Oregon
Kate Brown, Governor

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Drought Readiness Council

Oregon Emergency Management's Anderson Readiness Center
3225 State St., Salem, OR 97301

July 14, 2016 Meeting Materials

- July 14, 2016 Memo from Water Supply Availability Committee
- County Emergency Declaration Request (ORS 401) – Template for Review
- Governor's Emergency Declaration Executive Order (ORS 401) – Template for Review
- Guide for Emergency Managers
- OHA's Drinking Water Program 2008 Water Hauler's Guide
- OEM's June 20, 2016 *Weekly Watch* Newsletter

Memo

To: Drought Readiness Council
From: Water Supply Availability Committee
Date: July 14, 2016
Subject: Update on Water Supply Conditions

Oregon's Water Supply Availability Committee (WSAC) held its regular monthly meeting on July 12, 2016. Water supply conditions across the state have degraded slightly since last month's meeting. Although unusual for July, precipitation and cooler weather occurred earlier this month, helping streamflows and reducing demand for water. However, outlook and supply forecasts show continuing hot and dry conditions in the coming months.

Some key highlights from the July 12 WSAC Meeting:

- **Total precipitation thus far is at or near normal for much of the state.** All basins have received near average amounts of precipitation for the year so far. Looking at only the period from April 1 to today, precipitation statewide has been between 50 and 75 percent of normal. However, snowpack is gone, and federal agencies are already conducting seasonal maintenance at snow measurement sites. The three-month outlook forecasts below-average precipitation for the Pacific Northwest through September.

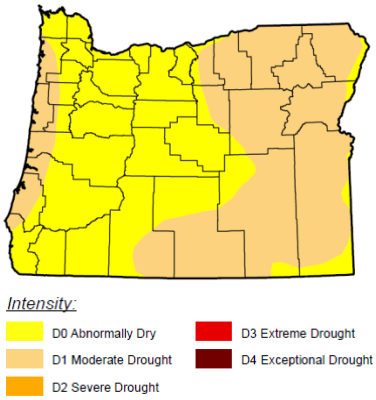
- **Above normal temperatures will continue through September.** Temperatures around the state for the past three months have been two to five degrees above average. While temperatures were cooler in early July and are expected to be near or below average for the rest of the month, NOAA's Climate Prediction Center is calling for above normal temperatures through the September outlook period. Climate conditions are favorable for the development of La Niña—albeit a weak La Niña—bringing potentially cooler and wetter conditions this winter to the Pacific Northwest.

- **Several streamflow sites are now approaching record lows for this time of year.** Statewide average streamflows for June were at 44 percent of normal. Although this was better than 32 percent of normal seen last year at this time, flows are still low and have been on a downward trend since April. During the recent cooler wetter days, some of the flashier systems briefly rebounded to 80 to 100 percent of normal; these conditions are not predicted to last. The Grande Ronde Basin, at 67 percent of normal, is faring the best. The most stressed basins, hovering between 22 to 38 percent of normal for June, are the South and North Coast Basins, the John Day, Malheur, Malheur Lake, Umatilla, Umpqua, and Willamette Basins. Refer to Attachment 1 for a statewide summary of streamflow in addition to hydrographs of the Nehalem, Umatilla, and Powder Rivers. See Attachment 2 for a bar graph displaying streamflow conditions in all of Oregon's basins. Attachment 3 is a map illustrating the same information.

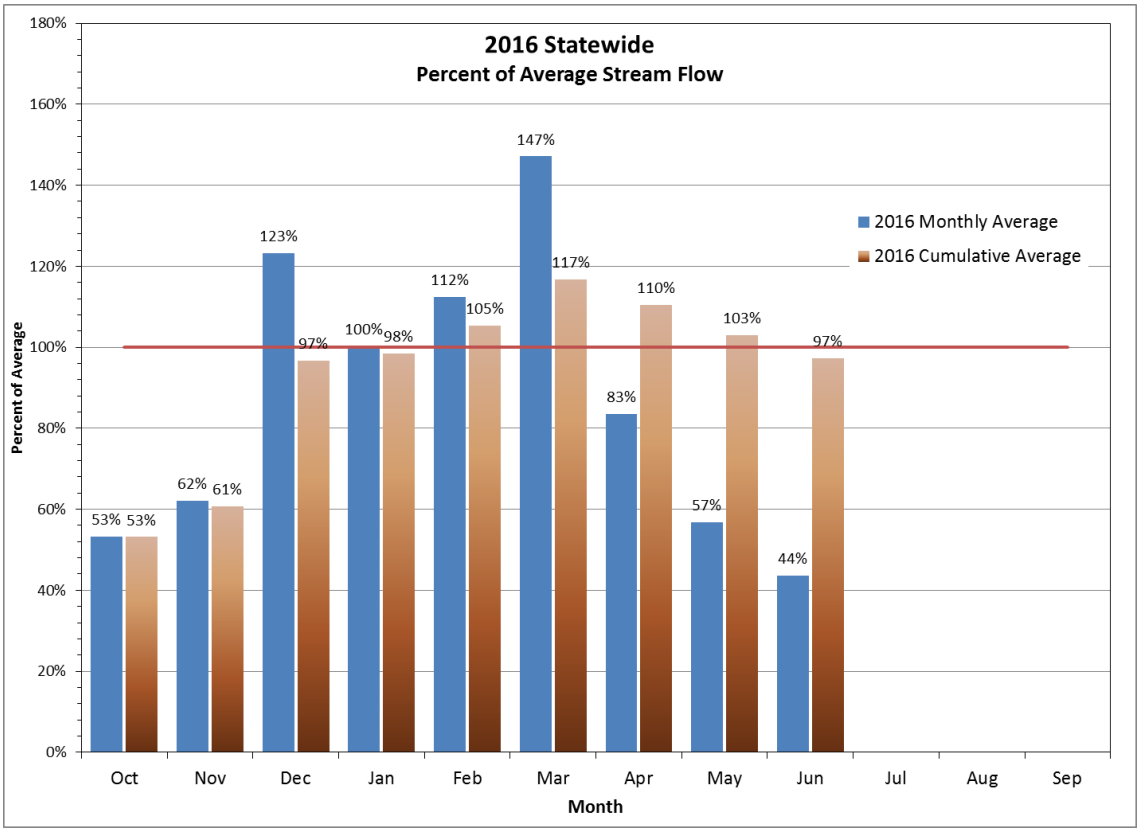
- **Streamflow forecasts through September have continued to decline.** In the past two months, streamflows have dropped far below average, resulting in streamflow forecasts that are also normal to well below normal for the July through September period. The southeast corner of Oregon (the Powder, Malheur, Malheur Lake, and Owyhee Basins) are among the lowest streamflows in the July through September forecast, well below 60 percent of normal.

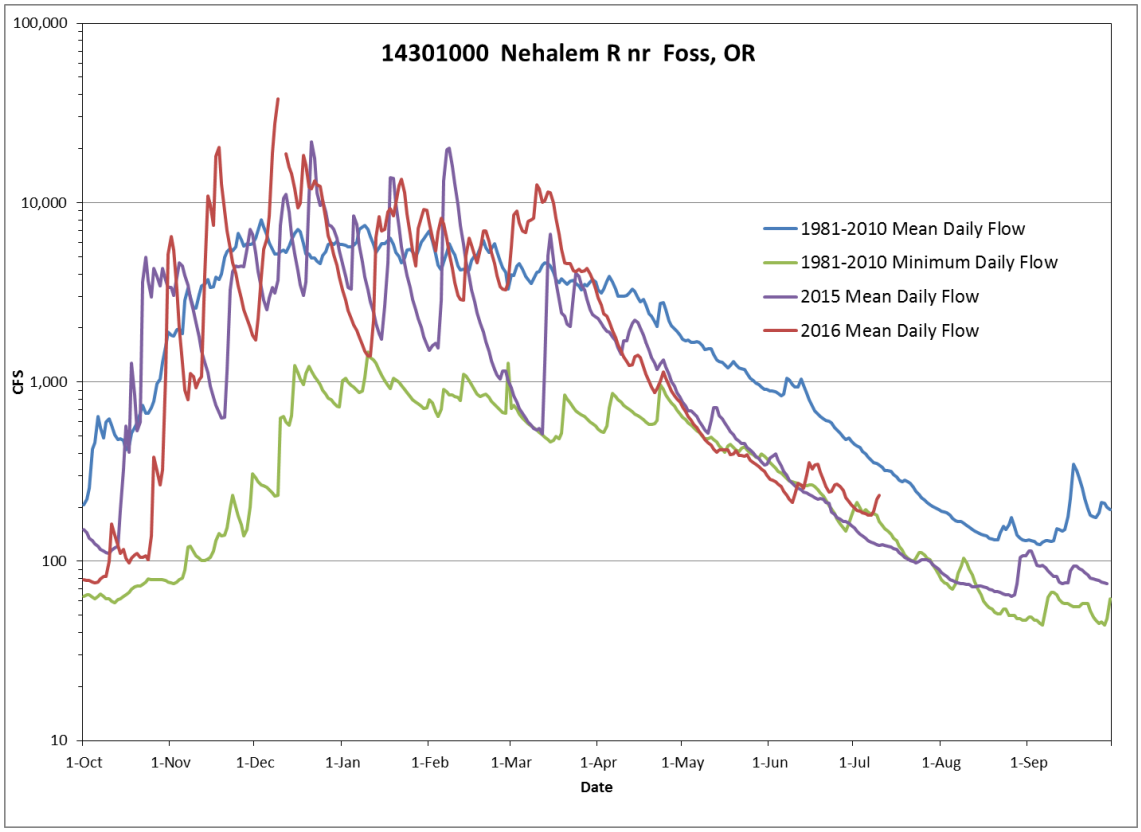
- **Reservoir levels are better than last year at this time, but dropping quickly.** Reservoir storage levels across the state are higher compared to this time last year, as water managers were able to benefit from springtime run-off. Rivers that are fed by reservoirs are in better shape than those that are not; water shortages will emerge soon in locations without access to storage. However, all reservoirs are now being drawn down, supplying irrigation and municipal water, as well as instream flows for fisheries. By the end of the summer, reservoir levels will likely mirror 2015 levels.

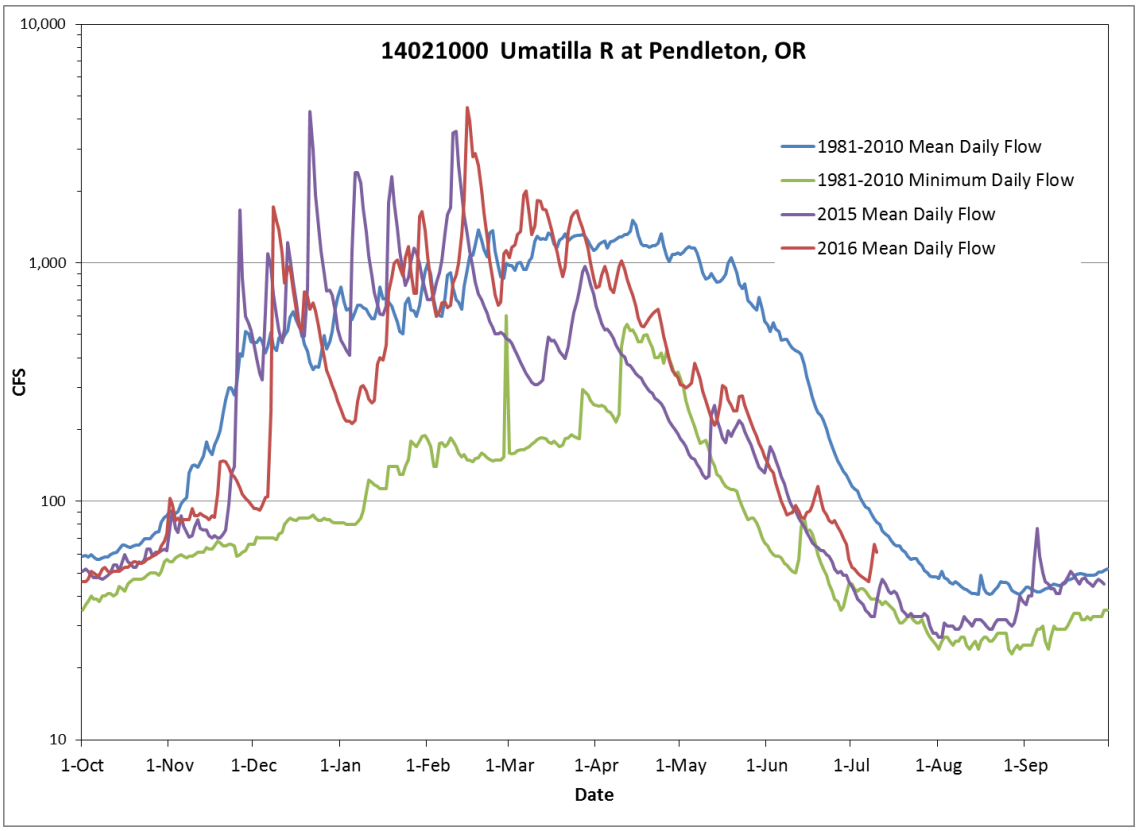
- **The Drought Monitor shows 100 percent of the state abnormally dry.** As of June 14, the entire state is in the D0 category (abnormally dry). The Mid Coast and Eastern Oregon regions, representing approximately 50 percent of the state, are also listed in the D1 category (moderate drought). This is up from 40 percent reported last month. See accompanying graphic. Soil moisture sensors are showing dry conditions within these areas.

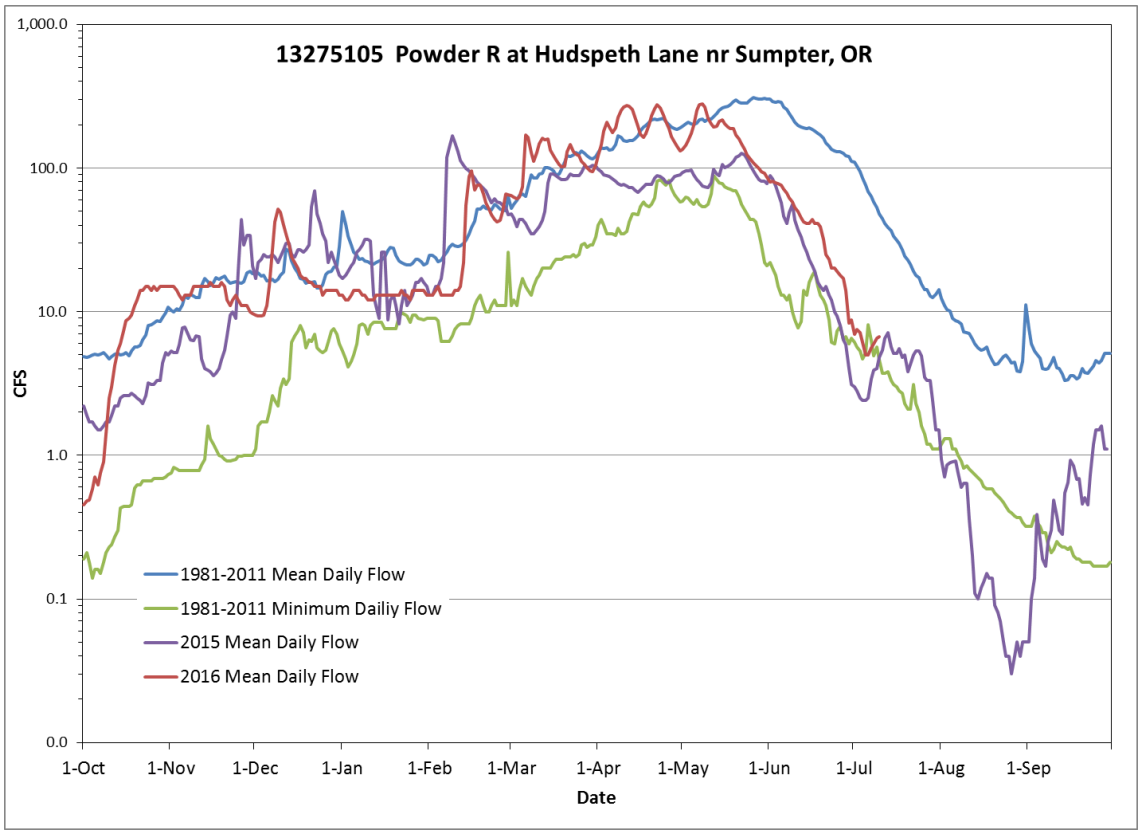


- **The fire potential outlook is normal for most of Oregon.** The National Interagency Fire Center's (NIFC) monthly outlook is currently indicating above normal significant fire potential in southeastern Oregon for July and August, with normal significant wildland fire potential expected for the remainder of the state throughout the July through October outlook period. Recent rainfall and cooler temperatures in July improved the fire outlook, compared to this time last month. Another monthly outlook will be released on August 1, 2016.

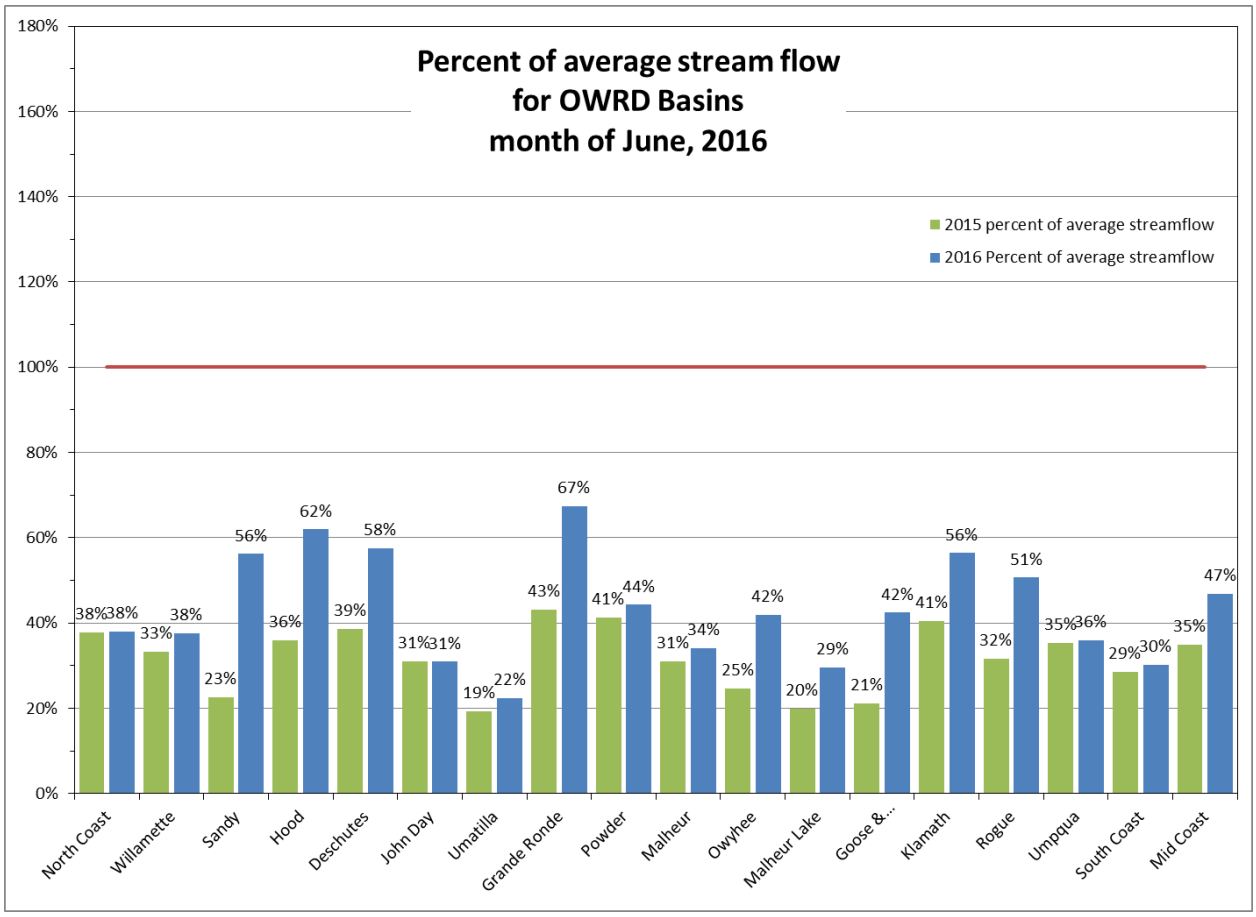

2016 Statewide
Percent of Average Stream Flow
Percent of Average
Month
2016 Monthly Average
2016 Cumulative Average
180%
160%
140%
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
Oct
Nov
Dec
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
53%
53%
62%
61%
123%
97%
100%
98%
112%
105%
147%
117%
83%
110%
57%
103%
44%
97%

