YOU RESTORE

- ROADS
- BRIDGES
- TUNNELS
- PORTS
- DOCKS

Find  
your  
Response  
Function

## TRANSPORT NEEDS

- RESPONDERS
- TRAILERS
- FUEL
- SUPPLIES
- EVACUEES



- ▶ Transportation
- ▶ Communications
- ▶ Health and Medical
- ▶ Finance
- ▶ Hazardous Materials
- ▶ Food and Water
- ▶ Energy
- ▶ Mass Care

- ▶ Transportation
- ▶ Communications
- ▶ Health and Medical
- ▶ Finance
- ▶ Hazardous Materials
- ▶ Food and Water
- ▶ Energy
- ▶ Mass Care

# Mass Care

## CAN YOU PROVIDE

- FACILITIES
- TEMPORARY/SHORT-TERM HOUSING
- EMERGENCY POWER
- SUPPLIES: CLOTHING, BLANKETS, HYGIENE, SANITATION, ETC.
- SANITATION SERVICES
- ANIMAL SHELTERING

## CAN YOU FACILITATE

- VOLUNTEER COORDINATION
- FAMILY REUNIFICATION
- CARE AND SUPERVISION OF UNACCOMPANIED MINORS.
- DAMAGE ASSESSMENTS OF POTENTIAL SHELTER SITES

**Find  
your  
Response  
Function**

## MANAGE DONATIONS

- RECEIVE
- STORE
- INVENTORY
- DISTRIBUTE



# Health and Medical

## CAN YOU PROVIDE

- MEDICAL SUPPLIES, EQUIPMENT, OR PERSONNEL
- PHARMACEUTICALS
- DURABLE MEDICAL EQUIPMENT
- EMS ASSETS AND PERSONNEL
- MEDICAL FACILITIES

## CAN YOU SUPPORT

- MEDICAL NEEDS OF SHELTER OPERATIONS
- MASS FATALITY OPERATIONS
- PHARMACEUTICAL DISTRIBUTION
- DAMAGE ASSESSMENT OF FACILITIES

Find  
your  
Response  
Function

## MEDICAL SERVICES

- EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE
- MENTAL HEALTH CARE
- GREIF/CRISIS COUNSELING
- CARE FOR CHRONIC MEDICAL PATIENTS
- PRIMARY CARE



- ▶ Transportation
- ▶ Communications
- ▶ Health and Medical
- ▶ Finance
- ▶ Hazardous Materials
- ▶ Food and Water
- ▶ Energy
- ▶ Mass Care

- ▶ Transportation
- ▶ Communications
- ▶ Health and Medical
- ▶ Finance
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- ▶ Food and Water
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- ▶ Mass Care

# Hazardous Material

## CAN YOU PROVIDE

- INTERIM STORAGE
- MATERIAL DISPOSAL
- PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT- (PPE)
- JUST-IN-TIME SAFETY TRAINING FOR RESPONDERS
- DAMAGE ASSESSMENTS

## CAN YOU IDENTIFY

- LIFE-THREATING RELEASES
- NEED FOR EVACUATIONS
- HAZARD CLEAN-UP PRIORITIES

**Find  
your  
Response  
Function**

## CLEAN-UP NEEDS

- CONTROL AND CONTAIN HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
- CLEAN OIL
- CLEAN OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS



# Food and Water

## CAN YOU PROVIDE

- FOOD
- POTABLE WATER
- PREPACKAGED WATER
- ICE
- STORAGE FACILITIES
- ANIMAL FOOD
- WATER TESTING
- KITCHEN FACILITIES

## CAN YOU COORDINATE

- PROVISIONS TO RESPONDERS, MEDICAL FACILITIES, AND RESTORATION WORKERS
- PROVISION OF ANIMAL FOOD TO NECESSARY SHELTERS

Find  
your  
Response  
Function

## SAFETY NEEDS

- ASSURE SAFETY AND SECURITY OF FOOD SUPPLY
- ASSURE SAFETY OF FOOD/ WATER SOURCES
- COORDINATE FOOD/WATER SAFETY ADVISORIES
- ASSESS DAMAGE TO FACILITIES



- ▶ Transportation
- ▶ Communications
- ▶ Health and Medical
- ▶ Finance
- ▶ Hazardous Materials
- ▶ Food and Water
- ▶ Energy
- ▶ Mass Care

- ▶ Transportation
- ▶ Communications
- ▶ Health and Medical
- ▶ Finance
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- ▶ Mass Care

# Finance

## CAN YOU PROVIDE

- MOBILE ATM SERVICES
- ACCOUNT MANAGEMENT
- FINANCIAL RECORD KEEPING SERVICES
- CASH TO SUPPORT LOCAL ECONOMY

## CAN YOU SUPPORT

- MANAGEMENT OF CASH DONATIONS
- RECOVERY EFFORTS BY REOPENING AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

**Find  
your  
Response  
Function**

## PLANNING NEEDS

- PARTICIPATE IN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLANNING ACTIVITIES



# Energy

## CAN YOU PROVIDE

- GENERATORS
- FUEL
- PERSONNEL/SUPPLIES FOR FUEL SITES
- FUEL DELIVERY
- NATURAL GAS
- ELECTRICITY
- REPAIR PERSONNEL

## CAN YOU REPAIR

- ENERGY FACILITIES
- INFRASTRUCTURE
- GENERATORS
- GAS LINES

Find  
your  
Response  
Function

## ASSESSMENT NEEDS

- DEPLOY TEAMS TO CONTINUALLY ASSESS DAMAGE TO ENERGY SYSTEMS FOLLOWING AFTERSHOCKS
- PRIORITIZE RESTORATION EFFORTS
- MONITOR AND ASSESS ENERGY SUPPLIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE



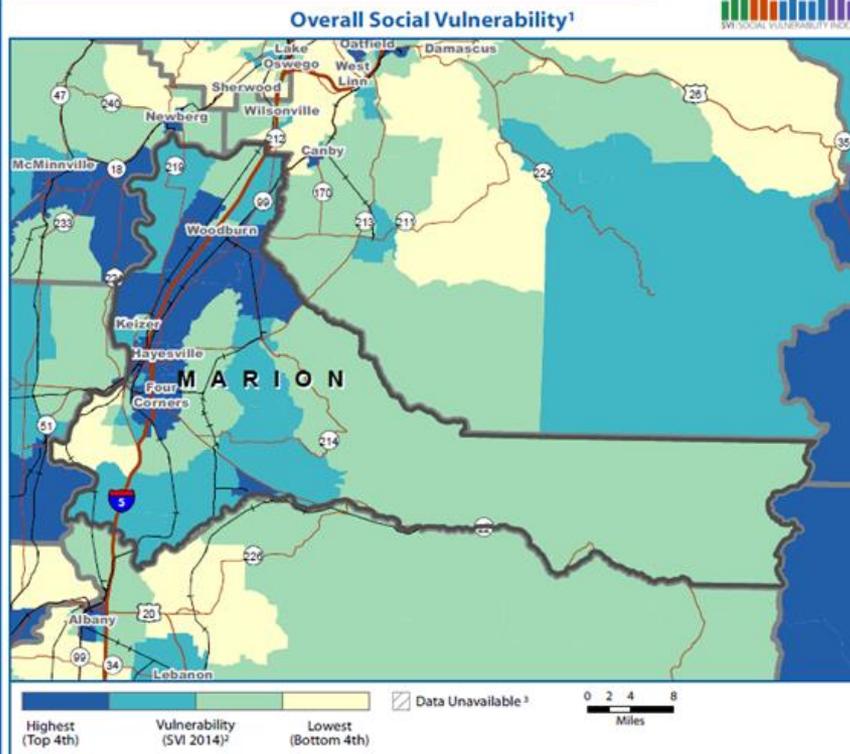
- ▶ Transportation
- ▶ Communications
- ▶ Health and Medical
- ▶ Finance
- ▶ Hazardous Materials
- ▶ Food and Water
- ▶ Energy
- ▶ Mass Care

