SIMPLIFIED COMPARISONS BETWEEN "NOW" & "DRAFT FRAMEWORK"

Oregon Emergency Management
Structures/Systems
Reform
HB 4041 (with -1s)

2020

OEM REFORMS

What we have now is Not working

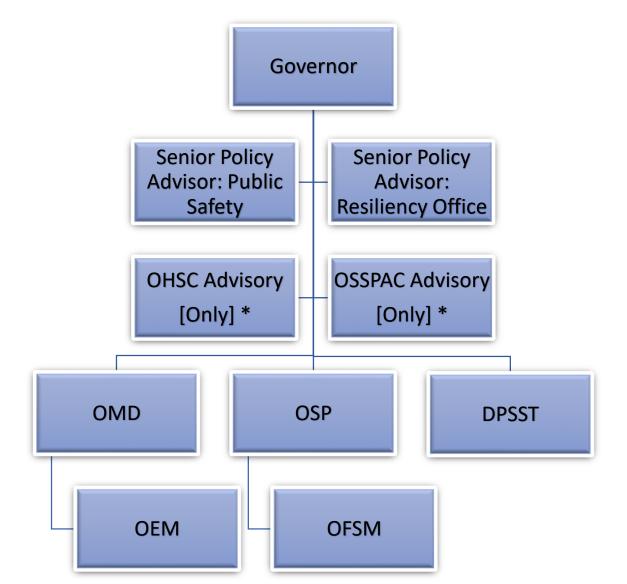
Other states have models this approach borrows (heavily) from

We NEED to make investments, but there is no certainty those investments will yield desired outcomes absent structural reforms (especially within OEM)

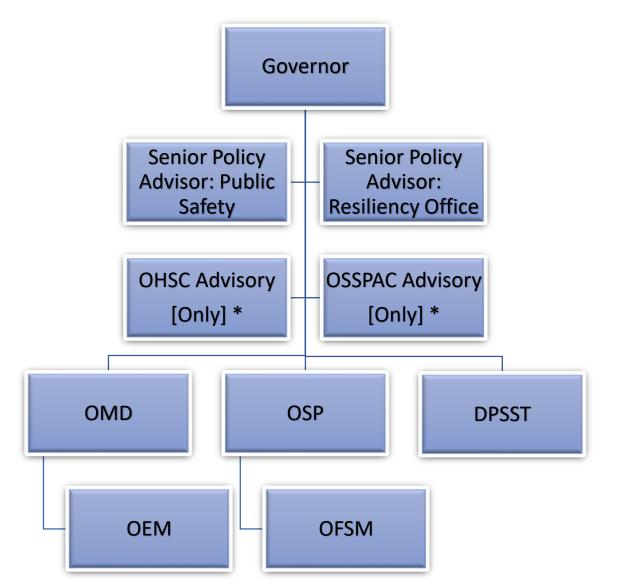
This approach resets "Core Missions" for critical emergency services delivery agencies without "turning everyone lose" absent command and control procedures

This approach gives us a timeline for adjustments

Oregon Emergency Services Now:

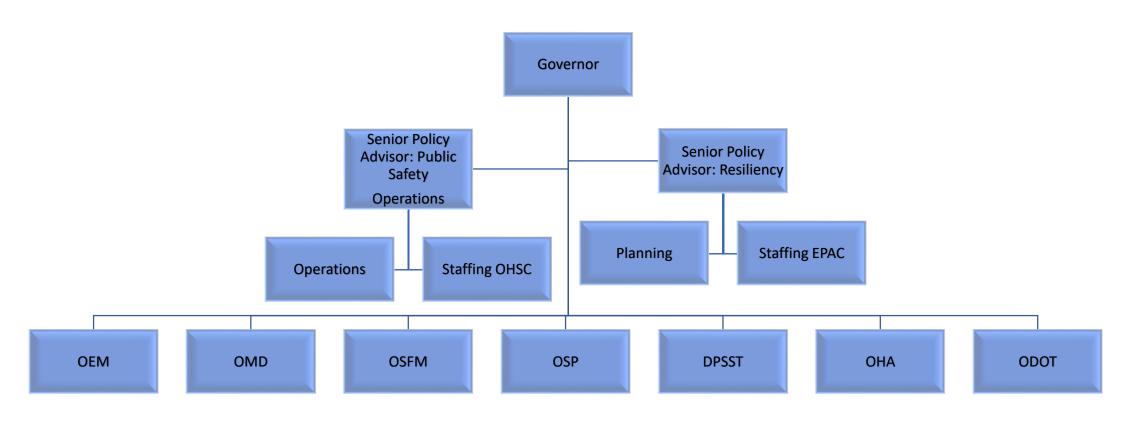


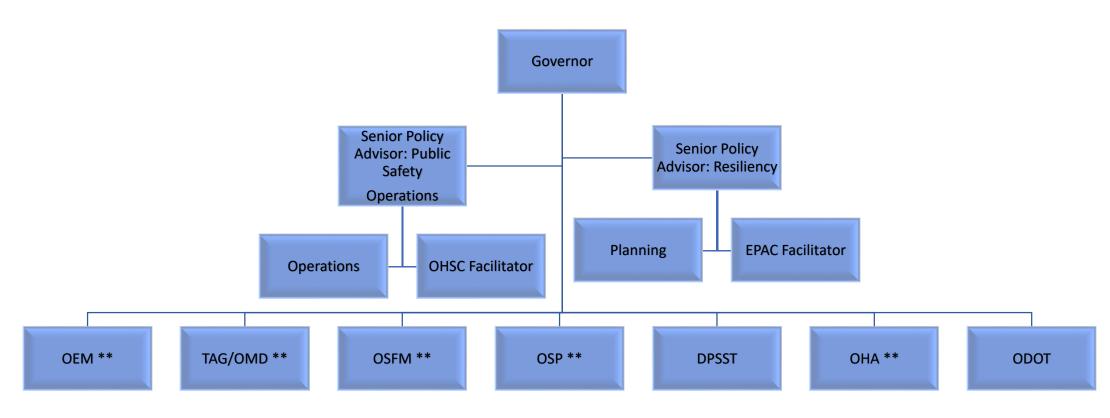
Oregon Emergency Services Now:



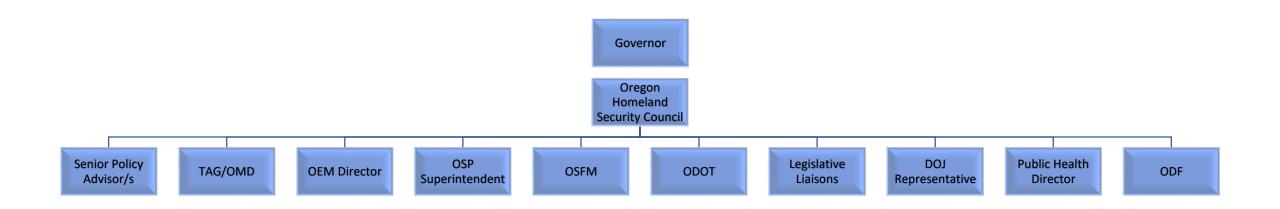
In addition to "standard" emergencies (ORS 401) several agencies maintain specific hazard specific emergencies that often yield unnecessary confusion.

"Agricultural Emergencies" (Dept of Ag)
"Conflagration" (OFSM)
"Public Health Emergencies" (OHA)





^{**} Director positions subject to Gubernatorial appointment and Senate confirmation under LC 197



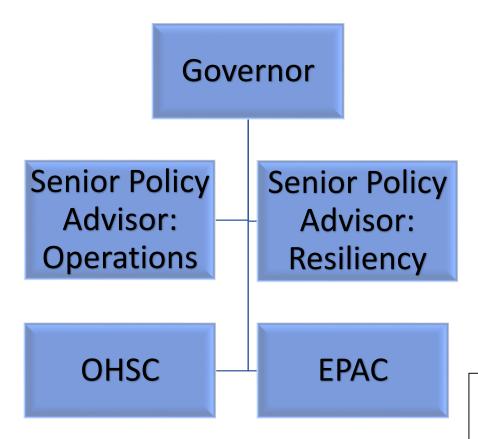
This Concept Reforms the Oregon Homeland Security Council as the primary policy coordination role among the public safety services delivery organizations. With providing the authority for the Governor's Office to staff/support this reformed OHSC we can implement a flexible, but coordinated strategy: through requiring "regular" coordination (at least once every 31 days), we can avoid some of the inherent "silos of excellence" mentality that could develop absent a culture of information coordination.

Note: The Governor may add members to the OHSC as deemed necessary on a permanent or temporary basis

Governor **Senior Policy Senior Policy** Advisor: Advisor: **Operations** Resiliency **OHSC EPAC**

Governor's
authority
flows through
SPAO or SPAR
depending upon
the "posture"
of the action:
current ops or
future ops