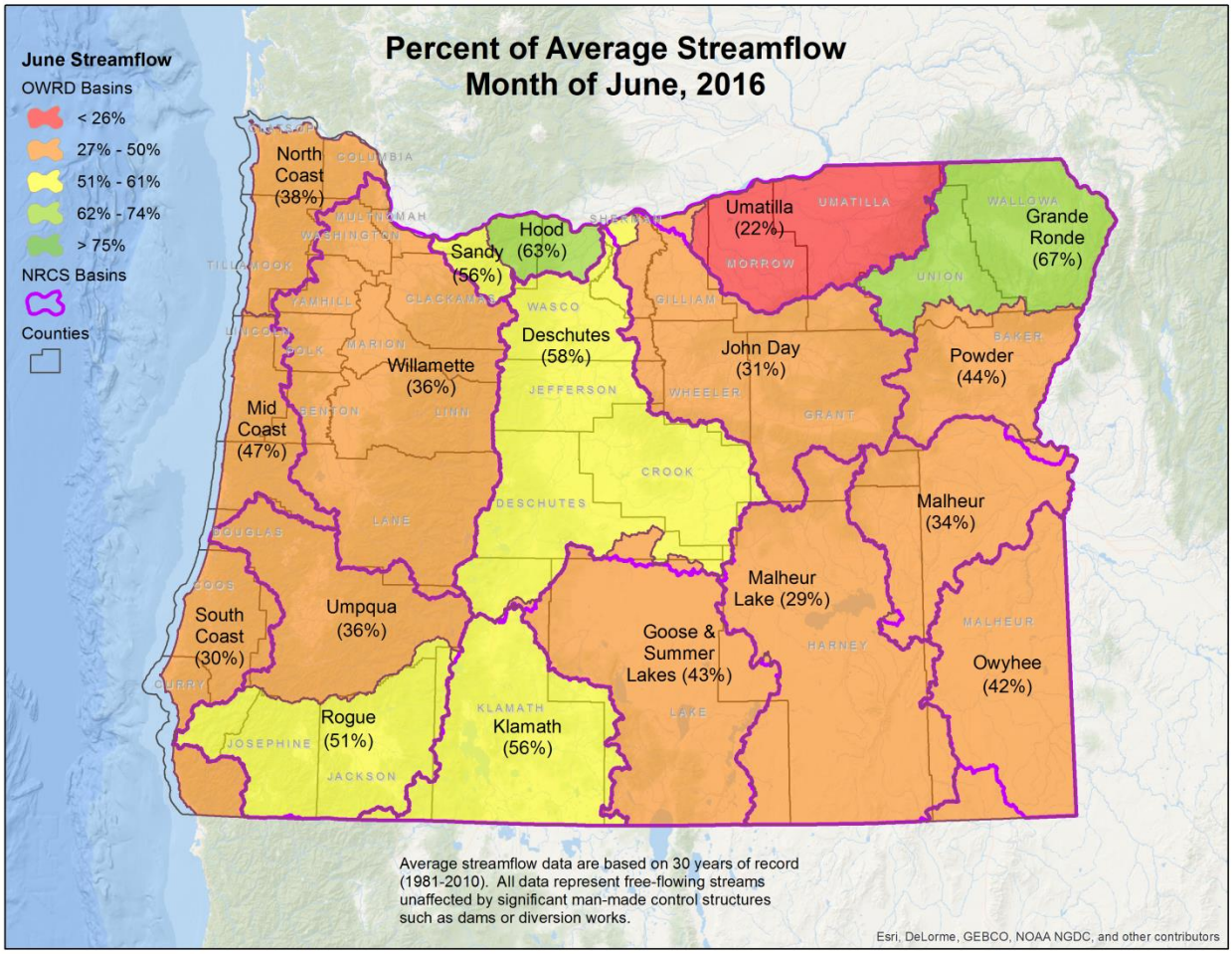

14301000 Nehalem R nr Foss, OR
CFS
Date
1981-2010 Mean Daily Flow
1981-2010 Minimum Daily Flow
2015 Mean Daily Flow
2016 Mean Daily Flow
100,000
10,000
1,000
100
10
1-Oct
1-Nov
1-Dec
1-Jan
1-Feb
1-Mar
1-Apr
1-May
1-Jun
1-Jul
1-Aug
1-Sep


14021000 Umatilla R at Pendleton, OR
1981-2010 Mean Daily Flow
1981-2010 Minimum Daily Flow
2015 Mean Daily Flow
2016 Mean Daily Flow
CFS
10,000
1,000
100
10
1-Oct
1-Nov
1-Dec
1-Jan
1-Feb
1-Mar
1-Apr
1-May
1-Jun
1-Jul
1-Aug
1-Sep
Date


13275105 Powder R at Hudspeth Lane nr Sumpter, OR
1981-2011 Mean Daily Flow
1981-2011 Minimum Dailiy Flow
2015 Mean Daily Flow
2016 Mean Daily Flow
CFS
1,000.0
100.0
10.0
1.0
0.1
0.0
1-Oct
1-Nov
1-Dec
1-Jan
1-Feb
1-Mar
1-Apr
1-May
1-Jun
1-Jul
1-Aug
1-Sep
Date

Attachment 2: Bar Graph — Percent of Average Streamflow




Percent of Average Streamflow
Month of June, 2016
June Streamflow
OWRD Basins
< 26%
27% - 50%
51% - 61%
62% - 74%
> 75%
NRCS Basins
Counties
North Coast (38%)
Hood (63%)
Sandy (56%)
Umatilla (22%)
Grande Ronde (67%)
Deschutes (58%)
John Day (31%)
Powder (44%)
Willamette (36%)
Mid Coast (47%)
Malheur (34%)
Malheur Lake (29%)
Umpqua (36%)
South Coast (30%)
Goose & Summer Lakes (43%)
Owyhee (42%)
Rogue (51%)
Klamath (56%)
Average streamflow data are based on 30 years of record (1981-2010). All data represent free-flowing streams unaffected by significant man-made control structures such as dams or diversion works.
Esri, DeLorme, GEBCO, NOAA NGDC, and other contributors

Declaration of Emergency

Before the County Commissioners/Court

For Oregon County, Oregon

In the Matter of Declaring

A State of Emergency Within

Oregon County

Resolution Number YYYY-####

This matter comes before the Oregon County Commissioners/Court at a meeting on MONTH, DAY, YEAR involving a disaster situation created by drought.

Whereas the county of Oregon, having exhausted all local resources including mutual aid agreements and private sector vendors; and

Whereas, the emergency situation appears to be of such a magnitude and severity, with the likelihood of continuing drought, that it is beyond the county's response capability;

Be it resolved that the County Commissioners/Court, under the emergency powers granted by ORS 401.165 and 401.309, declare that a state of emergency exists within Oregon County and request that the Governor declare Oregon County a disaster area. State assistance is requested immediately and includes the following:

- Water purification equipment
- Emergency well-drilling machinery
- Potable water hauling and distribution equipment
- Personnel to operate the above

Dated this XXth Day of MONTH, YEAR

_____

Signer 1

_____

Signer 2

_____

Signer 3

Executive Order No. 16-XX

DETERMINATION OF A STATE OF EMERGENCY IN OREGON COUNTY DUE TO DROUGHT, LOW WATER CONDITIONS, AND LOW SNOW PACK LEVELS

At the request of Oregon County (by Resolution XXXXXXXX dated Month Date, 2016), and based on the recommendations of the Drought Readiness Council and the Water Supply Availability Committee, and pursuant to ORS 401.165, I find the continuing drought, lack of precipitation, and low snowpack have caused disaster conditions in Oregon County.

Projected forecasts are not expected to alleviate the drought conditions, or the resulting hardships in these communities that cause or threaten widespread loss of life, injury to person or property, human suffering, or financial loss. Current conditions are being monitored and analyzed by state agencies including the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Water Resources, and the Oregon Office of Emergency Management.

A timely response to the severe drought conditions is vital to the safety of persons, property and economic security of the citizens and businesses of Oregon County. I am therefore declaring that a drought emergency exists in Oregon County, and directing the following actions.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AND DIRECTED:

I. The Office of Emergency Management is directed to coordinate and assist as needed to address current and projected conditions in Oregon County.

II. The Oregon Department of Agriculture is directed to coordinate and provide assistance in seeking federal resources to mitigate drought conditions and assist in agricultural recovery in Oregon County.

III. The Department of Water Resources and the Water Resources Commission are directed to coordinate and provide assistance to water users in Oregon County as they determine is necessary and appropriate in accordance with ORS 536.700 to 536.780.

IV. All other state agencies are directed to coordinate with the above agencies and to provide appropriate state resources as determined necessary to assist affected political subdivisions and water users in Oregon County**.**

V. This Executive Order expires on December 31, 2016.

Done at Salem, Oregon, this ____ day of Month, 2016.

_____

KATE BROWN

GOVERNOR

ATTEST:

Jeanne Atkins

SECRETARY OF STATE

EMERGENCY DECLARATION GUIDELINES

for

LOCAL ELECTED

and

APPOINTED OFFICIALS

September 2015

<u>24 hour service provided by</u>:

Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS)

Telephone: 1-800-452-0311
or 503-378-6377
tty: 503-373-7857
fax: 503-588-1378

<u>Guidelines developed by</u>:

Oregon Military Department
Office of Emergency Management

Telephone: 503-378-2911
fax: 503-373-7833

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M E M O R A N D U M

Oregon Military Department
Office of Emergency Management

DATE: September 2015

TO: Local Elected and Appointed Officials

FROM: Andrew J. Phelps, Director

RE: Guidance on Emergency Declarations

The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is providing the guidance in this booklet in order to assist and expedite the emergency and disaster declaration process. We have included descriptions of the types of information necessary for the Governor when considering a request for a state of emergency declaration or a request for federal assistance. You will also find legal references that authorize response to requests for disaster assistance.

County and city governing bodies should clearly identify who is authorized to declare a local emergency. It is recommended that each jurisdiction prepare a local draft declaration of emergency that need only be supplemented with essential information on actual impacts should a disaster occur. Appropriate documentation of the initial and projected impacts of an event is required in order to support a request to the Governor for state or federal assistance.

Local Emergency Program Managers and Coordinators are provided extensive training and are generally familiar with the appropriate processes to be followed. They also have access to OEM policy-level staff for questions you may have about the process.

A basic *County Request for State Assistance* document is included as Appendix A of this booklet to serve as a model for the format and information to include in a declaration request to the Governor.

Additional information is available on the OEM website:

http://www.oregon.gov/OMD/OEM/

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INTRODUCTION

During times of emergency or disaster the question ò*Should we declare an emergency in our City-County?*ò is sometimes heard, and the value and importance of doing so is sometimes overlooked. This guide helps to answer these very important questions to assist local elected and appointed public officials in successfully and knowledgably executing their duties during an emergency or disaster.

- What does a declaration do?
- What is the benefit to community leaders in declaring a local emergency?
- What kind of a declaration should be made?
- What should be requested of the Governor?
- What kind of state and/or federal declarations could assist our community?

The answers to these questions depend on a number of factors, such as:

- Scope and magnitude of the event;
- Impact of damage and losses;
- Ability of local jurisdictions to respond;
- Economic health of the area affected;
- Current status of the local government budget;
- Timeframe before the next budget cycle;
- Outlook for known threats to the community until the new budget cycle begins; and
- Number and magnitude of emergencies the jurisdiction has already experienced since the beginning of the last budget period.

TYPES OF DECLARATIONS

This document will address three levels of declarations and the most common ones associated with disasters or emergencies:

- Local
- State
- Federal

Due to the sovereign nation status of Oregonôs nine federally recognized Tribal Nations, not all declarations or processes identified herein may be applicable.

LOCAL DECLARATIONS

Based on local ordinances and state statutes, a local declaration can allow a city or county governing body flexibility in managing resources under emergency conditions such as:

- Diverting funds and resources appropriated for other purposes in order to meet immediate needs.
- Authorizing activation of local emergency operations plans and implementation of extraordinary protective measures.
- Initiating mutual aid and cooperative assistance agreements, and receiving resources from other organizations or individuals.
- Providing specific legal protection for actions initiated under emergency conditions.
- Setting the stage for requesting state and/or federal assistance to augment local resources and capabilities.
- Raising public awareness and encouraging the community to become involved in protecting their resources.

The declaration of a local emergency can be the first step in requesting state resources from the Governor. Local requests for state assistance must include:

- The type of emergency or disaster;
- The location(s) affected;
- Deaths, injuries, population still at risk;
- The current emergency conditions or threat;
- An initial estimate of the damage and impacts;
- Specific information about the assistance being requested; and
- Actions taken and resources committed by local governments (city and county).

OEM will assist local officials in developing and reviewing declarations and requests that would provide appropriate essential assistance in a timely manner.

STATE DECLARATIONS

There are several different types of State level declarations of emergency. Depending on the emergency or circumstances, the Governor and different State agencies have authorities or responsibilities under the below listed Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS).

- ORS 401.165: Declaration of State of Emergency
- ORS 476.510: Emergency Conflagration Act
- ORS 433.441: Proclamation of Public Health Emergency
- ORS 536.740: Drought Declaration
- ORS 823.012: ODOT Emergency Waivers
- ORS 176.775: Energy Resource Emergency
- ORS 561.510: Emergency Quarantine Order

ORS 401.165: Declaration of State of Emergency

The Governor can declare a state of emergency under authority granted in ORS Chapter 401. Under a declaration, the Governor has complete authority over all state agencies and has the right to exercise, within the area designated in the proclamation, all police powers vested in the state by the *Oregon Constitution*.

Under extreme circumstances, a Governorôs declaration provides authority for the Governor to suspend provisions of any order or rule of any state agency if the Governor determines and declares that strict compliance with the provisions of the order or rule would in any way prevent, hinder, or delay mitigation of the effects of the emergency.

It also provides for the authority to direct state agencies to utilize and employ state personnel, equipment, and facilities for activities designated to prevent or alleviate actual or threatened damage due to the emergency. This includes the National Guard. It specifies that the Governor may direct the agencies to provide supplemental services and equipment to local governments to restore any services in order to provide for the health and safety of citizens of the affected area.

A state of emergency is usually enacted by a Governorôs Executive Order, which establishes directions to, and expectations of state agencies to use available resources to assist local communities and alleviate disaster conditions.

ORS 476.510: Emergency Conflagration Act

The Office of State Fire Marshal assists and supports Oregon fire services during major emergency operations through the Conflagration Act, which can be invoked only by the Governor. The Act authorizes the movement and utilization of ñfirefighting assets in response to a fire, a heightened danger of fire, or a significant reduction in available firefighting resources.ò

It is *used only for fires that involve or threaten life and structures.*

To determine if the Conflagration Act should be invoked, the local fire chief and county fire defense chief assess incident status with the following questions in mind:

- Are there structure fires not controlled due to sheer size and/or speed of the fire?
- Is a wildland fire threatening structures?
- Have all local and mutual aid resources been depleted?
- Would mobile support resources be effective?

If the answers are yes, then the county fire defense chief notifies the State Fire Marshal through the Oregon Emergency Response System. The State Fire Marshal discusses the situation with the county fire defense chief, and then decides if the situation warrants implementation of the Conflagration Act. Once decided, the State Fire Marshal notifies the Governor, who authorizes the act to be invoked.

For more information, see:

http://www.oregon.gov/osp/SFM/Pages/Oregon_Mob_Plan.aspx

ORS 433.441: Proclamation of Public Health Emergency

A Proclamation of Public Health Emergency may be issued by the Governor at request of the State Public Health Director (Oregon Health Authority). This Proclamation was issued during the H1N1 influenza outbreak. It provides for:

- (2)(a) ñClose, order the evacuation of, or the decontamination of any facilityé ò
- (2)(b) ñRegulate by any means necessary the use, sale or distribution of food, fuel, medical supplies, medicines or other goods and services.ò
- (2)(d) ñControl or limit ingress/egressé any public areaé ò(social distancing)

ORS 536.740: Drought Declaration

A Drought Declaration is issued by the Governor at the recommendation and request of the Drought Council. The oversight of the Drought Council is provided jointly by the Water Resources Division and Oregon Office of Emergency Management. A County local declaration of emergency for drought, requesting state assistance, must be in place prior to the consideration of a state Drought Declaration.

- Issued when a severe, continuing drought exists resulting in a lack of water resources
- Governor may order water conservation or the implementation of curtailments, adjustments, allocations and regulations on water consumers
    - Applies to domestic, municipal and industrial use

ORS 823.012: ODOT Emergency Waivers

A temporary Emergency Waiver may be issued by the Motor Carrier Division Director or the Director of the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT). The suspension of certain highway regulations, based on an emergency, may remain in effect for up to 72 hours without a formal Governorôs declaration. Specific regulations to which this applies are:

- Vehicle Registration
- Tax
- Size and Weight
- Drivers Hours

Emergency Waivers were issued during the 2014 and 2015 wildfires specifically to allow for additional drivers hours for the delivery of aviation fuel to various airports being used as fueling points by state and federal wildland firefighting assets.

ORS 176.775: Energy Resource Emergency

This type of emergency may apply to gasoline, diesel, oil, natural gas, electricity, etc. An Energy Resource Emergency for a petroleum event may be declared by the Governor at the request of the Director of the Oregon Department of Energy.

1. In the event of a severe and long-term fuel disruption regardless of the cause, ODOEôs Director may recommend the Governor declare an Energy Resource Emergency if the following criteria are met:

- Emergency and essential service providers unable to obtain fuel at any price.

- Market forces, voluntary fuel conservation, and/or mandatory fuel conservation measures fail to provide for adequate and equitable distribution of fuel.

2. An Energy Emergency Declaration allows the ODOE Director to:

   - Issue Mandatory Fuel Conservation measures to reduce petroleum consumption by all governmental agencies and political subdivisions in the state and

   - Implement the Fuel Allocation Program.

3. If fuel allocation becomes necessary, ODOE would administer the state's Fuel Allocation Program. The first step is to designate the Set-Aside Volume. The Set-Aside Volume is the amount of fuel ODOE will request from the state's petroleum industry partners (oil companies) to designate solely to support Oregon's response and recovery efforts.

4. ODOE allocates fuel to the state's priority users performing mission critical functions to preserve life and restore critical infrastructure. This includes:

   - ESF Primary State Agencies
   - 36 County Emergency Management Agencies
   - 11 Tribal Nations

5. Odd/Even Fuel Allocation - During a fuel supply shortage situation, the need for a method to alleviate potentially long lines at retail service stations may arise. ODOE could implement the Odd/Even Fuel Allocation Measure for the public. This measure is designed to help space purchases of gasoline and aids in its equitable distribution.

ORS 561.510: Emergency Quarantine Order

ORS 561.510 provides the Director of the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) with broad quarantine authorities. There are two additional statutes which also apply:

ORS 596.392(3) and (4) - Authority of department relating to disease control, and
ORS 596.402 - Authority to summarily quarantine areas

An emergency quarantine order may be issued by the ODA Director when an animal is found to be diseased, and/or suspected to be infected with a disease. The order may prohibit movement of specific animals, all animals on a specific property, or all animals or animal products within a designated quarantine area.

Emergency quarantine areas were most recently established in the 2014/2015 winter for diagnosed cases of Avian Influenza in two Oregon counties.

FEDERAL DECLARATIONS

As with state declarations, there are various forms of federal emergency declarations available. They generally fall into one of three main categories:

- Presidential
- Secretarial
- Agency

Presidential Declarations

Probably the most familiar, but not the most common, disaster assistance programs are those provided under a Presidential declaration of Emergency or Major Disaster via the ***Robert T. Stafford Emergency Relief and Disaster Assistance Act, P.L. 93-288***, as amended. These Presidential declarations can provide funding and/or technical assistance from numerous federal agencies under the coordination of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

The Stafford Act provides resources to assist states in expediting aid, assistance, and emergency services, and reconstructing and rehabilitating devastated areas.

There are two types of Presidential Declarations:

- ***"Emergency"*** means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the President, Federal assistance is needed to supplement State and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.ò

- ***"Major disaster"*** means any natural catastropheé or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the President causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under this Act to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby. ñ

The process for implementing federal emergency response under the Stafford Act is outlined in the *National Response Framework*. Legal details for implementing the provisions of the Stafford Act are contained in the *Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44.*

Some Stafford Act disaster assistance programs have a cost-share, often 75% federal and 25% non-federal. The non-federal match may be either hard (cash) or soft (in-kind, such as volunteer hours) or a combination of the two.

Only the Governor of a state may request a Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration, and this must be done within 30 days of the "end date" of an emergency or disaster. The process to do so is outlined below:

- County declaration(s) of emergency in place
- State declaration of emergency in place
- County Initial Damage Assessments (IDAs) completed and submitted to OEM
- OEM compiles all damage/impact information and determines if:
  - Each county has met their minimum federal threshold (for Public Assistance (PA)) in damages
  - The State of Oregon has met its minimum federal threshold in damages and impacts
  - The damage figures are sufficient to meet the federal PA threshold figures to request a joint local-state-federal Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) be conducted
- If yes, a joint PDA is conducted and based on the findings, a recommendation is made to the Governor to request a Presidential Declaration and the types of federal assistance needed. *(See page 20 for detailed steps)*

FEMA: Fire Management Assistance Grant Declaration

The Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) is a FEMA program authorized under the Stafford Act specifically for wildland fires which meet certain criteria:

- State must meet/exceed fire cost thresholds
- Requested by Oregon State Forester via the Governor
  - Fire must be burning and out of control
  - Threatens to become major disaster
  - Lives and improved property threatened

An FMAG Declaration is authorized by the FEMA Regional Administrator and at his/her discretion may be pre-dated to the actual fire start date, rather than the date of request from the State of Oregon.

The grant is similar to the Public Assistance (PA) program under a Presidential declaration in that it provides 75% federal cost share reimbursement. Eligible firefighting costs may include:

- Expenses for field camps
- Equipment use
- Repair and replacement
- Tools
- Materials and supplies
- Mobilization and demobilization activities

Secretarial Declarations

U.S. Secretary Department of Agriculture

The ***Food Distribution Disaster Assistance Program*** supplies USDA Foods to disaster relief organizations such as the American Red Cross, Oregon Food Bank and the Salvation Army for mass feeding or household distribution.

Federal Drought Declarations can be issued without a local or state request.

The Farm Service Agency (FSA) may request the Secretary to declare a ***disaster for a natural hazard event for an Agricultural Sector*** and does not require a Presidential declaration.

Some FSA programs can be made available *without* a determination by the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture. For example, the FSA Administrator may make emergency loans available to farmers with qualifying physical (not production) losses without an action by county or state government.

The following programs can also be activated by the FSA *without* a disaster declaration:

- Noninsured Assistance Program
- Emergency Conservation Program
- Emergency Haying and Grazing Assistance

The FSA has local offices throughout the state, usually co-located with the Oregon State University (OSU) Extension Service, and often with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and/or the local soil and water conservation district office. Encourage your Local Emergency Program Manager to develop a relationship with the local office of the FSA, NRCS, and OSU Extension.

More information on Farm Service Agency programs may be found via:

http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)

The FHWA Program called Emergency Relief (ER) helps pay for the repair of roads and bridges on federal aid highways and on non-federal aid roads on federal lands, which have been damaged by a natural disaster or catastrophic failure. Assistance through the ER Program can be rendered with or without a Presidential major disaster declaration. Authority for providing ER to states can be found at Title 23, USC, Section 125.

Highways are eligible for ER funds if:

- The highway is classed a major collector or above;
- The Governor declares a state of emergency in the affected county or counties. In some cases the Governor will make a state of emergency declaration strictly in order to request FHWA Emergency Relief;
- Estimated cost of repairs to FHWA eligible highways statewide due to the disaster total at least $750,000; and
- There is a favorable finding of eligibility by FHWA.

Local government application for Emergency Relief is made through the Highway Division of the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT); it assists local road departments and public works agencies with application, preparation of necessary documentation, and in establishing funding and reimbursement mechanisms.

More information on Federal Highway Administration ER may be found via:

http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/erelief.cfm

Agency Declarations

U.S. Small Business Administration

Small Business Administration (SBA) disaster loans can be made available to homeowners, renters, and businesses by means of a declaration by the SBA Administrator or the President. These low-interest loans are made to help disaster-affected persons and businesses recover. The interest rate varies depending on the availability of loans and other economic factors. Types of loans available are:

- Physical Disaster Loans - homeowners, renters, and businesses

- Economic Injury Disaster Loans - small businesses only

These loans require data gathering by the local jurisdiction to support the request:

- Criteria for a physical disaster declaration are that in any county, a combination of at least 25 homes and businesses have each sustained uninsured losses of 40% or more of their pre-disaster fair market value;

- Criteria for an economic injury declaration are that at least five small businesses in the state have suffered substantial economic injury due to a sudden physical event, and there is not reasonable financial assistance available in the area.

SBA loans may also involve restructuring debt load at a lower interest rate. To be approved for an SBA loan, applicants must show the ability to repay the loan. More information on Small Business Administration disaster programs may be found via:

http://www.sba.gov/disaster_recov/index.html

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

USACE can assist state and local governments without a Presidential declaration to accomplish mitigation, response, and recovery, especially for the flood hazard. They are supplemental resource support to local and state government.

All requests from local officials for USACE assistance must be made through OEM. OEM works with appropriate USACE officials and advises the Governor on how to proceed with the request. Most assistance requires a written request from the Governor.

Assistance to individual homeowners and businesses, including agricultural businesses, is not authorized. Also, USACE has no authority to reimburse local governments for the costs of local emergency response and recovery actions.

Flood Control and Coastal Emergency Act (PL 84-99)

- Issued by the Chief of Engineers, acting for the Secretary of the Army
    - Flood fighting in urban and other non-agricultural areas under certain conditions
    - Technical assistance
    - Emergency water support and drought assistance
    - Advance measures assistance to prevent or reduce flood damage conditions of imminent threat of unusual flooding
    - Rehabilitation of eligible flood protection systems if damaged by a flood event

- These resources are directed at flood and coastal storm response such as:

    - Temporarily raising the elevation of existing levees with sandbags or by other means;
    - Strengthening and providing emergency repairs to levees and other flood control projects;
    - Evacuating people and assisting in search and rescue operations;
    - Providing materials and equipment, such as sandbags[1], plastic sheeting, lumber, rock, and pumps, if USACE is actively participating in a flood fight[2];
    - Providing twenty-four hour technical assistance during the event; and
    - Loaning equipment or emergency contracting of equipment.

- Under post-flood response, also known as "***Ten Day Authority***,ò USACE can assist in:

    - Removing logs, debris, and ice jams from drainage channels, bridge openings, water supply intakes, and sewer outfalls;
    - Removing debris as necessary to reopen vital transportation routes;
    - Assisting in the temporary restoration of critical public services or facilities;
    - Providing emergency water - this is limited to 30 days or up to the date of the Presidential declaration, whichever comes first;
    - Providing technical assistance; and
    - Assisting in identifying hazard mitigation opportunities.

"Ten Day Authority" requires a Governorôs request to both USACE and to FEMA. The ten days begin with the Governor's request to FEMA for a joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) and ends after ten days or with receipt of a Presidential major disaster or emergency declaration, whichever comes first. Once the declaration has been made, USACE resources can continue to assist, but a non-federal cost-share begins, usually at a rate of 25%.

Rehabilitation Program

This program is an exception in that local governments, such as diking and drainage districts, have a direct relationship with USACE. ***This program does not require local governments to go through OEM.*** It assists local governments to repair flood control structures damaged or destroyed by wind, wave, or water action to their pre-disaster condition if:

1 Sandbags are only available to communities which have made a good faith effort to stock a supply prior to a flood, and only after mutual aid and/or state resources have been engaged.

2 If USACE is not actively participating in a flood fight, federal supplies may be furnished only if local resources are exhausted or will be exhausted; under such circumstances, supplies must be replaced in-kind or paid by local interests. All unused stock should be returned or reimbursed to the federal government at replacement cost.

- The structure has a public sponsor;
- Has been properly maintained by the sponsor; and
- The proposed rehabilitation is cost-effective.

USACE can provide 100% federal funding if the water control structure, usually a levee, was built by USACE, and has since been properly maintained. It is an 80% federal and 20% non-federal cost-share if the levee or other structure meets USACE standards, but was locally built. The sponsor has 30 days to request rehabilitation assistance following a flood or coastal storm.

Advanced Measures

Under this program USACE can conduct preventative work due to the prediction of unusual flooding. This may have applications for ice jam removal, snowmelt flooding, unusual flooding on the lower reaches of larger watersheds, etc. There must be an imminent threat to life or improved property. There must also be a reasonable assurance that the work can be completed in time to prevent or reduce damages, and the proposed work must be both technically feasible and cost-effective.

Types of assistance can include:

- Strengthening of federal and non-federal flood control structures;
- Construction of temporary levees to protect life and improved property;
- Channel clearance and/or dredging of federal projects to restore original design capacity; and
- Relieving the threat of flooding from possible dam failures by de-watering the impoundment, controlled breaching, or strengthening the structure.

Costs associated with removing a measure, or upgrading it to a permanent facility, are generally borne by the local or state government sponsor.

Conditions of USACE Assistance

In many circumstances USACE assistance requires that the public sponsor agree to conditions similar to the following:

- Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way necessary;

- Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the authorized work, exclusive of damages due to the fault or negligence of the United States or its contractor; and

If feasible, operate and maintain the emergency work or remove temporary work constructed by USACE or its contractor.

More information on USACE disaster programs may be found via:

http://www.usace.army.mil/Emergency/Pages/home.aspx

PROCESS FOR REQUESTING ASSISTANCE

These guidelines are provided in accordance with provisions in ORS Chapter 401. They are intended as guidance related to situations that occur in local jurisdictions which require state or federal assistance.

Governorôs state of emergency declarations are made at the request of a *county* governing body after determining that an emergency has occurred or is imminent. Cities must submit requests for assistance through the governing body of the county in which the majority of the cityôs property is located with the expectation that the county will first try to assist the city before asking the state for assistance.

Each event that is likely to result in a request for state or federal assistance must be evaluated to determine the nature and magnitude of the losses that have occurred or are imminent and to identify what local and state resources have been expended or applied to alleviate disaster conditions.

If it appears that state or federal assistance may be needed to augment local resources, it is essential that the jurisdiction conduct a quick but accurate Initial Damage Assessment.

The Local Emergency Program Manager or their designee coordinates this effort with OEM. It is recognized that circumstances may preclude the inclusion of all of the information listed below. However, an effort should be made to include as much as possible prior to requesting a Governorôs declaration.

- Specify the area(s) of impact and describe the emergency situation as it exists within the impacted area(s).

- Describe the severity of the situation and the effect on lives, public health and safety,

and property. Particular attention should be paid to special populations such as elderly or handicapped, who may be less able to manage on their own.

- Identify and evaluate the severity and magnitude of impacts that have or are expected to occur in the following areas:
    - Public safety and emergency services, such as firefighting, law enforcement, hazardous materials response, emergency medical services and hospitals
    - Communication resources
    - Health and mental health services
    - Public infrastructure, including debris clearance, emergency response costs, transportation systems, dams and levees, public buildings and equipment, and public utilities such as water, sewer, electricity, etc.
    - Vital community businesses and private nonprofit organizations which provide essential services to the general public
    - Housing
    - Agriculture
    - To the extent possible, provide supporting documentation of damage, losses, costs, and impacts.
- Identify the efforts local jurisdictions have taken to resolve the situation:
    - Has the local jurisdictionôs governing body declared an emergency and implemented their emergency operations plan?
    - Has the local jurisdictionôs emergency operations center been activated?
    - Has the local jurisdiction committed all available local resources to alleviate the emergency, such as mutual aid/cooperative assistance agreements?
- Describe in as much specificity as possible disaster related unmet needs:
    - What local government resources or assets have been expended, resulting in shortfalls?
    - What situations exist that require assistance from state or federal resources?

Once the local jurisdiction has conducted an IDA and a request for federal assistance is anticipated, the Director of the Office of Emergency Management may request the FEMA regional office to conduct a joint PDA. This involves a team of local, state, and federal

personnel jointly validating the local IDA. Such an assessment will assist the Governor in determining whether federal assistance is necessary, and it could serve to support a request for a Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration.
The request and supporting information from local officials must be submitted to the Governor through the Director of the Office of Emergency Management as prescribed under ORS 401.165. If it is determined that local and state resources are insufficient to meet the needs of the area impacted, the Governor may submit a request to the President through the FEMA Regional Director or directly to a federal agency for assistance.

PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATION EVALUATION FACTORS

For all requests under the Stafford Act, FEMA will evaluate the severity, magnitude, and impact of the event, and will evaluate whether the impact appears to exceed state and local capabilities, and whether there are federal resources which may be appropriate to address severe, disaster related needs.

Some agencies may provide specific resources without the need for a Presidential declaration through existing emergency authorities. Considering all factors, FEMA will make a recommendation to the President.

Federal evaluation will focus on the following factors:

Threat to Life, Health, or Safety

If there are significant threats to the lives, health, or safety of individuals that cannot be met with state, local, and /or voluntary organization resources, federal assistance may be warranted. For example, if critical facilities are affected such as water treatment or distribution, federal assistance might be necessary if state and local government cannot meet the emergency needs.

Special Populations and Considerations

Attention will be paid to special populations, such as the elderly or disabled, who might be more likely to face threats to life, health, and safety.

Critical Facilities

If critical facilities, such as hospitals, fire and police stations, water or sewage treatment facilities, etc. are seriously affected, and state and local government cannot adequately correct the problem or address the impacts, federal assistance may be warranted.

Large Scale Disruptions of Normal Community Functions and Services

If disruptions of normal community functions and services occur that threaten the well being of an economic base of the community, and cannot be corrected with state or local assistance, federal assistance may be warranted.

Technical Assistance

There may be situations where there are not significant impacts, but states may need technical assistance, such as that provided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

For more information on the assistance outlined in this guidebook, the following web links may prove helpful:

Office of Emergency Management
http://www.oregon.gov/OMD/OEM/

Office of State Fire Marshal
http://www.oregon.gov/OSP/SFM/

Federal Emergency Management Agency
http://www.fema.gov/

Farm Service Agency
http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/

U.S. Small Business Administration
http://www.sba.gov/disaster_recov/index.html

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
http://www.usace.army.mil/Emergency/Pages/home.aspx

Federal Highway Administration
http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/programadmin/erelief.cfm

Applied Technology Council
http://www.atcouncil.org

APPENDIX A: Sample County Request for State Assistance

APR-07-2011 17:16 From: Tot 915033737833356 Page: 1

DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

BEFORE THE COUNTY COURT
FOR HARNEY COUNTY, OREGON

In the Matter of Declaring)
A State of Emergency within) **RESOLUTION # 2011-04**
Harney County)

This matter comes before the Harney County Court at an emergency meeting on April 7,2011 involving a disaster situation created by flooding of the Silvies River throughout the county; and

WHEREAS, the County of Harney, having exhausted all their resources; and

WHEREAS, the emergency situation appears to be of such a magnitude and severity, with the likelihood of continuing flooding for the next several days, that it is beyond the County's response capability; now, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that the County Court, under the emergency powers granted by ORS 401.305, 401.309, and 401.065 declare that a "State of Emergency" exists within Harney County due to the fact that local resources are depleted and request the Govemor declare Harney County a disaster area. Further, the Harney County Office of Emergency Management and Sheriffs Department are hereby directed to take all necessary steps authorized by law to secure the persons and property of the citizens of Harney County. State assistance is requested immediately and includes the following:

- Manpower
- Sand bagging machine
- High capacity water pumps

DATED this 7th day of April, 2011.

HARNEY COUNTY COURT

Judge

Commissioner

Commissioner

Forward to Oregon Emergency Management Office at 6:00 p.m. on April 2011.

APR-07-2011 18:47 96% P.01

*APPENDIX B - Wildfire Declarations**

CONFLAGRATION DECLARATION	DECLARATION of STATE of EMERGENCY	FIRE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE GRANT DECLARATION	FEDERAL DECLARATION of EMERGENCY	PRESIDENTIAL MAJOR DISASTER DECLARATION
Governor declares at the request of the Oregon State Fire Marshal (upon receiving the request from local authorities)	Governor declares at the request of a county or upon determining emergency has occurred or is imminent	FEMA Regional Administrator approves FMAG upon request by State Forester when fire or fire complex threatens such destruction as would constitute a major disaster; must meet cost threshold	President declares when disaster has caused damage of such severity that it is beyond combined capabilities of state and local governments to respond	President declares when disaster has caused damage of such severity that it is beyond combined capabilities of stateand local governments to respond; must meet cost threshold
Provides structural protection through task forces mobilized from fire-fighting forces around the state when the ability to fight a fire exceeds local capabilities and threat to life and structure exists	Provides Governor with broad authority; authority can be limited within the declaration (*see, for example, "Op Plan Smokey" declaration which limits applicability to Oregon National Guard*)	Criteria used to evaluate threat: 1. Threat to lives and improved property, critical facilities / infrastructure, watershed 2. Availability of state / local firefighting resources 3. High fire danger conditions 4. Potential major economic impact	Depending upon request and rules, assistance can be applied to debris removal and emergency protective measures, may provide direct federal assistance	Depending upon request and rules, assistance can be applied to debris removal, emergency protective measures and infrastructure (governmentt or certain private non-profit), hazard mitigation assistance, and very rarely individual assistance to homeowners and renters for non or under insured loss of primary residence and essential personal property
State of Oregon reimburses local fire-fighting forces for expenses when mobilized under a Conflagration Declaration	Financial responsibility for actions depends upon terms of declaration	Federal cost share is 75% of eligible costs incurred (costs of equipment and supplies, labor, travel and per diem, temporary repairs, etc)	Federal cost share is 75% of eligible costs not covered by FMAG	Federal cost share is 75% of eligible costs not covered by FMAG
ORS 476.510 *et seq*	ORS 401.165 *et seq*	Robert T Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act	Robert T Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act	Robert T Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act

* CAVEATS and ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

* Many of these rules apply only when a fire has occurred on PROTECTED LANDS
* The information contained in this document is simplifiedð exceptions and nuances often apply
* For more information on federal disaster rules and regulations, please see DisasterAssistance.gov

Oregon Health Services - Drinking Water Program

Drinking Water Hauling Guidelines

June, 2008

INTRODUCTION

Hauling water for drinking purposes is not regulated in the State of Oregon. The mission of the Drinking Water Program is to *assure all Oregonians safe drinking water*. The Program is solely responsible for administering both state and federal drinking water regulations, with the philosophy *to emphasize prevention activities*, which promote voluntary compliance with drinking water standards over the use of formal enforcement. These guidelines have been developed by the Drinking Water Program to help provide the "hauler" an effective means to ensure the delivery of safe drinking water.

SOURCE OF WATER

The Drinking Water Program recommends utilizing a public water system for the water supply source. The hauler should complete the following steps before utilizing the public water system:

1... **Contact the Drinking Water Program** at (971) 673-0405, or through their website at http://www.oregon.gov/DHS/ph/dwp/index.shtml and request a Compliance Status Report for the water system be sent to you. This report will indicate if the water system is current with drinking water monitoring requirements. This report will also help demonstrate to the customer that the water you're hauling is "safe" and comes from a reliable source.

2... **Contact the public water system** that is going to serve as your source of supply for the following reasons:

A... Generally, they already have a location in their distribution system set-up for supplying tanks with water.

B... They may require payment for the water to off-set their operating costs.

C... They may operate a wastewater treatment facility. If you use their wastewater collection system to dispose of an emulsifying detergent used to clean your tank, or high levels of chlorinated water used for disinfection, you may affect their treatment process.

EQUIPMENT PREPARATION

Tanks used for hauling drinking water should be of an acceptable type. The Drinking Water Program recommends using tanks previously used for ONLY hauling water or food grade materials.

The Drinking Water Program STRONGLY recommends NOT using tanks that have previously hauled ANY FUELS because lead and other materials in the fuels can be "absorbed" into the tank over time and leach back out into the water during transport. To use fuel tanks, they would need to be steam cleaned for a minimum of 90 minutes. Also, lead and volatile organic chemical (VOC) analysis of water that has been "standing" inside the fuel tank for a period of 24 hours would need to be completed. The results from the analysis would need to be below maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) established in the Drinking Water Program regulations.

All tanks should be visually inspected, scrubbed, flushed, and disinfected before hauling water to customers as follows:

1... All equipment should be visually inspected to ensure its integrity.

2a.. TANKS PREVIOUSLY USED FOR HAULING WATER should be scrubbed, flushed, and disinfected with chlorine as follows:

A... To ensure that water hauling equipment is adequately disinfected, all rust and sediment from the tank should be scrubbed with water containing 200 parts per million (ppm) chlorine. Chlorine bleach can be used for the scrubbing solution as follows:

200 ppm chlorine = 2.5 ounces (1/3 cup) of chlorine bleach for every 5 gallons of water used in the solution.

All hoses, pumps, and other equipment which will be in contact with the water should be disinfected in the same manner. After the tank and equipment has been scrubbed, everything should be rinsed.

B... After scrubbing and rinsing the tank, fill it with water containing 50 ppm chlorine for disinfection purposes. The chlorinated water should stand in the tank until you're ready to begin hauling (minimum period of 30 minutes). Chlorine bleach can be used as follows:

50 ppm chlorine = 2 quarts of chlorine bleach for every 500 gallons of water used to fill the tank.

All hoses, pumps, and other equipment which will be in contact with the water should be disinfected in the same manner.

C... When you are ready to begin hauling water, the chlorinated water should be drained and rinsed from the tank.

2b.. TANKS USED PREVIOUSLY FOR HAULING FOOD GRADE MATERIALS should be scrubbed, flushed, and disinfected with an emulsifying detergent and chlorine as follows:

A... Scrub and flush the tank and equipment with warm water.

B... clean with the injection of an approved (written on the manufacturer's label) emulsifying detergent until the tank and equipment are clean:

a... Use the amount specified on the manufacturer's label.

b... Maintain a minimum temperature of 140 degrees.

c... Change the location of the nozzle to continuously keep the interior wet from top to bottom until the tank is clean.

C... Rinse the tank thoroughly using warm water.

D... Fill the tank for disinfection purposes with water containing 50 ppm chlorine (described in part 2aB) until ready for hauling (minimum period of 30 minutes). All hoses, pumps, and other equipment which will be in contact with the water should be disinfected in the same manner.

E... When you are ready to begin hauling water, the chlorinated water should be drained and rinsed from the tank.

Note: The food industry has facilities for cleaning and disinfecting tanks used in hauling food grade materials. You may want to contact these facilities to make arrangements for cleaning and disinfecting your tank and equipment.

Note: Aluminum tanks, and tanks having plastic or other types of organic coatings, may be affected by heat or alkaline materials. When these types of tanks are to be cleaned using emulsifying detergents, the manufacturer of these tanks should be contacted and their recommendations followed.

TRANSPORTATION

After everything has been inspected, scrubbed, flushed, and disinfected, your equipment should be adequately prepared for hauling water. To ensure the water being transporting is safe for drinking purposes, it should carry a "free" chlorine residual of 1 ppm before transporting. The chlorine serves to disinfect organisms which may be present in the water and can cause illness. These organisms may be introduced into the water through the handling of equipment. The following steps should be followed to make sure the water is adequately disinfected:

1... You should have a chlorine test kit available that is able to measure "free" chlorine residuals. These test kits are available at swimming pool and spa supply stores. The Drinking Water Program recommends using a "DPD" test kit that can measure a free chlorine residual between 0.2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) and 3.0 mg/L.

Note: One milligram per liter (mg/L) is equal to one part per million (ppm).

2... A majority of public water systems chlorinate their water for disinfection purposes; therefore, you should measure their water for a free chlorine residual before filling your tank. If the measured residual is between 0.5 ppm and 1.0 ppm, you have adequate disinfection for hauling. Be sure to record the date, time, and measured free chlorine residual.

3... If the source of water does not have a chlorine residual measured between 0.5 ppm and 1.0 ppm, disinfect the water at 1 ppm by adding chlorine bleach while filling the tank as follows:

1 ppm chlorine = 2.5 ounces (1/3 cup) of chlorine bleach for every 1000 gallons of water used to fill the tank.

Once the tank is filled, check the free chlorine residual. Be sure to record the date, time, and measured free chlorine residual.

4... Your tank should be filled through an air gap to prevent possible backflow conditions from occurring. Once the tank is filled, it should be covered and "tightly" sealed.

5... All hoses utilized in the operation should be stored off the ground at all times. The hoses should be capped at both ends when they are not being used.

6... Haul the drinking water to the customer's location. The following steps should be followed after arriving:

A... Measure the free chlorine residual upon arrival. Be sure to record the date, time, and measured free chlorine residual.

B... Inspect the customer's receiving tank(s) with the customer before filling. The customer should have cleaned, disinfected, etc., the receiving tank(s) before your arrival. Comments regarding the condition of the receiving tank(s) should be documented in your records.

6... C... The customer's receiving tank(s) should be filled through an air gap to prevent possible backflow conditions from occurring.

REPEAT HAULING

If you haul drinking water on a day-to-day basis, you do not need to scrub, flush, and disinfect your tank and equipment between each haul. For each trip, you should repeat the guidelines described in the TRANSPORTATION section.

If you have stopped hauling drinking water for a period of several days, and have not hauled anything else, you should disinfect your tank and equipment with water containing 50 ppm chlorine before hauling again. Disinfecting with 50 ppm chlorine is described in Part 2aB of the EQUIPMENT PREPARATION section. After disinfecting the tank and equipment, you should repeat the guidlelines described in the TRANSPORTATION section for day-to-day operation.

If you have stopped hauling drinking water, and have since hauled food grade materials in your tank, you should repeat everything described in the guidelines.

RECORD KEEPING

Record keeping should be done at all times. By keeping records, liability issues surrounding "disease" outbreaks at your customer's location are greatly reduced. You will also be able to provide the customer with pertinent information regarding the "safety" of the water being hauled. Records should include the following information:

1... Public water system utilized for the source of water. The Program's Compliance Status Report has this information and is suitable for record keeping.

2... Name and address (location) of customer.

3... Date, time, and free chlorine residual after filling the tank with water for hauling.

4... Date, time, and free chlorine residual after arriving at the destination.

5... Notes regarding the receiving tank and any other significant items.

Attached to the guidelines is a form that can be used for keeping records. Make additional copies of this form for your use.

Drinking Water Hauling Records

Name of Company:	Address:	Phone:
Name of Driver:	Address:	Phone:
Name of Customer:	Address:	Phone:
Name of Source:	Approved Public Water System: O Yes O No	Compliance Monitoring Report attached: O Yes O No

Date	Time	Departing Free Cl_2 Residual	Arriving Free Cl_2 Residual	Comments	Driver's Initials

OAR 333-150 Food Sanitation Rules

Effective Date: January 1, 2002
Revised March 2008

5-3 MOBILE WATER TANK AND MOBILE FOOD ESTABLISHMENT WATER TANK

Subparts 5-301 Materials

5-302 Design and Construction
5-303 Numbers and Capacities
5-304 Operation and Maintenance
5-305 Water System Requirements

5-301.11 Approved.

Materials, that are used in the construction of a mobile water tank, mobile food establishment water tank, and appurtenances shall be:
(A) Safe;
(B) Durable, corrosion-resistant, and nonabsorbent; and
(C) Finished to have a smooth, easily cleanable surface.

5-302.11 Enclosed System, Sloped to Drain.

A mobile water tank shall be:
(A) Enclosed from the filling inlet to the discharge outlet; and
(B) Sloped to an outlet that allows complete drainage of the tank.

5-302.12 Inspection and Cleaning Port, Protected and Secured.

If a water tank is designed with an access port for inspection and cleaning, the opening shall be in the top of the tank and:
(A) Flanged upward at least 13 mm (one-half inch); and
(B) Equipped with a port cover assembly that is:
(1) Provided with a gasket and a device for securing the cover in place, and
(2) Flanged to overlap the opening and sloped to drain.

5-302.13 "V" Type Threads, Use Limitation.

A fitting with "V" type threads on a water tank inlet or outlet shall be allowed only when a hose is permanently attached.

5-302.14 Tank Vent, Protected.

If provided, a water tank vent shall terminate in a downward direction and shall be covered with:
(A) 16 mesh to 25.4 mm (16 mesh to 1 inch) screen or equivalent when the vent is in a protected area; or
(B) A protective filter when the vent is in an area that is not protected from windblown dirt and debris.

5-302.15 Inlet and Outlet, Sloped to Drain.

(A) A water tank and its inlet and outlet shall be sloped to drain.
(B) A water tank inlet shall be positioned so that it is protected from contaminants such as waste discharge, road dust, oil, or grease.

5-302.16 Hose, Construction and Identification.

A food grade hose shall be used for conveying drinking water from a water tank and shall be:
(A) Safe;
(B) Durable, corrosion-resistant, and nonabsorbent;
(C) Resistant to pitting, chipping, crazing, scratching, scoring, distortion, and decomposition;
(D) Finished with a smooth interior surface; and
(E) Clearly and durably identified as to its use if not permanently attached.

5-303.11 Filter, Compressed Air.

A filter that does not pass oil or oil vapors shall be installed in the air supply line between the compressor and drinking water system when compressed air is used to pressurize the water tank system.

5-303.12 Protective Cover or Device.

A cap and keeper chain, closed cabinet, closed storage tube, or other approved protective cover or device shall be provided for a water inlet, outlet, and hose.

5-303.13 Mobile Food Establishment Tank Inlet.

A mobile food establishment's water tank inlet shall be:
(A) 19.1 mm (three-fourths inch) in inner diameter or less; and
(B) Provided with a hose connection of a size or type that will prevent its use for any other service.

5-304.11 System Flushing and Disinfection. *

A water tank, pump, and hoses shall be flushed and sanitized before being placed in service after construction, repair, modification, and periods of nonuse.

5-304.12 Using a Pump and Hoses, Backflow Prevention.

A person shall operate a water tank, pump, and hoses so that backflow and other contamination of the water supply are prevented.

5-304.13 Protecting Inlet, Outlet, and Hose Fitting.

If not in use, a water tank and hose inlet and outlet fitting shall be protected using a cover or device as specified under § 5-303.12.

5-304.14 Tank, Pump, and Hoses, Dedication.

(A) Except as specified in ¶ (B) of this section, a water tank, pump, and hoses used for conveying drinking water shall be used for no other purpose.

(B) Water tanks, pumps, and hoses approved for liquid foods may be used for conveying drinking water if they are cleaned and sanitized before they are used to convey water.

5-305.11 Water System Requirements.*

(A) A Class IV mobile food unit must have a potable water system under pressure. The system must be of sufficient capacity to furnish enough hot and cold water for food preparation, warewashing, and handwashing, and the requirements of these rules. This supply must consist of a minimum of five gallons of water for handwashing and 30 gallons of water for warewashing.

(B) Class II and III mobile food units must have a water supply that provides sufficient water for food preparation, handwashing, warewashing or any other requirements as set forth in these rules. If warewashing is conducted on the unit, a minimum of 30 gallons of water must be dedicated for this purpose. A minimum of five gallons of water must be provided for handwashing.

(C) Except relating to handwashing as provided for in subparagraph 5-203.11(D)(2), all mobile food units must be designed with integral potable and waste water tanks on board the unit. A mobile unit may connect to water and sewer if it is available at the operating location, however, the tanks must remain on the unit at all times. N

OEM: Weekly Watch Report

June 20 – June 26, 2016

Message from the Director –

- Learn your emergency preparedness name!

Weather –

You can view the current watches and warnings here.

You can view the weekly forecast here.

- NWS Portland
- NWS Pendleton
- NWS Medford
- NWS Boise

In the News –

- Taking care of "business" after a disaster
- Big regional EAS test hits its mark
- Temporary area closure lifted for Akawana fire
- Preparing for a post-Cascadia world

Hazards Update –

- Even though the past winter and spring brought some relief to drought across Oregon, water officials and emergency managers are closely monitoring conditions this summer. Counties facing potential drought this year can now receive help faster. A new process for requesting a drought declaration under ORS 536 provides access to many water policy tools without requiring a declaration of emergency under ORS 401. Further details are available in the memo and request template at the OWRD website or at the monthly Drought Readiness Council meetings.
    - For more information contact OEM's Erik Rau or 503-378-2911 x22252.

Critical Infrastructure/Private Sector –

- August 16-18, FEMA Region X is accepting applications for a Maturing Public-Private Partnerships Workshop in Lynnwood, WA.
    - For more information contact Stacie Imuta at Stacie.imuta@fema.dhs.gov or 425-487-4772.

Training –

- Oct. 4-6, the Oregon Emergency Management Association (OEMA) 2016 Conference will take place at the Salishan Spa and Golf Resort. This year's keynote speaker is Lt. General Russel L. Honoré (Ret.) Commander of the Joint Task Force Katrina and Global Preparedness Authority. Registration for the conference opened June 7, for more information check here.
- Check the training calendar for the most up to date list of training.
- Planning on going to EMI for training? Your application needs to be submitted no less than six weeks prior to the class. Submit your 119 form to: james.adams@state.or.us

Exercises –

- The State Quarterly Operations Functional Exercise is scheduled for July 11, 2016 from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m..

Community Engagement –

- Friday, July 22, 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., Tigard CERT is sponsoring its annual Community Preparedness Fair at Cook Park.

Planning –

- Wednesday, June 15, FEMA posted the draft Individuals and Households Program Unified Guidance (IHPUG) to the Federal Register for public comment. The Individuals and Households Program (IHP) provides financial help or direct services to those who have necessary expenses and serious needs if they are unable to meet those needs through other means. FEMA strongly encourages all comments from the public and emergency management community to be submitted by August 1, 2016.
- Thursday, June 16, FEMA and its partners released the updated National Planning Frameworks for each mission area: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery. The National Planning Frameworks are part of the National Preparedness System and set the strategy and doctrine for building, sustaining, and delivering the core capabilities identified in the National Preparedness Goal of building a secure and resilient nation.

9-1-1 Program –

- August 29-31, is the annual Oregon GIS Mapping and MSAG Coordinators Conference at the Eagle Crest Resort. For more information contact Michael Gurley at Michael.gurley@state.or.us or 503-378-2977 x22284.
- The OEM Frame Relay Replacement Team has contracted with Team IBM for the replacement of the frame relay network and associated equipment. IBM has partnered with CenturyLink, Azimuth Communications and Intrado to provide these services.
- Check the OEM web site for project updates.
- The Portland Dispatch Center Consortium text to 9-1-1 pilot is scheduled to go live later this summer. Pre-testing with the pilot PSAPs and wireless carriers is currently under way. The pilot will be for a 6 month period. If successful, the State plans to do a region by region launch of other areas, with full statewide text anticipated to be available by the end of 2018.

Grants –

- The Seismic Rehabilitation Grant Program (SRGP) provides funding for seismic rehabilitation of critical public buildings, particularly public schools and emergency services facilities. The next application period opens July 1 and closes Sept. 30. In order to apply, contact the Business Oregon SRGP Coordinator, Gloria Zacharias, phone 503-986-0132.

Mitigation and Recovery —

- The grant period for PDM16 opened on March 15, 2016. State Hazard Mitigation Officer, Dennis Sigrist, is working with stakeholders and state partners on a number of projects. Among the current efforts is a seismic non-structural retrofit program with the Portland Public School District.

Updates from the Joint Field Office in Salem for DR 4258, the 2015 Pacific Storm Event –

Federal disaster assistance is being delivered to public entities in 14 counties: Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Lane, Lincoln, Linn, Multnomah, Polk, Tillamook, Washington and Yamhill counties.

- The JFO will remain open until mid-July**.**

- Port of Brookings will receive more than $400K to cover damages to the harbor. The grant will help pay for dredging and hauling away of 9,325 cubic yards of sediment.

RAPTOR –
Quick statistics on the populated and consumed data for the Cascadia Rising exercise:

- Features created (using edit data tools): 368
- Entities contributing data: 15
- Maps Produced for SITREP: 18
- Server Requests for RAPTOR Incidents by Exercise Day:
    - Day 1: 1,108,359
    - Day 2: 1,799,185
    - Day 3: 2,910,562
    - Day 4: 1,044,464
    - Total: 6,862,570

Preparedness Tip –

- Remember to be careful when posting and sharing information on social media as it's almost impossible to know who might be monitoring activity, and if you see something, say something.
    - Who or what you saw
    - When you saw it
    - Where it occurred
    - Why it was suspicious

Disaster of the Week –
June 21, 2008: The passenger ferry "*Princess of the Stars*" capsized near San Fernando, Romblon, Philippines, after getting caught in a typhoon. All but 115 of the estimated 862 passengers and crew aboard the vessel were killed. The intensity of the storm caused a 24-hour delay in the arrival of rescue vessels to the scene. Divers and salvage experts worked for two years to recovery dangerous (and illegally stowed) cargo and human remains. After workers were able to cut the vessel in half, 47 skeletal remains were finally recovered in May, 2010.
Lessons learned: While this vessel was believed to be able to withstand winds and waves on the edge of a typhoon, the ferry was not able to withstand the full force of the storm. The typhoon shifted course and headed straight towards the ship. Although the ferry carried a passenger manifest, the final number of passengers on-board at the time of departure was not confirmed for several days, making passenger accountability and victim identification difficult. As with most mass-casualty transportation accidents, it is important that passengers and crew understand emergency procedures and that hazardous weather alerts are taken seriously and continuously monitored throughout a trip.

ECC –

- The State ECC is currently in Level 1 Standby. All requests for assistance should be made by contacting OERS at 1-800-452-0311.