# Data points on vulnerable populations

## Social Vulnerability Index 2014

Marion County, Oregon

PART 1



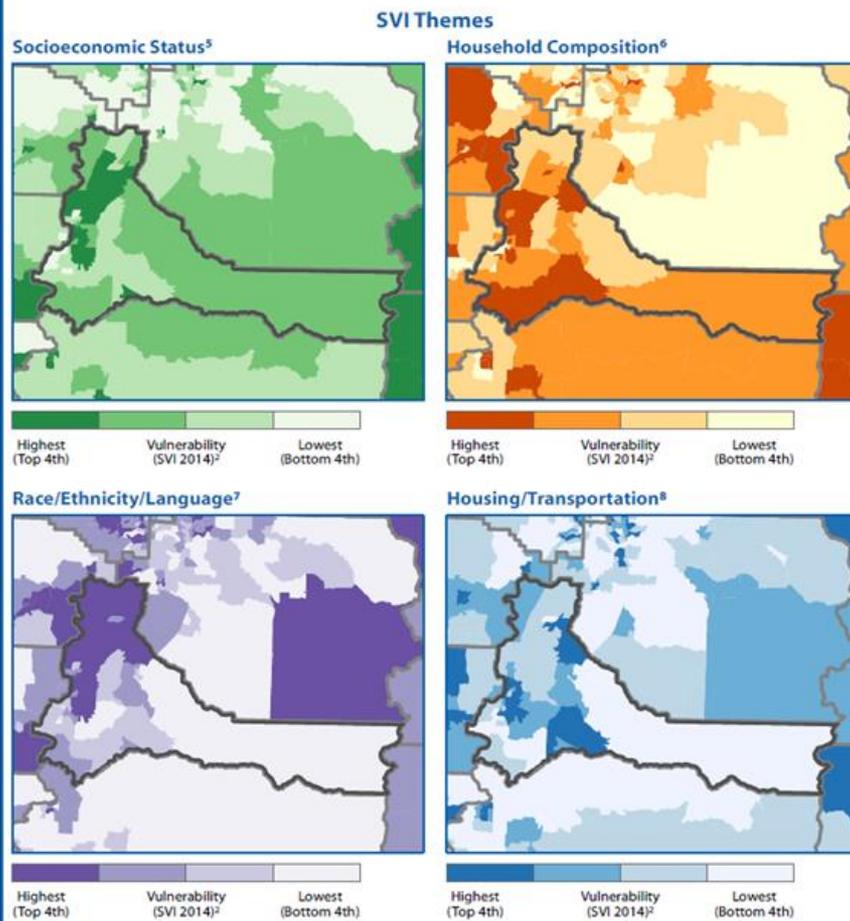
Social vulnerability refers to a community's capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters, such as tornadoes or disease outbreaks, to human-caused threats, such as toxic chemical spills. The **Social Vulnerability Index (SVI 2014)<sup>1</sup> County Map** depicts the social vulnerability of communities, at census tract level, within a specified county. SVI 2014 groups **fifteen census-derived factors** into four themes that summarize the extent to which the area

is socially vulnerable to disaster. The factors include economic data as well as data regarding education, family characteristics, housing, language ability, ethnicity, and vehicle access. Overall Social Vulnerability combines all the variables to provide a comprehensive assessment.



SVI 2014 - MARION COUNTY, OREGON

PART 2



**Data Sources:** ATSDR GRASP.  
**Notes:** <sup>1</sup>Overall Social Vulnerability: All 15 variables. <sup>2</sup>Census tracts with 0 population. <sup>3</sup>The SVI combines percentile rankings of US Census American Community Survey (ACS) 2010-2014 variables, for the state of interest, at the census tract level. <sup>4</sup>Socioeconomic Status: Poverty, Unemployed, Per Capita Income, No High School Diploma. <sup>5</sup>Household Composition/Disability: Aged 65 and Over, Aged 17 and Younger, Single-parent Household, Aged 5 and over with a Disability. <sup>6</sup>Race/Ethnicity/Language: Minority, English Language Ability. <sup>7</sup>Housing/Transportation: Multi-unit, Mobile Homes, Crowding, No Vehicle, Group Quarters.  
**Projection:** NAD 1983 Oregon Statewide Lambert.  
**Reference:** Finagan, B.E., et al., A Social Vulnerability Index for Disaster Management. *Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management*, 2011, 8(1).

# Data points on vulnerable populations

## THE MOST COMMON NON-ENGLISH LANGUAGE IS

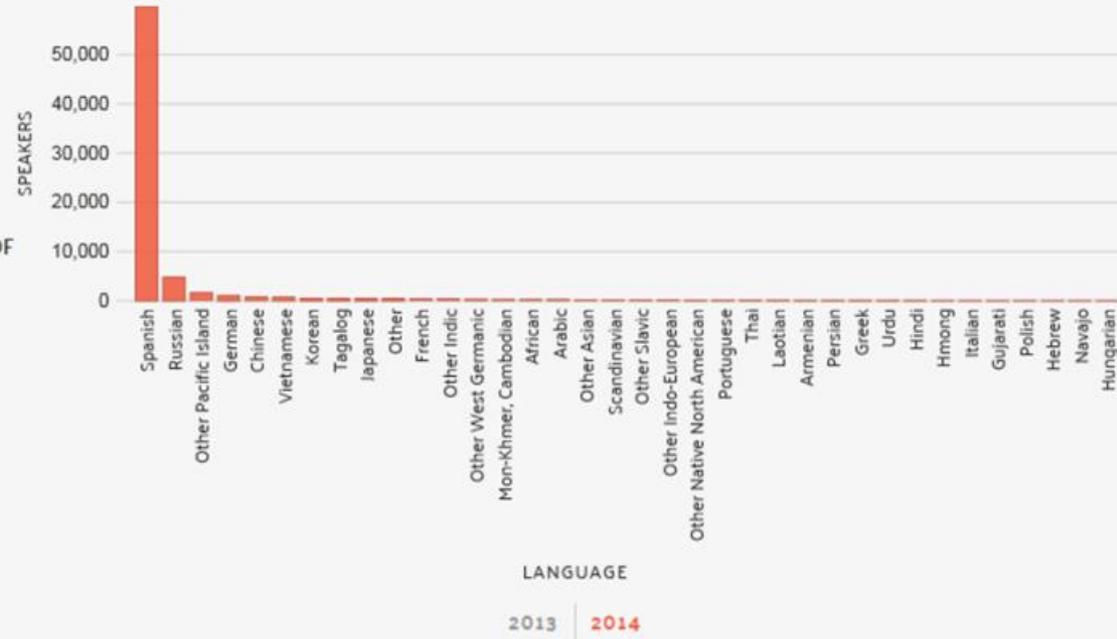
1. Spanish
2. Russian
3. Other Pacific Island

## MARION COUNTY, OR HAS A RELATIVELY HIGH NUMBER OF SPEAKERS OF

1. Russian
2. Other Pacific Island
3. Other

The most common language spoken in Marion County, OR, other than English is Spanish. N/A of Marion County, OR citizens are speakers of a non-English language. That is N/A the national average of 211%.

Dataset: ACS 5-year Estimate  
Source: Census Bureau



# Our outreach to vulnerable populations

- Marion County has the largest Limited English Proficiency (LEP) population in the Oregon (11.6%). This population is majorit

- Recognizing our large Latino population, Marion County has been in contact with local organizations including Mano a Mano, CAPACES, and others to improve outreach effectiveness.

- **Barriers to Preparedness:** Language, Lack of Information, Cultural Attitudes of Government, Immigration Status,

- **Strengths:** Latino Community Organizations, Community Outreach, dissemination and volunteer network

- **Communications:** Radio Stations, Community-based Organizations, and Community

(LEP) population in the Oregon

Spanish-Speaking LEP population, Marion County has been in contact with local organizations to serve Oregon's Latino Communities, including Mano a Mano, CAPACES, and others to improve outreach effectiveness, opportunities, barriers, and

Lack of Resources, Housing, Lack of Information, Cultural Attitudes of Government, Immigration Status, and Hesitance to Work With Government. **Organizational Level**

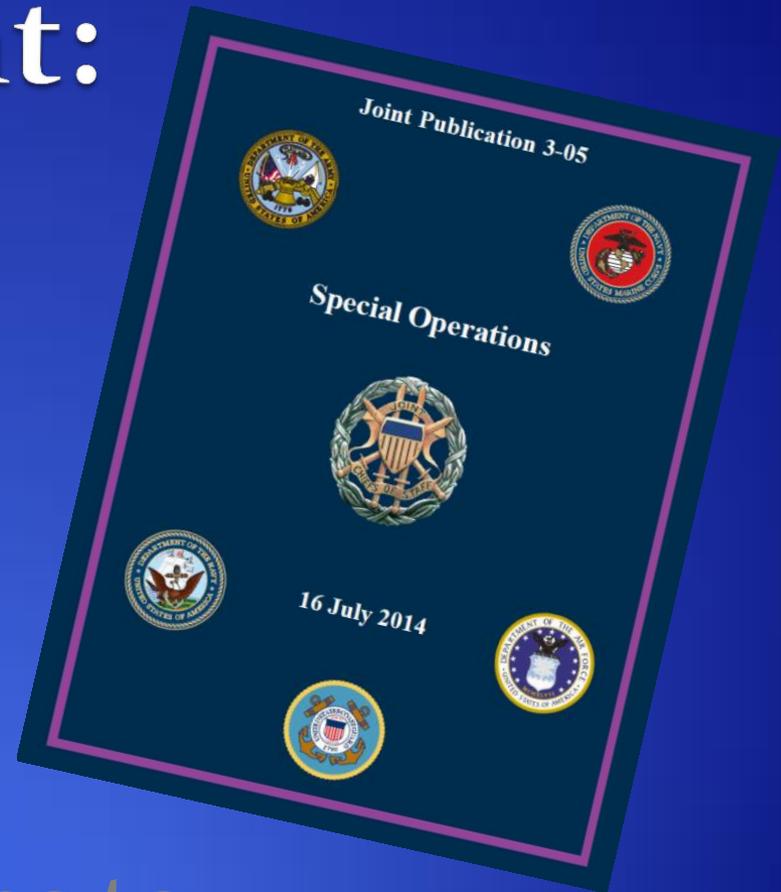
connected, and can serve as a message

Word of Mouth through Schools, Faith-



# Operational Preparation of the Environment:

- Understand the environment
- Mission Analysis
- Strategy
- Identify gaps
- Develop Partnerships to fill gaps



# Community mindsets

- Those “who don’t know”
- Those who are in “denial”
- Those who plan to “wait and see”

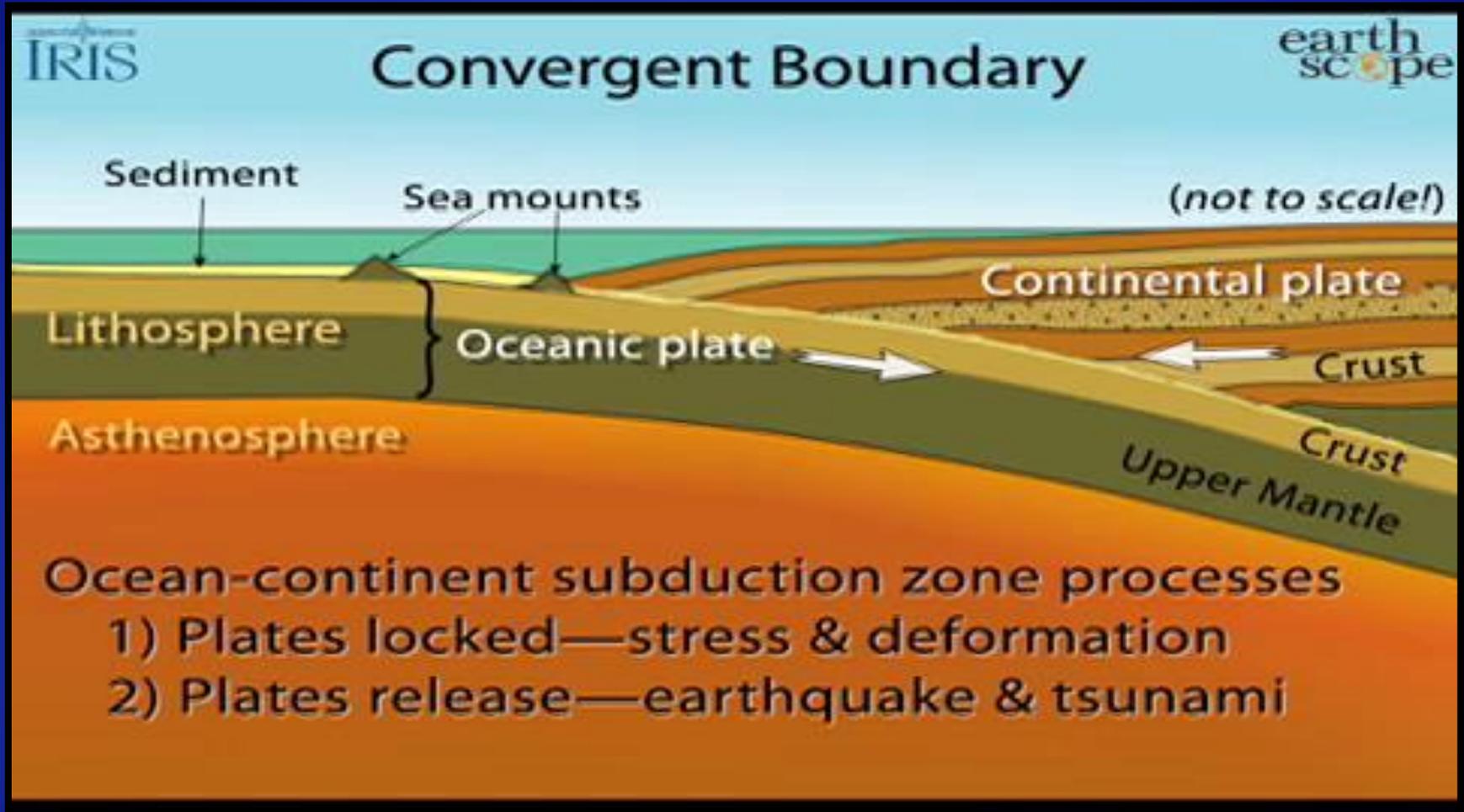


Planning & Preparedness



- Become “aware and prepared”

# What is CSZ?

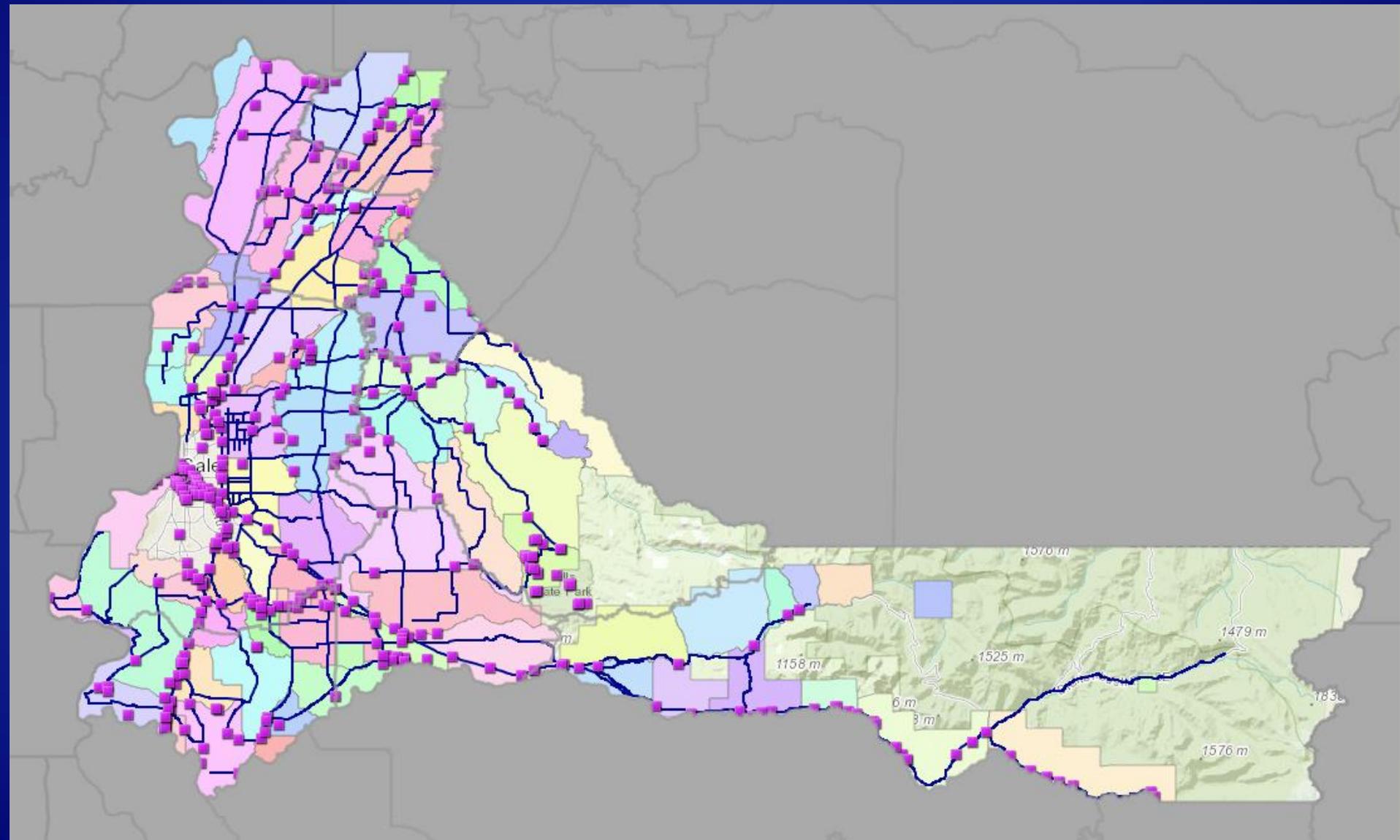




# MARION COUNTY







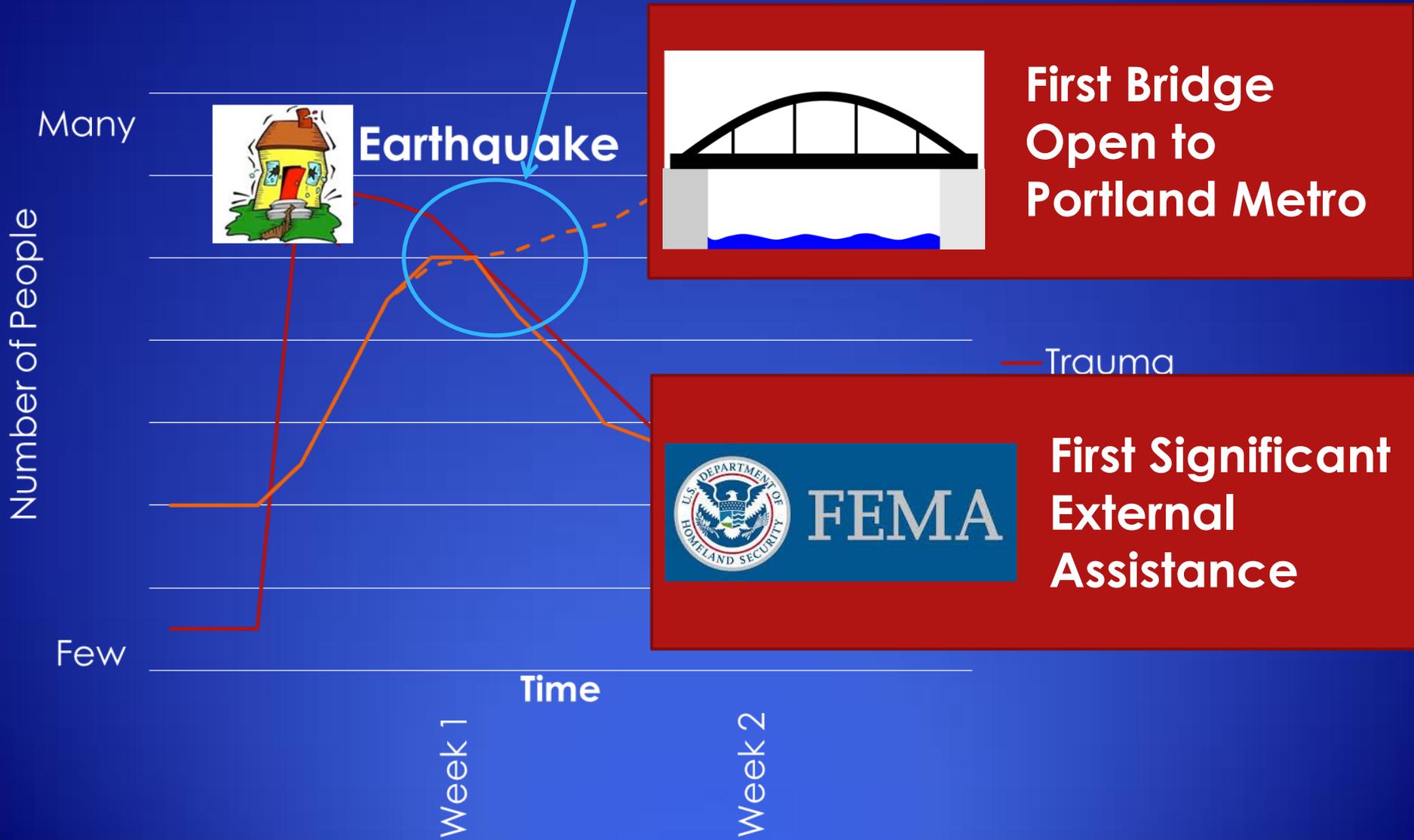
# Potential Casualty Population

Three different stories...

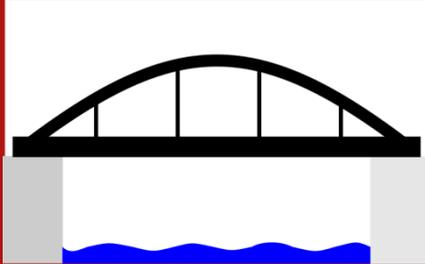


# Decisive Point

## Timeline



Earthquake



First Bridge Open to Portland Metro



First Significant External Assistance

—Trauma

Number of People

Many

Few

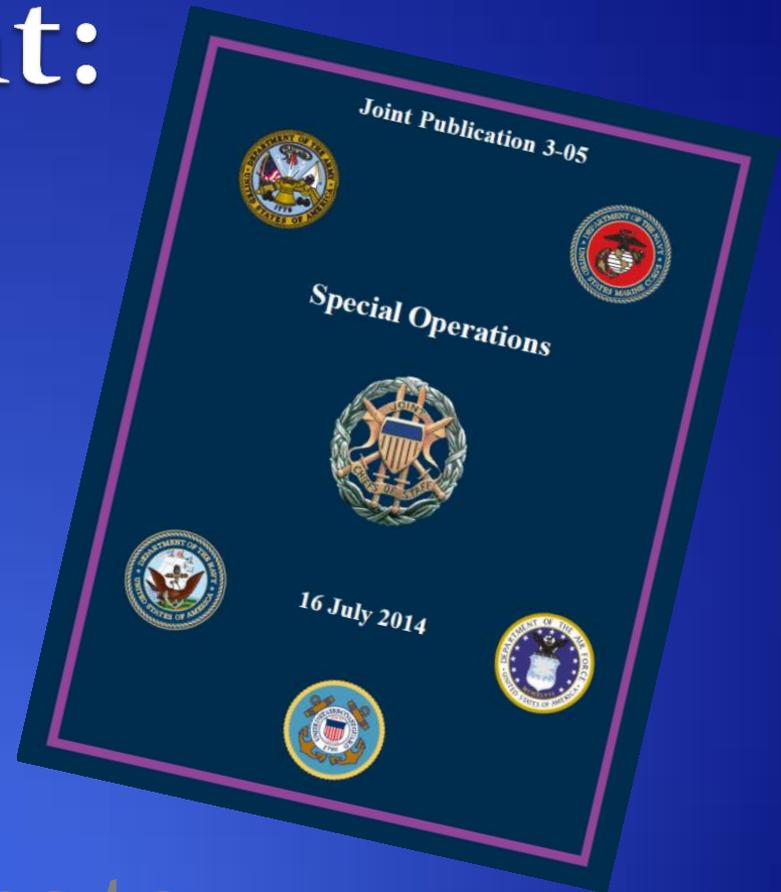
Time

Week 1

Week 2

# Operational Preparation of the Environment:

- Understand the environment
- Mission Analysis
- Strategy
- Identify gaps
- Develop Partnerships to fill gaps



# Planning Assumptions

## Timeframe for service recovery

Chart from Oregon Resilience Plan

Critical Service	Zone	Estimated Time to Restore Service
Electricity	Valley	1 to 3 months
Electricity	Coast	3 to 6 months
Police and fire stations	Valley	2 to 4 months
Drinking water and sewer	Valley	1 month to 1 year
Drinking water and sewer	Coast	1 to 3 years
Top-priority highways (partial restoration)	Valley	6 to 12 months
Healthcare facilities	Valley	18 months
Healthcare facilities	Coast	3 years

- No substantial outside assistance or large scale medical evacuations for at least two weeks
- Significant geographical isolation both between counties and within the county
- Few large shelters- decentralized approach
- Significant commuter population (25K+)
- Challenges to maintain continuity of government services

# A lot of what we need already exists...



## Island Mapping

- Estimates of damage to roads and bridges to identify “Islands”
- Map the population of each island to better anticipate needs
- Map the assets on each island and identify gaps
- Build assets and networks over time (e.g. alt care sites, shelters, food pantries, CERT)

# Immediate Needs



Food/Water



Communications



Shelter



Fuel



Medical



Emergency Services



Utilities

Legend

Storage Tanks Above Ground



Storage Fuel Tanks



Food Producers Storage



Food Meals



EM Data - Emergency Shelters



EM Data - Fire Station



EM Data - Health Care Services



EM Data - Police Stations



EM Data - Schools



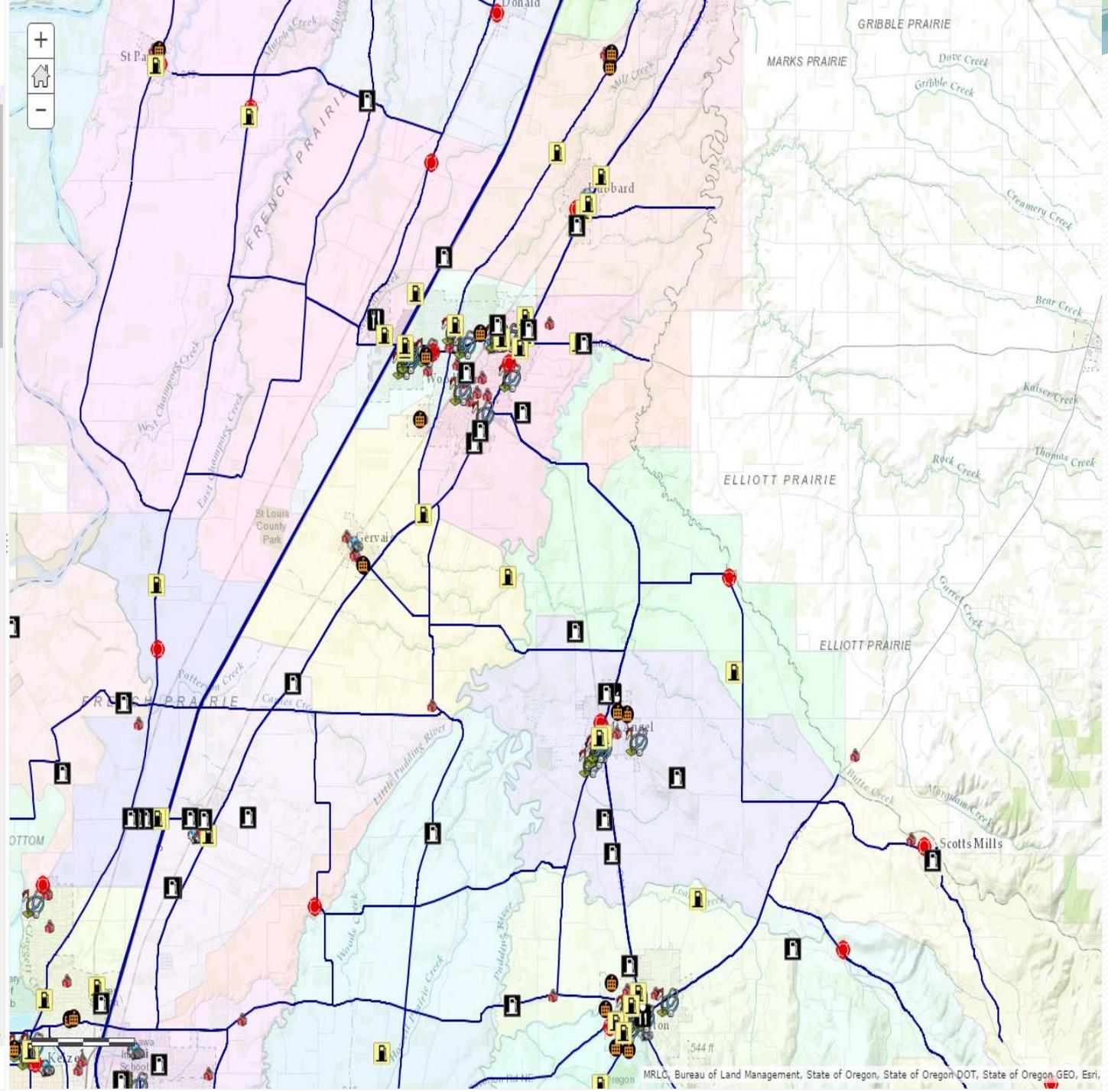
EM Data - Sheriff Offices



EM Data - MC\_CascadiaRoutes\_2016



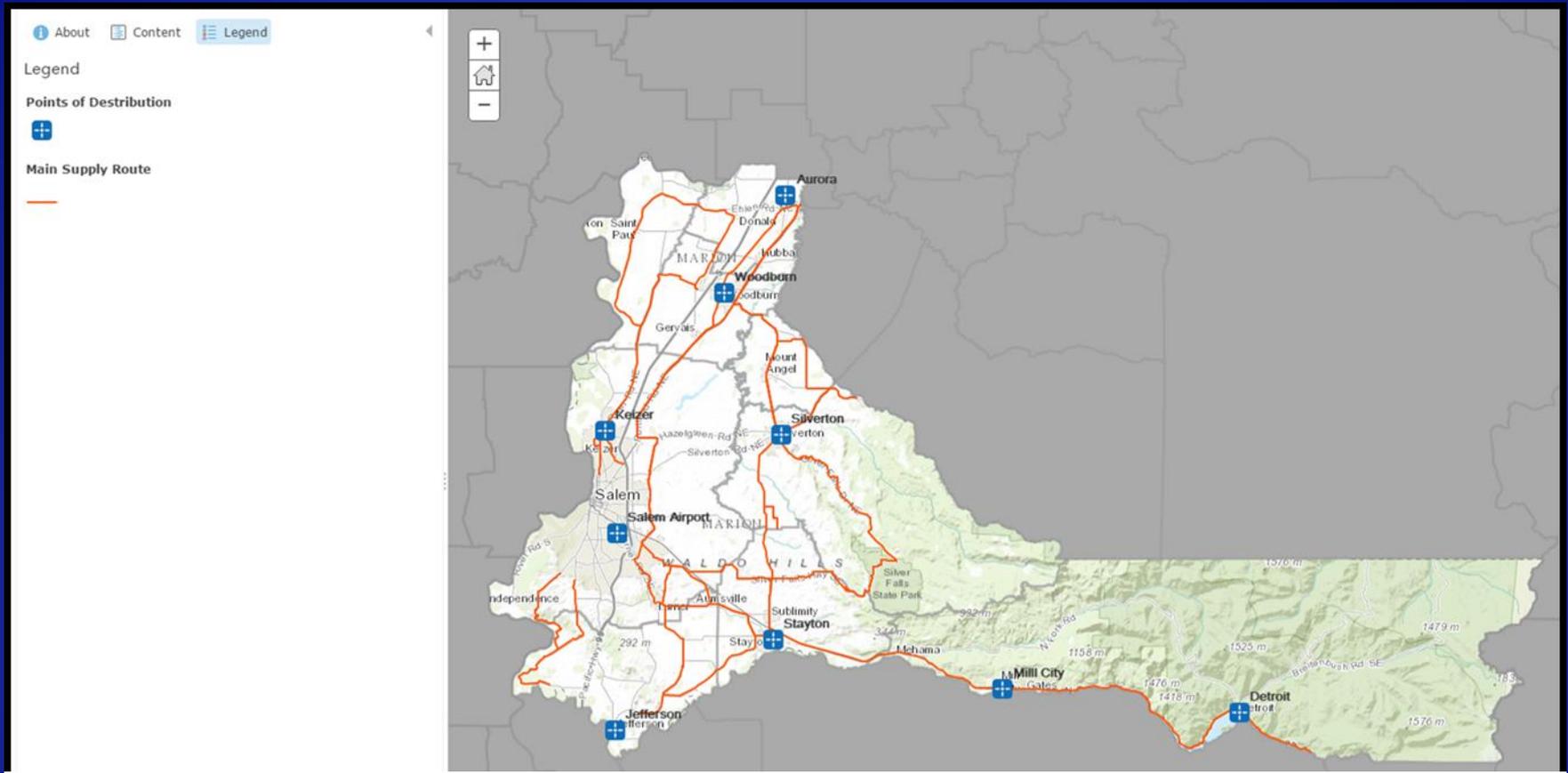
EM Data - CascadiaIslands\_2016



# What we do to respond:

- Activate emergency / business continuity plans
- Establish communications and assess damages
- Clear critical routes
- Support trauma surge and evacuations
- Return people to their homes ASAP, shelter everyone else
- Establish distribution of food and water
- Prevent cascading effects on at-risk and sheltered populations
- Receive external support
- Support emergency repairs on lifelines

# Marion County Primary Points of Distribution And Tier 1 Priority Routes



Current as of April 2017



# Initial response in the event of ...

- Notify Governor
- Life Safety Missions
- Establish Contact with Affected Area
- Establish Shelters
- Initiate Resource Requests
- Identify Critical Service Outages
- Mobilize Heavy Equipment and Personnel
- Receive Federal Resources
- Community Planning Needs
- Emergency Declarations
- Search and Rescue
- Establish Lifeline
- Transport Displaced People
- Establish State Staging
- Prioritize
- Expedite out of area
- Identify Recovery

## Public-Private Partnerships to achieve a more coordinated response

			Feeding • Animal Care		• DMORT Operations		Assets and Activation Levels	Human Services Needs • Begin Restoring Critical Systems
<b>PLAY 1</b>	<b>PLAY 2</b>	<b>PLAY 3</b>	<b>PLAY 4</b>	<b>PLAY 5</b>	<b>PLAY 6</b>	<b>PLAY 7</b>	<b>PLAY 8</b>	<b>PLAY 9</b>
Notification, Activation and Authorities	Life Safety	Damage Assessment	Mass Care and Sheltering	Logistics and Resources Management	Planning and Prioritizations	Emergency Repairs	Outside Assistance	Begin Recovery
(0 – 30 min)	(0 – 72 hrs)	(1 – 72 hrs)	(6 hrs – 30+ days)	(12 hrs – 30+ days)	(18 hrs – 30+ days)	(20 hrs – 7 days)	(1 – 30+ days)	(8 – 180+ days)

DISASTER EVENT!



# Transportation

## CAN YOU PROVIDE

- RESPONSE VEHICLES
- ENGINEERING
- FUEL
- REPAIR ASSISTANCE
- AIRCRAFT
- HEAVY EQUIPMENT
- EVACUATION VEHICLES
- DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

## CAN YOU RESTORE

- ROADS
- BRIDGES
- TUNNELS
- PORTS
- DOCKS

Find  
your  
Response  
Function

## TRANSPORT NEEDS

- RESPONDERS
- TRAILERS
- FUEL
- SUPPLIES
- EVACUEES



▶ Transportation

▶ Communications

▶ Health and Medical

▶ Finance

▶ Hazardous Materials

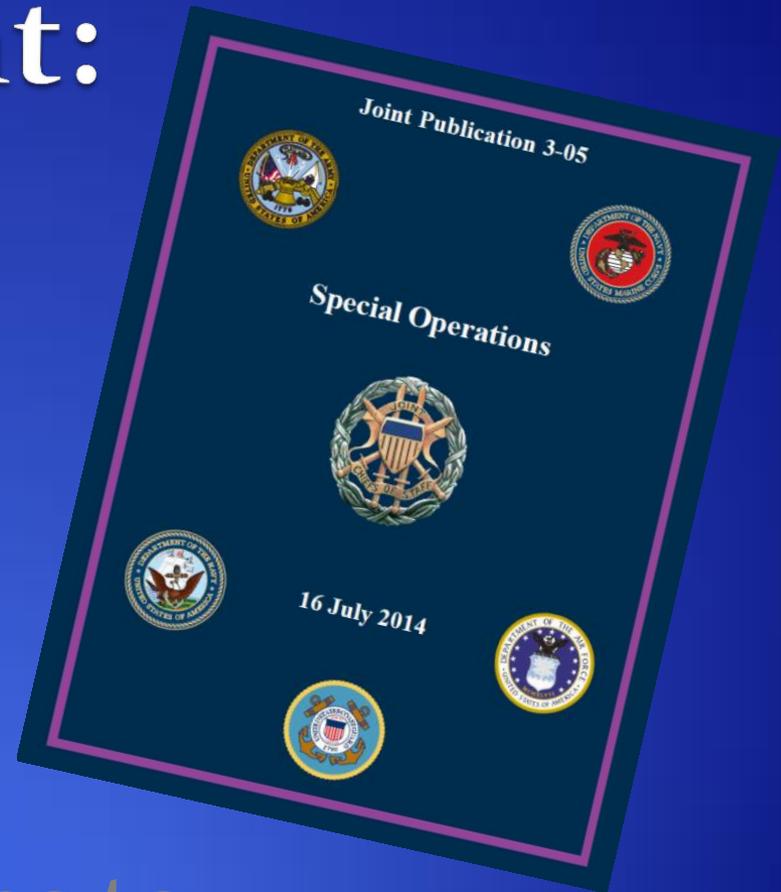
▶ Food and Water

▶ Energy

▶ Mass Care

# Operational Preparation of the Environment:

- Understand the environment
- Mission Analysis
- Strategy
- Identify gaps
- Develop Partnerships to fill gaps



# Partnerships – the Whole Community

- ▶ Cities
- ▶ School districts
- ▶ Fire Districts
- ▶ The Business Community
- ▶ Non-profits
- ▶ The Faith Community
- ▶ Neighborhood Associations
- ▶ Service Organizations
- ▶ Utilities
- ▶ Colleges and Universities
- ▶ Emergency Management Volunteer Groups



# THIRA

Feb 22, 2017

107 participants

## Core capabilities:

- Public Information and Warning
- Critical Transportation
- Infrastructure Systems
- Mass Care
- Search and Rescue
- Public Health and Medical
- Logistics and Supply Chain Management







# Identification of Threats, Hazards, and Capability gaps

MARION COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



## 2017 Threat Hazard Identification Assessment (THIRA)

Scenario: Cascadia Rising in Review  
7 of 32 Core  
Capabilities

By,  
Kathleen Silva  
Marion County Emergency Management  
Emergency Preparedness Coordinator

5155 SILVERTON ROAD NE  
SALEM, OR 97305



## REPORT ANALYSIS

### Cascadia Rising in Review 7 of 32 Core Capabilities

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Risk Assessment (THIRA) is an annual assessment used by Marion County Emergency Management (MCEM) to understand the threats and hazards identified in the jurisdiction to better understand how we may be impacted by a threat or hazard, its occurrence, season, location, and other community factors. Over the past year, we learned a little more about our risk vulnerabilities during the update of the Mitigation Plan with the University of Oregon to better understand the threats and hazards to our community. These four lifelines are the core structure. Second, during last year's THIRA, the findings supported a 'whole community' approach. MCEM over the last year has built relationships to the public and private sectors, non-profit, faith-based and individual organizations to work toward building a public-private partnership model to protect and enhance our capabilities in protection, prevention, mitigation, response and recovery, and economic resilience. Together, the whole community is working to protect, prevent, mitigate, respond, and recover from threats to life, property, and the environment. Lastly, MCEM is updating the THIRA with the support of all of our partners from the city, county, state, and faith-based organizations. The planning process has been based on Oregon's eighteen recognized Emergency Support Functions. MCEM has continued to support an all hazards emergency management

community that is knowledgeable and is able to establish informed and defensible risk assessments of the threats and hazards that impact our community through our annual THIRA. The findings of the preparedness cycle (Figure 1) that assists MCEM in the planning, training and exercises (POETE) annually. Although, MCEM has a Workshop allows the program to continually bridge our gaps. The Workshop provides an opportunity for the 'whole community' to discuss the findings and assumptions during a four step process.

The first two steps in the THIRA process took place last year; 1) identified the threats and hazards within our community, and 2) described the threats and hazards by developing context statements for each threat or hazard within the three categories; natural, technological and human-caused. This year step 3) focused on establishing capability targets and 4) identifying capability gaps. Step three in the THIRA process further identifies the target capability that a community needs to support a host of activities such as: capability estimations and required resources and mutual aid planning. The final step identifies gaps within the capability target by identifying opportunities and estimating impacts to a particular core capability. There are 32 core capabilities identified in the National Preparedness Goal to assist in POETE planning throughout the five mission areas; protection, prevention, mitigation, response, and recovery.

# “The Business of Recovery”

R. Stevenson



# Communication

## CAN YOU PROVIDE

- TEMPORARY COMMUNICATIONS
- COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT
- COMMUNICATION SERVICES
- RESTORATION TEAMS
- SHELTER COMMUNICATION CAPABILITIES
- TRANSLATION SERVICES
- DAMAGE ASSESSMENTS

## CAN YOU REPAIR

- COMMUNICATION CAPABILITIES
- COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT
- COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

Find  
your  
Response  
Function

## BROADCAST NEEDS

- PUBLIC INFORMATION, ALERTS AND WARNINGS
- EVACUATION ROUTES, SHELTER SITES, AND ASSEMBLY SITES
- ANIMAL SHELTER INFORMATION



# Getting local businesses and PNPs to work

- ▶ Businesses that do not participate in Response and Recovery missions may never reopen at all – most fail if not reopened within a few weeks
- ▶ Must adapt to the new environment / new normal
- ▶ Most businesses lack business continuity plans
- ▶ Businesses and PNPs may be paid for their work, or volunteer effort can count towards local match for FEMA reimbursement

**What would motivate businesses to plan to reopen and support response and recovery?**

# Maturing Public-Private partnerships - Considerations for Procurement

## Emergency contract lists

- Are they a vehicle to reach local businesses?
- Could we develop new contracts with our own local businesses **BEFORE** Cascadia?

Marion County Emergency  
Management  
*will*  
fill each capability gap  
in each ESF  
with Private Partnerships

## What does that mean?

- A Roofing Company becomes bulk distribution company
- Ear, Noise, and Throat clinic becomes trauma clinic

# HOW???

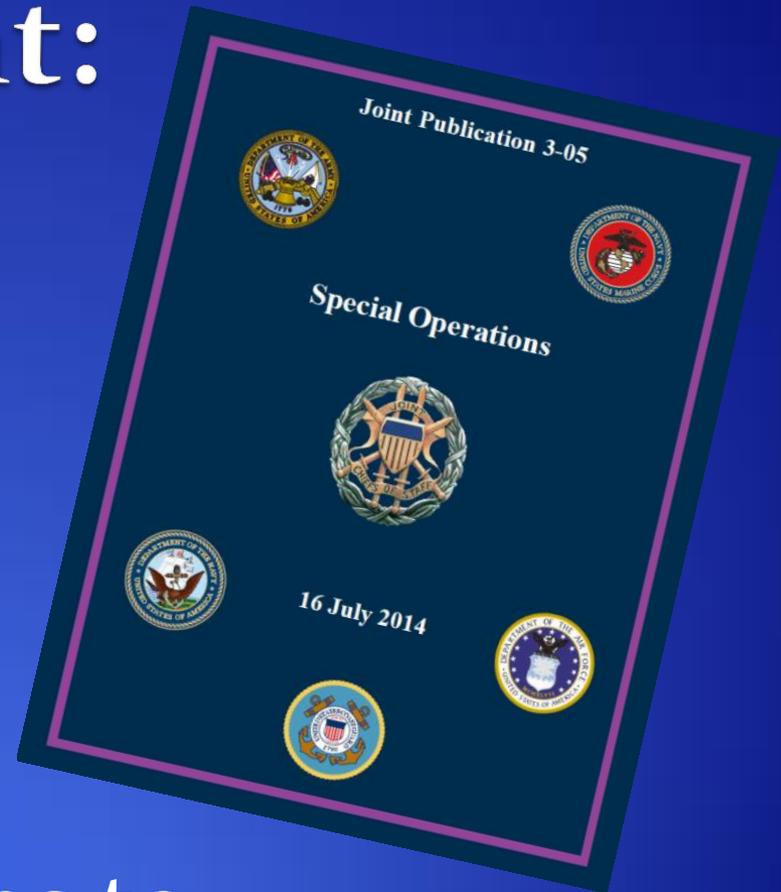
1. Understand Federal Procurement and Public Assistance Requirements
2. Identify capability gaps
3. Let the Partners and SMEs tell you!
4. Conduct Fair and Open Competition
5. Create Pre-Event Contracts

## HOW???

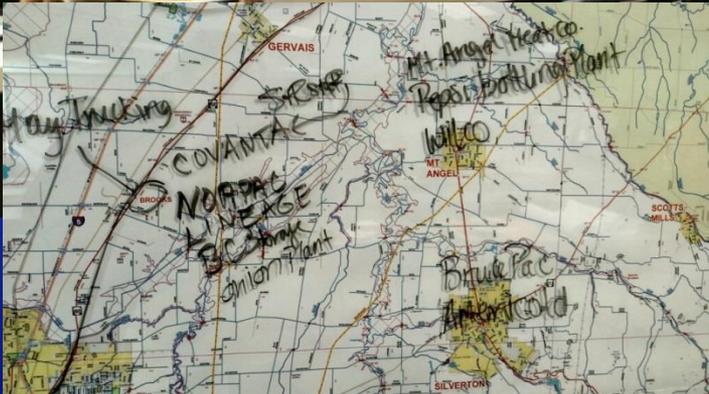
- Work with private partners as subject matter experts to inform planning
- Industry leaders have the experience and foresight needed to develop strategies to leverage private capabilities to close capability gaps

# Operational Preparation of the Environment:

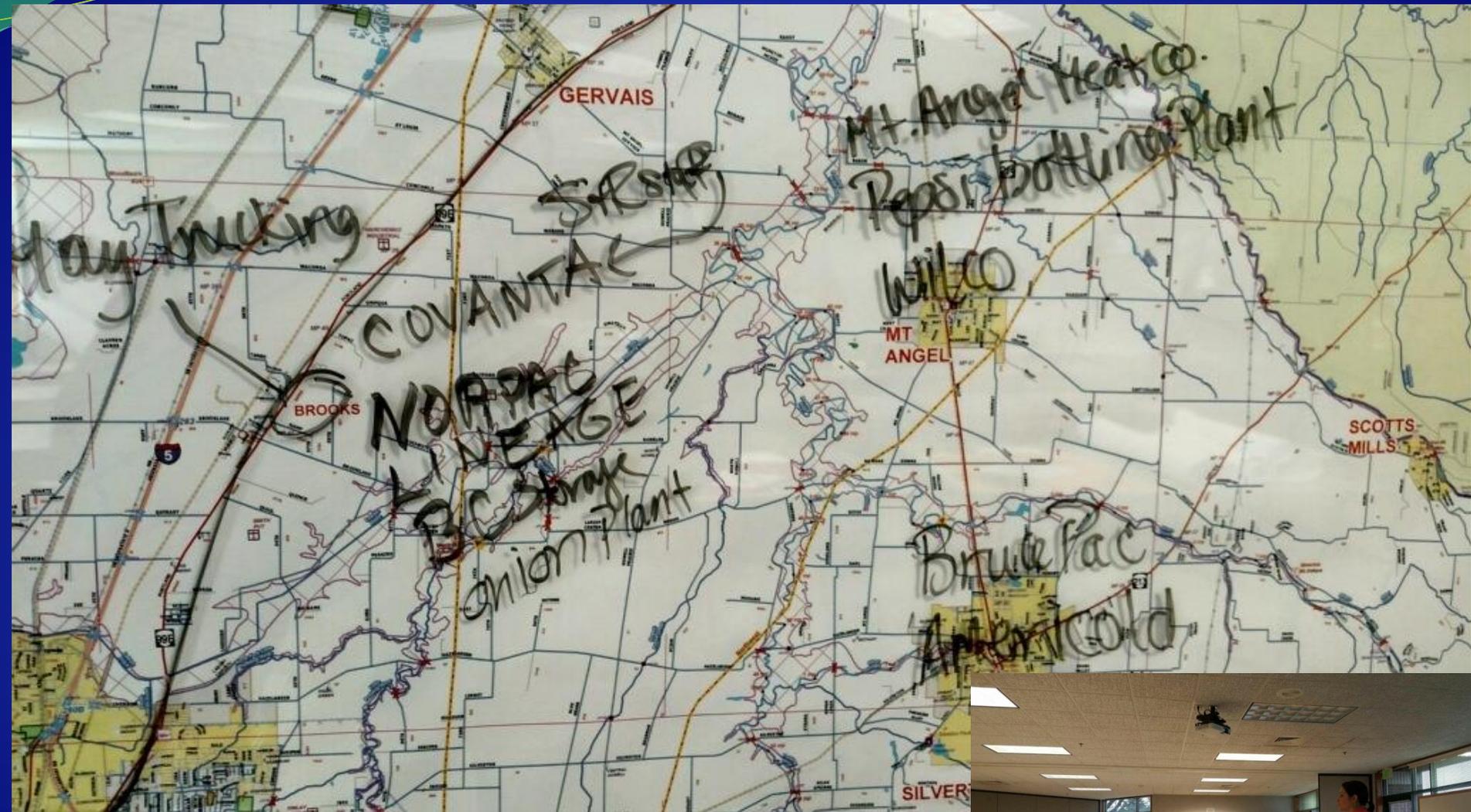
- Understand the environment
- Mission Analysis
- Strategy
- Identify gaps
- Develop Partnerships to fill gaps



# ESF-11



# ESF-11



# ESF-1, 3, 12



# ESF-1, 3, 12

EOC  
OPERATIONS



# What's in it for them?

- THIRA/ADVANCED CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION
- BUSINESS CONTINUITY PLANNING
- INCLUDE IN TRAINING AND EXERCISES
- WORKPLACE PREPAREDNESS TRAINING
- PROVIDE INFO AND WARNINGS (HSIN)



OREGON

## PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Marion County Emergency Management (MCEM) is responsible for ensuring that the County is prepared for, and recovers from, all natural, technological, and human-caused disasters. However, government cannot complete that mission alone; effective response efforts must include a whole community approach. Therefore, we partner with local private enterprise to provide goods and services needed in response and recovery from disasters. By working with members of Marion County's business and industry, we expand our capabilities, reduce the response time to incidents, and build economic resilience by directing Federal and State funds to Local contractors. Together, we will provide the leadership and support to reduce the loss of life, property, and damage to the environment through an all-hazards emergency management program of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and response and recovery throughout Marion County.

# Secure Communication, GIS, and File Sharing

## Oregon Networked Information System

**Status:** Checked in and viewable by authorized users.

HSIN > OR > Oregon Networked Information System

## Oregon Networked Information System

- ORNIS**
- ORNIS Contacts
- EOC Locations
- EOC Listings
- Bamboo Tools
  
- County Pages**
- Columbia County
- Lincoln County
- Marion County
  
- Temporary Project Pages**
- County1
- Project Page
- Project Members
- TEST MAP PAGE

### Recent Alerts

Title	Modified	County
New ORNIS site will have a demonstration in January 2017	12/5/2016 10:55 AM	Marion

### Upcoming Trainings

Title	Parent List Title	Start Time	Location
There are no upcoming trainings posted.			

### Active Incidents Statewide

Title	Issue Status	Category	Modified
Landslide on I-5 Northbound	Active	(2) Category2	12/5/2016 10:53:43 AM

# Challenges

- FEMA doctrine is strong on the “what”
- FEMA is not very helpful in finding the “how”
- Alignment of local, state, and federal procurement law
- Finding resources to support development of public-private partnership efforts

# Crosswalk of CFRs, ORS, and Marion County Public Contracting Rules

*Note: this is not a comprehensive list of all potential crossover of CFR 200.317-200.326 into the ORS and MCPCR. These laws are only in the context of a regular services contract like bulk distribution, and these laws do not represent a crossover in the context of construction contracts (MCPCR Chapter 40) et al.*

<u>Title 2 CFR 200.317 - 200.326</u>	<u>ORS 279A – 279Bs</u>	<u>Marion County Public Contracting Rules</u>
2 CFR 200.102(c) <i>The Federal awarding agency may apply more restrictive requirements</i>		
279A.030: <i>“Federal law prevails in case of conflict”</i>		
<i>Contracts with federal funds over \$3,000, then min 3 quotes required (Contracts and Purchasing Procedure, Jan 25, 2016)</i>		
200.318(b) <i>“maintain oversight”</i>	279A.165; 279A.140(2)(h)(A)(ii); 279B.010(3)	10-0556 File; 40-0880 Audit contractors
200.318(c)(1) <i>“conflict of interest”</i>	279A.030; 279B.036(b)(C)	30-0130; 40-0670; 20-0110(4)(a)(A)(v)
200.318(d) <i>“non-duplicative items”</i>	-	-
200.318(e) <i>“encourages IGAs”</i>	ORS 190.003 to 190.130; ORS 279A.200 to 279A.225; 279A.025; 279A.060	10-0170; 10-0400(2)(d); 20-200(1);
200.318(h) <i>“responsible contractors”</i>	279A.010(r); 279A.105; 279B.005; 279B.060(14); 279B.110;	10-0110
200.318(i) <i>“sufficient records”</i>	279A.165; 279B.033; 279B.055	10-0556; 20-0450; 30-0120;

# FEMA Appeals Database (to be avoided)



Navigation

Search

Languages

Public Assistance Appeals Database

## Public Assistance Appeals Database

The Appeals Database is an online, searchable database containing FEMA responses to applicant appeals for assistance.

Perform an [advanced search](#) or view [Second Appeals](#).

### Appeal Categories

Applicant Name

Disaster Number

Go

Reset

Select any filter and click on 'Go' to see results

Or Browse the Standard Appeal Categories

1. [Account Labor Costs](#) (0)
2. [ADA Eligibility Repairs](#) (0)
3. [Additional Costs](#) (11)
4. [Administrative Cost](#) (16)
5. [Administrative Costs](#) (3)
6. [Alternate Project](#) (4)

# More guidance!

## FEMA GRANT PROCUREMENT CHECKLIST

**DOCUMENT YOUR FILE AND BE PREPARED TO DEMONSTRATE THE FOLLOWING:**

<u>SOLICITATION</u>	<u>PRE-12/1/2014</u>	<u>POST-12/1/2014</u>
Is the solicitation (Request for Proposals [RFP] or Request for Qualifications [RFQ]) included in your file?	2 CFR 215.44(e) 44 CFR 13.36(c)(3)(i)	2 CFR 200.319(c)(1)
Were the prospective respondents allowed sufficient time to respond?	44 CFR 13.36(d)(2)	2 CFR 200.320(c)(2)
Does solicitation contain a clear and accurate description of the technical requirements for the material, product or services and scope of work (SOW)?	2 CFR 215.44(a)(3)(i) 44 CFR 3.36(c)(3)(i)	2 CFR 200.319(c)(1)
Specifications may not contain features that unduly restrict competition.	2 CFR 215.4344 CFR 13.36(c)(3)(i)	2 CFR 200.319(c)(1)
Are there unreasonable requirements or unnecessary experience or excessive bonding requirements?	44 CFR 13.36(c)(1)	2 CFR 200.319(a)
Are there any "brand name" products specified without also listing "or equivalent"?	44 CFR 13.36(c)(3)(i)	2 CFR 200.319(c)(1)
Positive efforts in hiring small-business, minority-owned business or women-owned business enterprises to the extent practical?	2 CFR 215.44(b)(1) 44 CFR 13.36(e)	2 CFR 200.321
Positive efforts in the utilization of labor surplus firms?	44 CFR 13.36(e)	2 CFR 200.321
If your prime contractor has decided to use a subcontractor, did		2 CFR 200.321(b)(6)

# Where are we in the process today?



WASHINGTON  
COUNTY,  
OREGON

Submissions will not be accepted in electronic form. All submissions must be delivered in hard copy in accordance with the instructions of the document.

## REQUEST FOR QUALIFICATIONS

DISASTER DEBRIS CLEARANCE AND  
REMOVAL MANAGEMENT

FOR  
WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON

RESPONSE DUE DATE AND TIME: 11:00 A.M., Thursday, June 9, 2016

PLEASE NOTE:

Copies of the Request for Qualifications documents obtained from sources other than the Washington County Purchasing Division or ORPIN are not valid documents.

(NO. 2016.040Qu)



# Where are we in the process today?

Preparing to release four Request for Qualifications for Debris Management:

- Phase 1: *Street Clearing*
  - Time and materials contract
  - Provide time and capability for human remains search and removal
  - Coordinate with MCEM and first responders
- Phase 2: *Debris Removal and Haul*
  - Unit price/mile
  - Use one TDSR if possible
  - Site owned and managed by our agent
- Phase 3: *Debris Management*
  - Possibly waste haulers
- Phase 4: *Debris Monitor*
  - Bonded and insured

# How to promote local participation:

- Oregon license
- Minimum time to respond is less than 36 hours
- Equipment must be located in Oregon at all times
- Non-delegation clause to thwart against sub-contracting and ghost bidders
- Adequately define scope of work all potential debris types, anticipated haul distances, and size of events
- Use Mission Ready Packages to respond to the RFQ

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	2011-25										
2	<b>Assisting State Emergency Management Mission Reference</b>										
3	<b>Resource Provider Tracking Number:</b>										
5	<p><b>NOTE:</b> Development of a Mission Ready Package does not guarantee deployment on an EMAC mission through your state emergency management agency (SEMA). Development of the MRP should be coordinated with your SEMA. NIMS Resource Typing is not a requirement for developing an MRP under EMAC as all resources are valuable. All costs are estimated based on current data and should be validated at the time the MRP is requested. Costs may vary from the costs estimated in the MRP or the actual costs incurred during the deployment. Therefore, the MRP should be maintained in an operational state of readiness to facilitate both deployment and reimbursement requirements.</p>										
7	<b>1. MRP Title:</b>										
9	<b>2. Resource Provider / Agency Name:</b>										
10	<b>3. Location:</b>		<b>Address:</b>								
11			<b>City:</b>								
12			<b>State:</b>			<b>Zip:</b>					
13	<b>4. Point of Contact:</b>		<b>First Name:</b>			<b>Last Name:</b>					
14			<b>Phone:</b>			<b>Mobile:</b>					
15			<b>24-hr Phone:</b>			<b>Email:</b>					
16	<b>5. NIMS Resource Typing (if applicable):</b>										
17	<b>NIMS Category:</b>	Select One:			<b>Kind:</b>	Select One:		<b>Type:</b>	Select One:		
18	<b>Components:</b>										
19	<b>Metrics:</b>										
20	<b>6. Identify Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) Supported:</b>										

# EMAC's Mission Ready Package

# Why promote local?

- Most expedient response
- Local economic resilience
- Local social resilience

# End Goals:

- Pre-Event Contracts with private businesses
- MOUs with other agencies and PNP's
- ESF gaps filled
- Strong, resilient Marion County

# Thank you!



# Marion County Emergency Management



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