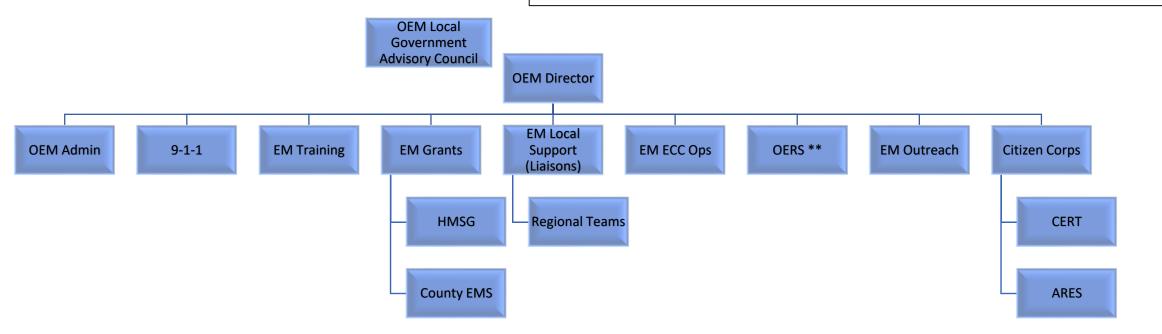
Emergency Preparedness Advisory Council (expanded for full-spectrum ESF 1-18 perspectives) includes representatives from OHSC Members, plus local, regional, private/public/non-profit organizations

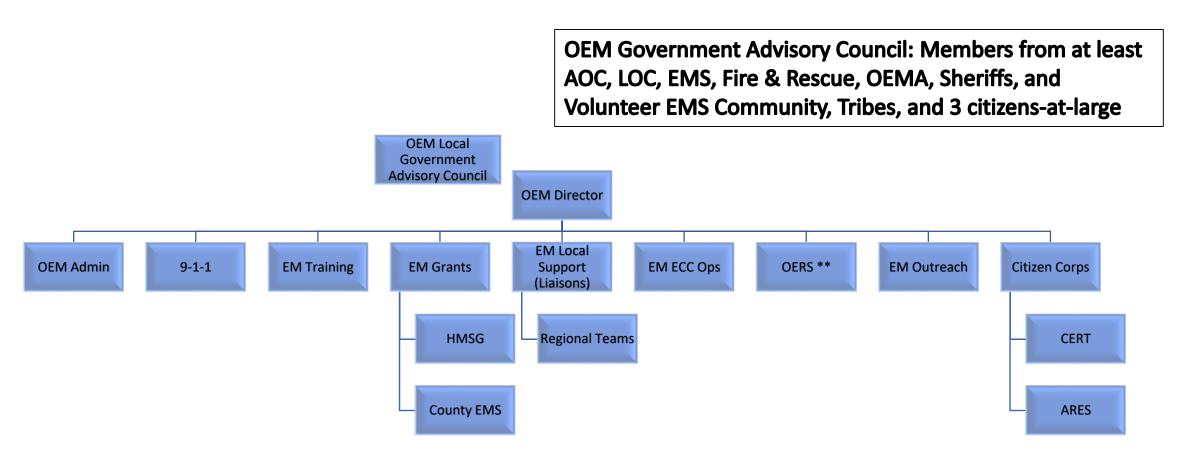


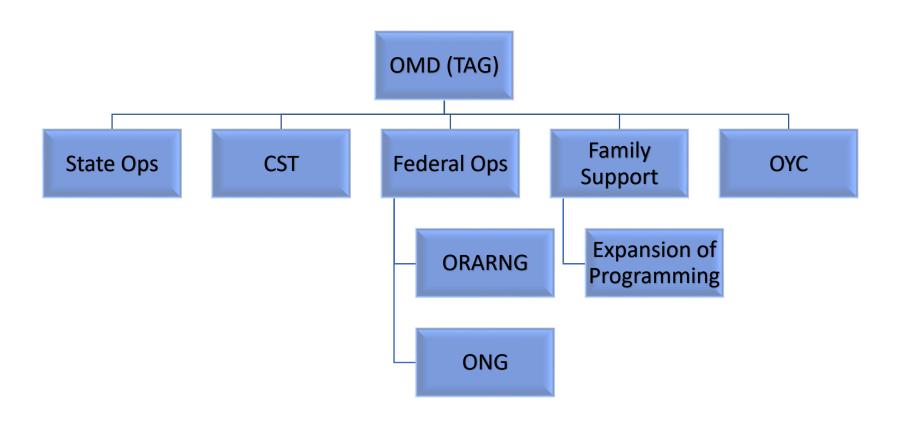
Legislative
Action:
Simplification of
existing
Emergency
statutes to single
process through
SPAO to SPAR

