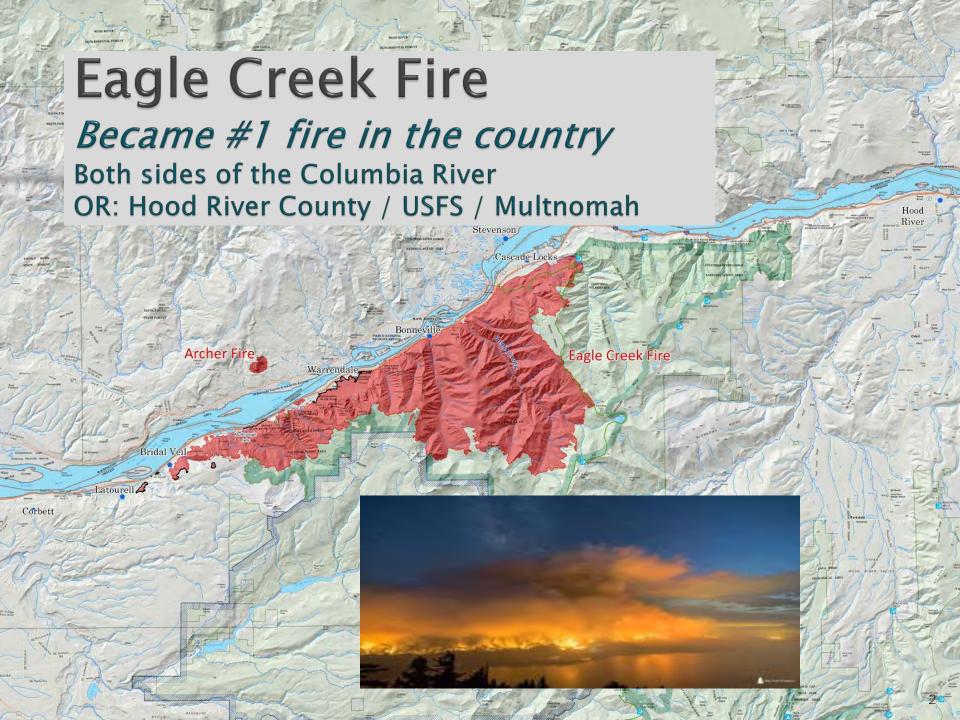
It happens when we least expect it



Barbara Ayers Emergency Manager Hood River County







Hood River County

Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan

Yes, we have plans. But... are we ready?

Hood River County COOP Plan 2016 (Continuity of Operations)

TIER 1 Composite List (6/2/2015)

H(ood River Continuity	of Ope	rations)		1		uttion	Vital Records Documents	
er			Restore Time Operating Hours	personnel	Essential Equipment	Critical Networks Server Systems	Facilities	Databases	Fue Inte
ank	Sheriff's Office Patrol & Emergency Response		ASAP	Sheriff/Chief Deputy Patrol/Parole officers 3 Admin Assistants SAR officers & Volunteers	vehicles computer radio boats MDT's in cars SAR equipment	GPS 9-1-1 (CAD) connectivity	Mobile CP Comm trailer	9-1-1 CAD Records management (NORCOR has backup files)	She TW Ho Sk Lo Of
25				Water rescue officers	laptop byo dispatch	VHF radio workspeed sq feet) grimary Altern		loaded with key backup	F
	OEM)	nitial re	esponse i	in the eve	DO		Primary Alternate: Primar	documents	
• Eme	fication Missions ergency • Search and	Contact with Affected Area • Trai	Iters Resource Requests	Identify Critical Service Outages • Mobilize Heavy Equipment and Personnel	• Receive				
• Acti	larations Rescue	• Establish Dis Lifeline Peo	olaced • Establish ple State Staging •	Prioritize Emergency Clear debris	Expedite Out-of-Area Recovery Hillity Repair Priorities	1 1 11	The second		



Initial response in the event of ...

PLAY 1 Notification, Activation and Authorities (0 – 30 min)	PLAY 2 Life Safety (0 – 72 hrs)	PLAY 3 Damage Assessment (1 – 72 hrs)	PLAY 4 Mass Care and Sheltering	PLAY 5 Logistics and Resource Management (12 hrs – 30+	PLAY 6 Planning and Prioritization (18 hrs – 30+	PLAY 7 Emergency Repairs (20 hrs – 7 days)	PLAY 8 Outside Assistance (1 – 30+ days)	Critical Systems PLAY 9 Begin Recovery
• Succession / Authorities	 Scene Stabilization Emergency Communica- tions JIC Operations 	• Assess Impacts / Damage	 Vulnerable Populations Medical Care at Shelters Mass Feeding Animal Care 	Locate / Receive Supplies Points of Distribution Emergency Contracting	Plan Development Fatality Management Operations	Repair Essential Systems	Volunteers and Donated Goods Track Federal Assets and Activation Levels	Begin Restoring Community Services Identify Human Services Needs Begin Restoring
Initial Notification Emergency Declarations Activate OERS	 Life Safety Missions Search and Rescue Medical Care 	 Establish Contact with Affected Area Establish Lifeline Routes 	Establish Shelters Transport Displaced People Wilnerable	Initiate Resource Requests Establish State Staging Areas	Identify Critical Service Outages Prioritize Emergency Repairs	Mobilize Heavy Equipment and Personnel Clear debris	Receive Federal Resources Expedite Out-of-Area Utility Repair Crews	Community Planning Needs Identify Recovery Priorities

Agencies, businesses were just recovering from winter impacts (3 months worth...)

Then Eagle Creek Fire came along





- 3 week emergency response + months of recovery
- Tiny communities high impact

HOOD RIVER COUNTY 2015 - 2017 Emergency Declarations / 5 EOC activations

Drought

July 2015

Winter storm

Jan 16-20 2017

(Presidential)

Solar Eclipse

Aug 2017

(statewide)

Eagle Creek SAR

Sept. 2, 2017

Eagle Creek Fire

Sept. 2–20, 2017

Prior: Winter storm Jan 2012

5 miles away June 2016 Mosier Train derailment



Transportation issues

Cut off annually - snow/ice, rock fall, other hazards

2 million+ / year

Gorge visitors uses

5 million /year

Mt Hood Natl Forest uses

Year = 11.6 million I-84 daily traffic 31,800/day 2016 ODOT

OR 35 – Mt Hood

(only east/west access)

Year = 1.1 million

(only south access)

3,000/day 2016 ODOT

Winter storms hamper travel - 500,000 skiers/ year

Narrow, aging Interstate Bridges ONLY NORTH ACCESS 2 bridges = 5.6 million/yr

Workers- travelers - semi traffic could be stranded

1.6 million/year Bridge of the Gods

Port of Cascade Locks

4 million / year Hood River Bridge

Port of Hood River

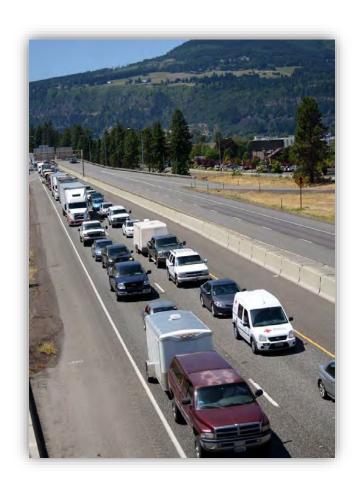
Residents / commuters cross Columbia River bridges or travel 20-60 minutes on I-84 daily

▶ 50% of Hood River County staff HRC payroll



What Eagle Creek Fire – derailment – winter storm – eclipse have in common

- Crippling transportation loss
- Resource, fuel, food shortages
- Small communities = high impact
- Few back up generators
- Not enough shelters
- Boil water / other secondary issues
- Need supply independence for weeks, during, after a disaster
- Lack disaster equipment caches
- Long term economic recovery



June 2016 Mosier Train derailment

Eagle Creek Fire County EOC

(Emergency Ops Ctr) activation - 18 days

- EOC: by the community for the community
 County Staff/volunteers 30.25 people/day
- Partnership in action
 - One EOC countywide County- Cities- Ports- NGO's, volunteers, Intertribal,
 School District, fire, law enforcement, health care, etc.
 - 5 counties OR / WA
 - State: ODOT, OHA, OEM, OSFM
 - Compliments IMT (field)
 response USFS/OSFM



Eagle Creek Fire County EOC

Joint Information Center

- Evacuation notices daily changing
- Shared evacuation website with Multnomah

Call center - thousands of daily calls

- English/Spanish
- Recorded info line
- As soon as new evacuations notices went out, staffed up

Created one of OR's 1st co. evacuation plans

- Included ESF-8 vulnerable populations
- Shelter open 15 days

After the Fire collaboration – recovery phase

County with Governor's Office, OEM, MCEDD, Travel OR, recovery council and partners

- Cascade Locks community relief
- Business outreach
- SBA Loan program requested / activated
 Hood River led counties in businesses
 interested







SHOW THE GORGE SOME LOVE

"Columbia Gorge already earned the distinction of the state highest landslide risk...

Eagle Creek fire heightened that threat in some of the most popular Gorge areas... firmly in the landslide zone" - Dogami



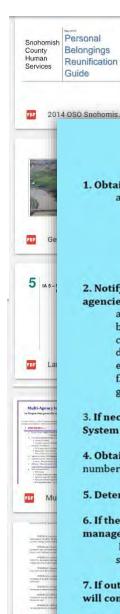
2 County
Landslide
Response
planning
underway



After heavy rain + snow melt Using limited county budgets - Hood River / Multnomah

Lack = mitigation PROJECT FUNDING higher risk assessment and response

Routine Mitigation plan update is funded – FEMA/DLCD





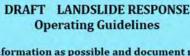




March 2014







- 1. Obtain as much information as possible and document reporting party.
 - a. Key data includes:
 - i. Description of situation
 - ii. Magnitude of the incident
 - iii. Extent of damage
 - iv. Potential for loss of lives or further property damage
 - v. Location (area affected)
- 2. Notify and obtain appropriate resources and assistance from public safety agencies
 - a. Law enforcement
 - b. Fire Services
 - c. EMS and hospitals
 - d. Engineering and public works
 - e. Utilities
 - f. Emergency management
 - g. Red Cross
- 3. If necessary, activate the warning dissemination plan, the Emergency Alert System (EAS) network and alert the news media.
- 4. Obtain a state mission number (OERS) if necessary. (800-452-0311 24 hr. number).
- 5. Determine if evacuation may be necessary (refer to evacuation SOP)
- 6. If there is a need for sheltering and/or evacuation, contact shelter response managers and Red Cross and notify them of the situation.

If possible, give an approximate number of people that they may be sheltering.

- 7. If outside resources (state/federal) are needed, Emergency Management will contact the State OEM for those additional resources.
- 8. Obtain subsequent information concerning the situation and if necessary provide updates to State OEM via OERS (1st 800-452-0311 *24 hr. number).



SR 530 Flooding and Mudslide





ultnomah

NCIDENT RESPONSE

ad and Bridge

ounty

Severe Weather Warning/Possible Flash Flooding Notification Checklist

- 1. If you receive a call from Communications or the National Weather Service advising a weather WATCH or WARNING or a citizen's report of potential severe weather conditions, then:
 - a. Ascertain where the information came from (i.e. Weather Service, weather spotter, etc.)
 - b. Obtain the reporting party's name and call back number, this includes any calls received from the National Weather Service.
 - c. If necessary, contact the National Weather Service for additional information.

DEPENDING ON THE SITUATION FROM INFORMATION RECEIVED, THEN NOTIFY:

- a. Communications and advise them of the appropriate actions.
- b. USFS (XXX) of the information and obtain any weather information they may have.
- c. The affected fire districts. If necessary, have their chief toned out.
- d. County Public Works
- e. Leavenworth Public Works especially if there may be a threat to their domestic water intake up the Icicle River. (See Agency List tab)
- f. OSP will notify DOT
- 2. If you receive information passed on from a citizen, spotter, or any other eves from the out-of-doors, then:
 - a. If actual flooding, go to C.
 - b. Ascertain the condition, then to A.
- 3. Report of actual flooding, or a real belief flooding is just about to occur, then:
 - a. Obtain information on the conditions
 - b. Have Communications tone out affected area(s) fire district.
 - c. Assure appropriate law enforcement agencies have been notified.
 - d. Notify USFS/CWICC
 - e. Notify appropriate Public Works/Street Depts.
 - f. Contact National Weather Service for conditions and forecast. Continue to get periodic updates from the Weather Service. MAKE SURE THAT THIS INFORMATION IS COMMUNICATED TO ALL CONCERNED!



udslide AAR.p.

Flooding and.









Seeking grants to build resilience

Response – mitigation – recovery projects:

 Flooding – landslide mitigation – community impacts, prevention

- Search and Rescue
- Mobile EOC emergency response
- Community emergency equipment caches
- Shelter planning shelter in place
- Contingency funds for local planning, mitigation and response PROJECTS – 2 counties

OSO landslide before / after

Oregon's greatest strength: people

Partnerships – community – working together

FEMA's "whole community" approach – Integrated Emergency Management





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