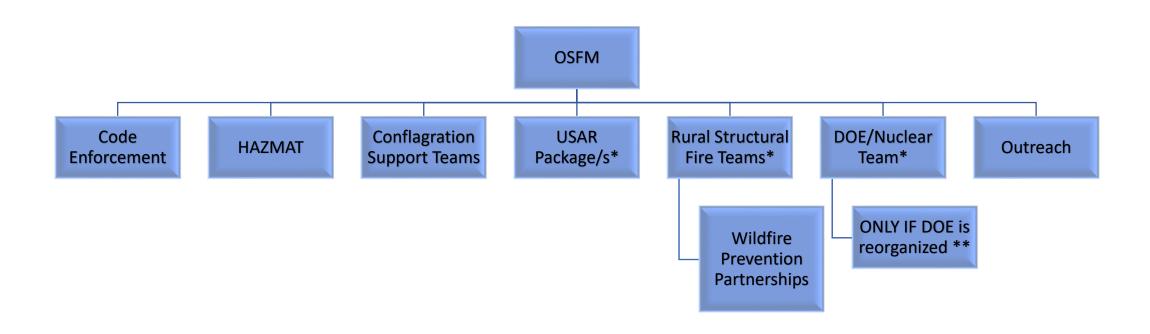
Key Benefits: Deployment efficiencies, enhanced opportunities for potential federal reimbursement, and greater support for local/regional disaster managers

OEM would expand existing functions, transition OERS from OSP/OSFM into OEM operations, and reset statewide volunteer coordination through Citizen Corps *

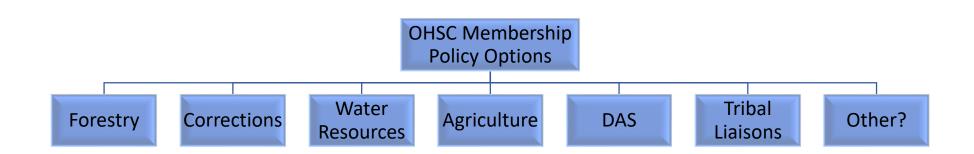












Why Now:

- Recent US DHS and Oregon SOS audits demonstrate liabilities of existing structures and systems
- These challenges warrant resolution: while there is no immediate major disaster "on the table"
- HB 4041 reflects national trends while maintaining an "Oregon" (local-government) perspective*
- The process has been ongoing (among critical stake-holders) since 2018
 - Meaningful conversations in 2018 led to 2019 Legislation: local, regional, and tribal stakeholders want real Change -- they consistently share frustrations with divergent civilian and military cultures*
 - At Governor's request, workgroup held off moving the bill out of committee in 2018
 To accommodate wildfire policy development: despite unanimous committee member support*
 - Governor's Seismic Resiliency & Wildfire Prevention/Response efforts would be enhanced
- HB 4041 provides a phased-in approach: 2020 passage could inform 2021-2023 GRB construction
- Recent disasters emphasize legitimate need in enhanced capacities (within OEM and OSFM/OSP): it is critical to implement desired baseline to optimize structural/systemic transition
- 2021 Legislative Session will likely be even MORE dynamic than 2019*
 - 2022 Oregon Games (Eugene)
 - The tale of the Three Bears is relevant to HB 4041: it yields a "just right" approach
 - Allows departments to focus upon core mission/s
 - Ensures greater efficiencies for Governor's Office command and control for disaster response

Identified Outstanding Questions:

- Optimal reforms "Implementation" date/time
- Credentialing "home" for volunteers, non-mandatory responders
- Logistical issues involved with reforms
- Resource sustainment for structural/systemic investments
- Necessity/timing DOE nuclear program transition to OFSM

Tentative Determinations:

- SAR/USAR maintain separate functionality *
- All "Emergency Declarations" through the Governor's Office (including OHA)*
 - Note: OHA will not likely favor the simplification of disasters process, but appears open to it providing "Health Emergencies" are declared through Governor's Office (not OMD/OEM) which is AS intended (OEM is facilitator/support – not an obstacle)
- EMS Policy work (specifically including ambulance stakeholders); OHA Report to 2023 Legislature with comprehensive recommendations
- Bipartisan support for "Policy 1st, Funding next" framework passed in 2020
 - Implementation in 2021 or 2022 or 2023 (open item)
 - Some increase in staff/support for optimization
 - Very little near-term costs because of existing funding streams *
- Alignment of "end-game functions" consistent with Governor's requests (Fire Council)
 - Provides enhanced wildfire prevention/response capacities
 - Provides counties with enhanced all-hazards emergency preparedness tools

Amendments:

- 1s Baseline measure "signed off" by most of the work group Reorganization as briefed in committee *
- 4s (Likely to become -8s because of clerical error)
 EPAC, OEM Advisory Committee, Volunteer Protections
- 7s (Likely to become -9s because of clerical error)
 Governor Appointment/Senate Confirmation for OEM Director, EPAC, OEM Advisory Committee, Volunteer Protections, Task Force with expectations

Questions: