ESF 2 – Communications

LAST UPDATED: 12/1/2014

THIS PAGE LEFT BLANK INTENTIONALLY

Table of Contents

ESF 2 Tasked Agencies	
Primary Agencies	Oregon Department of Administrative Services (DAS)
	Public Utility Commission of Oregon (OPUC)
Supporting Agencies	Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT)
	Oregon State Police (OSP)
	Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) Communications Center
	Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF)
	Oregon Military Department (OMD)
	Oregon Office of Emergency Management (OEM)
	Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal (OSFM)
Adjunct Agencies	Amateur Radio Emergency Services/Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (ARES/RACES)
	Civil Air Patrol (CAP)
	State Emergency Communications Commission (SECC)

1   Introduction

1.1   Purpose

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 2 describes how the State of Oregon will provide communications and information technology support during times of emergency.

1.2   Scope

Activities encompassed within the scope of ESF 2 include:

■ Establish and maintain an effective communications system, including state-owned and commercially leased systems, for use in a disaster.

■ Maintain a reliable alert and warning system.

■ Coordinate the provision of temporary communications capability to state agencies and facilities.

■ Coordinate state support to local and tribal communications systems.

■ Track the overall status of the state's communications infrastructure during a disaster.

■ Maintain state information technology infrastructure including provision of cybersecurity measures.

1.3   Related Functions

ESF 2 often works closely with other State ESFs as a part of coordinated response and recovery activities. The following ESFs support business and industry related activities:

- **All ESFs.** Support interoperable and redundant communications systems to ensure ESF agencies can communicate with each other and the State Emergency Coordination Center.

2   Situation and Assumptions

2.1   Situation

Oregon is faced with a number of hazards that may require communications support. Considerations that should be taken into account when planning for and implementing ESF 2 activities include:

- Communication is information transfer and involves the technology associated with the representation, transfer, interpretation, and processing of data among persons, places, and machines. It includes transmission, emission, or reception of signs, signals, writing, images, and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical, or other electromagnetic systems.

- A significant disaster or emergency condition may result in a high volume of requests for services required to save lives and alleviate human suffering.

- Accurate and timely information distribution is critical to guide decision making and response actions within all coordinated agencies and groups.

- A significant disaster or emergency is likely to degrade the infrastructure needed to facilitate efficient communications and therefore overwhelm a community's telecommunication repair capacity.

- Access to and from affected areas will likely be restricted.

2.2   Assumptions

ESF 2 is based on the following planning assumptions:

- Management of resources and personnel will require accurate and timely information on which to base their decisions and focus their response actions.

- Surviving local telecommunication equipment will be utilized though likely diminished in capacity.

■ There are identified frequencies that will be used for primary direction and control.

■ Standard forms of communications may be severely interrupted during the early phases of an emergency or disaster.

■ The loss of some or all telephone service may reduce or eliminate the effectiveness of the Emergency Coordination Center (ECC) public information lines as well as the majority of the local departments.

■ Significant incidents may require evacuation of significant numbers of affected populations. Such evacuations may require extensive coordination of inter- and intra-community communications and may exceed normal radio communication capabilities.

■ At a time when the need for real-time electronically processed information is greatest, the capability to produce it may be seriously restricted or nonexistent due to widespread damage to communications and power systems facilities.

■ If electronic emergency information systems are not available, paper logs may be used to record events, communications and messages, damage assessments, situation reports, resources utilized, staff hours expended, etc.

3   Roles and Responsibilities

The following section outlines the roles and responsibilities assigned to state agencies and community partners to ensure ESF 2 activities are performed in an efficient and effective manner to support response and recovery. This document does not relieve tasked agencies with the responsibility for emergency planning and agency plans should adequately provide for the capability to implement the actions identified below.

3.1   Primary Agencies

The primary agencies for ESF 2 are the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and the Oregon Department of Transportation for communications systems, and Oregon State Police for alert and warning. These agencies are responsible for the following overarching coordination activities:

■ Coordinate regular review and update of the ESF 2 annex with supporting agencies.

■ Facilitate collaborative planning to ensure state capability to support ESF 2 activities.

■ Provide a representative to the State ECC, when requested, to support ESF 2 activities.

■ Facilitate transition to recovery.

3.2.1 Oregon Department of Administrative Services

DAS is the central administrative agency for the state and is a key partner in ensuring efficient delivery of state services. Key ESF 2 responsibilities for DAS include:

■ Maintain the state's information technology systems.

■ Provide information technology support during times of emergency.

■ Coordinate provision of cybersecurity measures.

3.2 Public Utility Commission of Oregon

PUC regulates customer services of the state's investor-owned electric, natural gas and telephone utilities; and certain water companies. In addition to its general responsibilities as the primary agency for ESF 2, PUC is responsible for the following activities supporting military support during a disaster:

■ Serve as the liaison to the utilities and coordinate efforts for the response and restoration of impacted communications infrastructure during an incident or event.

■ Facilitate the coordinated recovery of systems and applications from cyber attacks.

■ Assist in the coordination of transfer of personnel and resources from outside a disaster-affected area in accordance with existing Mutual Aid Agreements (MAAs), as needed.

■ Coordinate with utility partners to evaluate needs and coordinate assets and capabilities to address shortages or outages.

■ Communicate and coordinate with interstate partners to address ingress and egress amongst neighboring states.

■ Communicate with federal partners to maintain situational awareness when incident impairs interstate services.

■ Ensure that utilities and companies have adequate emergency preparedness plans in place.

Supporting Agencies

Supporting agencies contribute to the overall accomplishment of the mission of the ESF. Not every support agency will have input to, or responsibility for, the accomplishment of every mission assigned to the ESF.

3.2.1 3.2.2 Oregon Department of Transportation

ODOT is responsible for maintenance of the state's transportation system. Key ESF 2 responsibilities for ODOT include:

- Maintain ODOT Radio System.

- Maintain ODOT Transportation Operations Centers (ODOT dispatch) in Portland, Salem, Bend, and Central Point.

- Maintain ODOT Intelligent Transportation System communications devices used in emergency response operations, such as the Tripcheck.com traveler information website; 5-1-1 traveler information phone number; Highway Advisory Radio; and Variable Message Signs on state highways.

- Administer the state's Strategic Technology Reserve.

3.2.3 Oregon State Police

OSP is Oregon's primary law enforcement agency and is tasked with protecting the people, property, and natural resources of the state. Key ESF 2 responsibilities for OSP include:

- Maintain and operate the OERS Communications Center.

- Maintain the Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS) to provide alert and warning information to state, alternate state and county warning points, and to county Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs).

- Maintain the OSP Western Regional Dispatch Center to serve as the Alternate State Warning Point for Oregon.

- Provide alert and warning information to County Warning Points.

- Notify OERS on-call staff of notifications made as soon as practicable.

3.2.3.1 OERS Communications Center

The OERS Communications Center serves as Oregon's State Warning Point. Key ESF 2 responsibilities for the OERS Communications Center include:

- Receive emergency information from outside agencies and relay to state agencies, County Warning Points, local EOCs, local jurisdictions, and neighboring states as appropriate.

- Issues WATCH and WARNING information and instructions to District and County Warning Points in affected area(s), using NAWAS or other available communications systems.

- District Warning Points will relay WATCH and WARNING information and instructions received from the State Warning Point to County Warning Points.

- County Warning Points will release WATCH and WARNING information and instructions in accordance with OERS distribution procedure and in accordance with County Warning Plans.

■ NAWAS may be used by Warning Points for:

- Natural disaster response coordination.

- Hazardous Materials incident response.

- Search and Rescue (SAR) coordination.

- Information on local severe weather.

■ Conduct periodic maintenance and equipment systems checks on all communications equipment in the center. Records will be kept in accordance with state archival requirements.

■ Emergency Alert System

1. Oregon Department of Forestry

ODF is responsible for protecting the state's forestlands and conserving forest resources. Key ESF 2 responsibilities for ODF include:

■ Coordinate with the PUC, utility organizations, and private landowners to facilitate access and entry for repair or service of damaged infrastructure which may interrupt communications.

■ Provide warnings to OERS for fires in grasslands, forests, or in the rural/forest interface.

■ Maintain a statewide radio system (ODFNet).

3.2.2 Oregon Military Department

OMD's purpose is to administer, house, equip and train the Oregon National Guard to support the Governor during unrest or natural disaster. Key ESF 2 responsibilities for OMD include:

■ Augment state communications with Oregon National Guard assets.

3.2.3 Oregon Office of Emergency Management

OEM is statutorily responsible for coordination of the state's emergency management program. In addition to its general responsibilities as the primary

agency for ESF 2, OEM is responsible for the following activities supporting military support during a disaster:

- Maintain a reliable communications capability that permits communications between local, state and Federal governments to support a disaster operation.

- Monitor status of the State's communication infrastructure during or following any disaster.

- Coordinate and assign resources necessary to respond to an incident that impacts the communications infrastructure.

- When necessary, coordinate provision of a temporary or interim communications capability as required.

- The OEM Communications Officer will conduct periodic maintenance and equipment systems checks on all communications equipment in the ECC.

- The communications officer is responsible to coordinate and organize the ARES/RACES capabilities within the ECC.

- Function as an ARES/RACES representative during activations.

3.2.4 Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal

OSFM is tasked with protecting Oregon citizens, their property, and the environment from fire and hazardous materials. Key ESF 2 responsibilities for OSFM include:

- Direct the maintenance and use of the statewide Fire Net/HAZMAT microwave relay radio system.

- Maintain portable communications resources.

3.2.5

3.3   Adjunct Agencies

Adjunct agencies are organizations that may not be part of state government but have direct role in the function.

3.3.1 ARES/RACES

Communications support from amateur radio operators is often utilized before, during and after a disaster where normal communications are not functional. ARES operators ensure that requests for state assistance are received so that personnel in the State ECC can coordinate the requested assistance. RACES is used only when the President places a restriction on radio contact. ARES/RACES may support ESF 2 through the following activities:

■ Use amateur radio communications equipment to provide communications support between counties and emergency management personnel.

3.3.2 Civil Air Patrol

CAP is the official auxiliary of the United States Air Force and is a no-profit, federally-chartered volunteer organization that is available to support emergency operations in Oregon. CAP may support ESF 2 through the following activities:

■ Augment state communications with Civil Air Patrol assets.

3.3.3 State Emergency Communications Committee

The SECC is responsible for maintaining the state's emergency alert system. The SECC supports ESF 2 through the following activities:

■ Administer the state's Emergency Alert System plan.

3.4   Federal Partners

The state relies on a variety of federal partners to monitor and provide warning information for specific hazards. The following table identifies those partners.

Hazard	Federal Partner
Attack	North American Defense Command
Dam Failure	Bonneville Power Administration
Earthquake	United States Geological Survey
Energy Emergency	Bonneville Power Administration
Radiological	U.S. Department of Energy
Severe Weather	National Weather Service
Tsunami	National Weather Service Alaska and Pacific Tsunami Warning Center
Volcano	United States Geological Survey

4   Concept of Operations

4.1   General

The State of Oregon Emergency Operations Plan, including ESF 2, is developed under the authority of Oregon Revised Statutes Chapter 401 which assigns responsibility for the emergency services system within the State of Oregon to the Governor (ORS 401.035). The Governor has delegated the responsibility for coordination of the state's emergency program, including coordination of recovery planning activities to the Oregon Military Department, Office of

Emergency Management (OEM; ORS 401.052). OEM, in turn, has assigned responsibility for coordination of the implementation of ESF 2 to the primary and supporting agencies identified above.

Additionally, Executive Order (EO)-14-<mark>XX</mark> establishes a Disaster Management Framework to facilitate Oregon's response and recovery actions and provides a flexible instrument for execution of prudent policy and decision-making. The EO establishes the Governor's Disaster Cabinet and Economic Recovery Councils that will serve as the policy making body during a large scale or catastrophic disaster in Oregon.

All ESF 2 activities will be performed in a manner that is consistent with the National Incident Management System and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.

4.2   Activation

When a disaster occurs that results in a Governor's declaration, the OEM Executive Duty Officer will activate the State ECC and establish communications with leadership and ascertain initial size up to determine an ECC staffing plan and set up operational periods. If the incident requires significant coordination of communications activities, a notification will be made to OEM/PUC requesting activation of ESF 2. OEM/PUC will coordinate with supporting agencies to assess and report current capabilities to the ECC and will activate Agency Operations Centers as appropriate. OEM/PUC and supporting agencies may be requested to send a representative to staff the ECC and facilitate ESF 2 activities.

4.3   ECC Operations

When ESF 2 is staffed in the ECC, the ESF representative will be responsible for the following:

- Serve as a liaison with supporting agencies and community partners.

- Provide a primary entry point for situational information related to state communications systems.

- Share situation status updates related to communications with ESF 5, Information and Planning, to inform development of the Situation Report.

- Participate in, and provide ESF-specific reports for, ECC briefings including Disaster Cabinet and Economic Recovery briefings.

- Assist in development and communication of ESF 2 actions to tasked agencies.

- Monitor ongoing ESF 2 actions.

■ Share ESF 2 information with ESF 14, Public Information, to ensure consistent public messaging.

■ Coordinate ESF 2 staffing to ensure the function can be staffed across operational periods.

4.4   Alert and Warning

The state's alert and warning system provides a means of receiving and disseminating warnings and related information. The system in Oregon includes state, federal, and local "warning points", emergency response agencies, the broadcast media, and the public.

The Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) Communications Center is the "state warning point" for Oregon, responsible for coordinating the alert and warning activities of this annex. Oregon State Police Western Regional Dispatch Center is the "alternate state warning point".

When a major emergency or disaster occurs or is imminent, the OERS Communications Center provides alert and warning messages to local warning points, and notifies appropriate local, state, federal, and volunteer agencies. Agencies then respond to the event according to their rules and plans. If appropriate, the state ECC is activated and staffed by state agencies according to this plan. Following activation, the ECC Communications Officer coordinates alert and warning activities.

Local warning points may communicate initial or time-sensitive disaster information to the state primary and alternate warning points by NAWAS. Situation updates are generally communicated by telephone or other means.

Other state and federal agencies may assist OERS in providing alert and warning to the public under certain circumstances.

See Appendix C for an organization chart of the state's alert and warning system.

4.5   Communications Systems

The communications capabilities listed in this annex are under the control of OEM and the OERS Communications Center and are an integral element of the State ECC when activated.

During an emergency or major disaster, decision makers in the State ECC have the capability to communicate with federal, state, and local agencies via the ECC and the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) Communications Center.

The OERS Manager is responsible for maintaining and coordinating the OERS state emergency communications and for managing the Communications Center. The OEM Communications Officer is responsible for maintaining and coordinating the ECC communications system with support from the OEM IT section.

All communications systems used by OEM and the OERS Communications Center for normal operations will be utilized during emergency operations. Automation, telephone and two-way radio will be the primary systems used by state agencies to provide coordination of emergency operations. Fax, teletype, satellite phone, Internet, e-mail and amateur radio capabilities also exist.

See Appendix D for a description of OERS Communications Center capabilities.

4.6   Transition to Recovery

Intermediate- and long-term recovery activities are guided by the State of Oregon Recovery Plan. In the event of a large-scale or catastrophic incident, the Governor may appoint a State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC) to facilitate state recovery activities and the longer-term aspects of restoration of communications systems, coordination may be tasked to State Recovery Function (SRF) 6, Infrastructure Systems. The coordinating agency for SRF 6 is the Oregon Department of Transportation. The SDRC and the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) are responsible for agreeing on the timing of transition from response (ESF 2) to recovery (SRF 6).

See the Oregon State Recovery Plan for additional information.

5   ESF Development and Maintenance

OEM/PUC will be responsible for coordinating regular review and maintenance of this ESF Annex. Each primary and supporting agency will be responsible for developing plans and procedures that address assigned tasks.

6   Appendices

■   Appendix A – ESF 2 Plans and Resources

■   Appendix B – ESF 2 Work Plan

■   Appendix C – State of Oregon Alert and Warning System

■   Appendix D – OERS Communications Center Capabilities

■   Appendix E – Oregon NAWAS Notifications

Appendix A   ESF 2 Work Plan

Last Updated: 11/13/2014

| Action	Responsible Department	Point of Contact	Priority	Timeline	Status
Conduct a planning workshop with tasked state agencies to validate the ESF 2 Annex	DAS/ODOT/OSP in coordination with assigned supporting agencies	TBD	High	2015	To be completed

Appendix B   ESF 2 Resources

State

■ State of Oregon Cascadia Subduction Zone Catastrophic Earthquake and Tsunami Operations Plan

Federal

■ National Response Framework, ESF 2 – Communications

■ US Department of Homeland Security, FEMA Region X- 2011 Emergency Communications Plan, State of Oregon Annex

Appendix C   State of Oregon Alert and Warning System
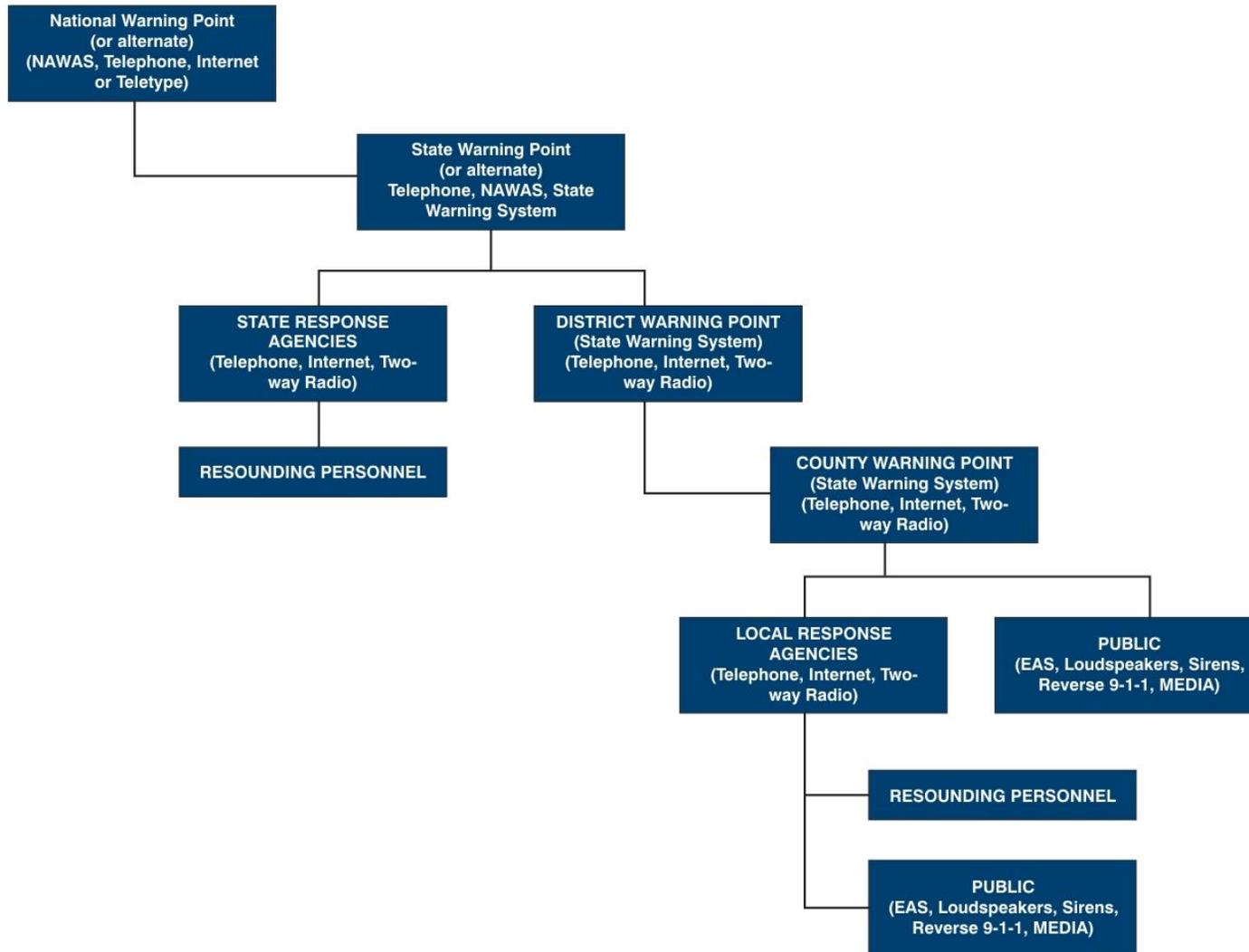
Appendix D   OERS Communications Center Capabilities

Computer/Data Systems

- The OEM Computer Network. Provides access to the State Wide Area Network (WAN) and Internet. Hard wire and wireless capability exists in the ECC.

- OPS Center. Web based system that provides situational awareness and operational information that allows the ECC to communicate, track, and coordinate response and recovery needs statewide.

- Criminal Justice Information Services, Law Enforcement Data System (LEDS). LEDS provides access to most safety agencies in Oregon and nationally. LEDS may be used in the event of an emergency or to distribute information to 9-1-1 centers, county sheriff's offices, public service answering points, governmental service agencies, and various law enforcement agencies throughout the state. This system allows information to pass to multiple locations within minutes through a teletype terminal.

- Federal Emergency Management Information System (FEMIS). This computer network is dedicated for use with the Chemical Stockpile program. FEMIS interconnects local jurisdictions within the chemical stockpile hazard zone and the state ECC. It provides planning, coordination, response, and exercise support for emergency management agencies.

- Transportation Tracking and Communications (TRANSCOM). This is the U.S. Department of Energy's transportation tracking and communications system for certain radioactive materials. Positional updates on vehicles are obtained through satellite, vehicle and ground station triangulation. The latitude and longitude is calculated and transmitted to authorized users by computer.

- Health Alert Network (HAN). The HAN provides alert, warning and communication among state and local public health agencies in Oregon. The HAN has real time 24/7 communications capacity between Federal Government (CDC), the Oregon State Health Department, and every Oregon County Health Department.

Telephone Systems

- A 26-line office phone system which has unpublished phone circuits for outbound ECC emergency calls. The system includes two inbound Wide Area Telephone System (WATS) lines and four separate lines available for computer data transmission.

■ An independent 14-line telephone system serves the State ECC. All phones on this system have unlisted numbers.

■ FAX machines are available at the OEM office and in the Oregon ECC.

■ Two "secure" (scrambled) telephones are available. One phone is in the office of the OEM Director, and one in the OERS Manager's Office.

■ One Telephone Device for the Deaf (TDD) is available. A TDD is a special device that allows people who are deaf, hard of hearing, or speech-impaired to use of the telephone to communicate. A TDD is required at both ends of the conversation in order to communicate. TDD is accessed at (503) 373-7857. The TDD phone is located in OERS.

■ A transportable satellite terminal in the OERS Communications Center provides alternate telephone connectivity in case the area telephone system fails. The system can access telephone switches throughout the United States in order to initiate calls.

■ Select OEM and OERS staff have GETS cards.

Video Teleconferencing

■ The Department of Homeland Security provides a Secure/Non-Secure video teleconferencing capability for coordination with DHS/EPR. The equipment can be used for both secure and non-secure communications with DHS, other Federal Departments and Agencies, and both internal/external communications with other states as needed. The equipment is located in the Military EOC.

■ CSEPP Video teleconferencing equipment is located in the ECC and is available for use during an exercise or incident at the Umatilla Chemical Depot.

Radio

The OERS Communications Center has direct access to a wide variety of state agency and volunteer radio communications. It is vital to understand OERS does not control any of the networks, but is able to access them as needed.

■ The Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) has an extensive radio system that features six tactical frequencies and a command frequency. All Forestry vehicles have radio communication capabilities that include the "Fire Net / HAZMAT" frequency. The Department of Forestry maintains three fire cache radio networks which may be borrowed for other localized emergencies.

■ The Oregon Department of Transportation owns and operates a statewide VHF radio system. All ODOT Districts, Regions, sections and specialty crews, ODOT Director's staff, Public Information and Motor Carrier Transportation Division are accessible through the network. An ODOT Communications Center is co-located with the State ECC and the OERS Communications Center.

■ The Oregon Poison Control Center has radio contact with hospitals and ambulances on the "Hospital Emergency Administrative Radio" (HEAR) net.

■ Amateur Radio operators assist the OERS Communications Center with communications as necessary. Details of Amateur Radio participation during ECC activations is found in the Oregon State Amateur Radio Emergency Operations Plan under separate cover.

■ The Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM) is the licensee for the State Fire Net. This single frequency network provides statewide coverage by means of 23 radio repeaters. The OERS Communications Center houses the master console for Fire Net, can transmit from multiple repeaters simultaneously, and receive from any or all repeaters simultaneously. The console is also capable of patching a telephone call into the Fire Net.

■ Federal National Alert Radio System (FNARS). This is a FEMA sponsored radio system that provides the ECC with voice and data links to national authorities, other states' emergency management offices and FEMA regional offices.

■ Oregon Emergency Services (OES) Communications Network. This single frequency network is accessible by the OERS Communications Center for Northwest Oregon and is available statewide to emergency management organizations for use while engaged in emergency operations, for routine communications, and for mutual aid between county and state agencies.

■ The OERS Communications Center maintains an 800 MHz radio provided by the City of Portland to enable communications between the State ECC and EOC in the Portland Metro area.

■ The Civil Air Patrol can provide secondary communications to CAP units statewide and to CAP aircraft in flight. CAP coordinates the use of assets for deployment and set up of radio communications during a disaster.

■ The Health Alert Network (HAN) is a web portal comprised of several sophisticated web applications whose primary purpose is to process, push, and archive health and disease information to the healthcare

delivery community and to response partners. This system is typically used to share routine environmental health, epidemiological, and laboratory information to the health and medical community. It also gives Federal, State and local agencies the ability to rapidly and securely distribute emergency notifications throughout the state.

Dedicated Telephone Hotlines

■ National Alert Warning System (NAWAS) National Circuit. The federal government maintains NAWAS to provide warning and information nationwide to designated warning points. NAWAS is a dedicated voice "party line" circuit that allows the user to speak to individual warning points or a group of warning points simultaneously. NAWAS distributes emergency alerts regarding possible downed aircraft, forest fires, and other civil disruptions detected by radar or satellite over-flights. NAWAS has an agreement with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to immediately broadcast weather warnings. NAWAS drops are located in National Weather Service (NWS) offices for dissemination and response to NAWAS alerts and messages.

■ NAWAS Oregon Circuit. The Oregon State Warning System relies primarily on that portion of the NAWAS system that lies within the state. NAWAS terminals exist at designated "Warning Points" to provide state and local governments with the capability to receive warning information and instructions. Utilizing the state NAWAS procedures, emergency and major disaster information can be rapidly relayed to any jurisdiction in the state.

■ Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP) All Call Conference Phone. This dedicated phone is located in the OERS Communications Center. It has the ability to connect the State ECC with local and State CSEPP agencies in Eastern Oregon.

■ **Broadcast**

● Amber Alert: The Amber Alert system is accessed in the OERS Communication Center. It is focused on missing children and utilizes the EAS network but also specifically uses the ODOT reader board network.

● Emergency Alert System (EAS). The EAS is a system that allows public officials quick access to commercial broadcasting facilities to relay warning and alert messages to the public. EAS brings together broadcast networks; cable networks and program suppliers; AM, FM, and TV broadcast stations; Low Power Television (LPTV) stations; cable systems; and other entities and industries to operate in an

organized fashion during emergencies at the national, state, or local levels. The ECC is capable of initiating EAS broadcasts to specified areas or statewide. EAS replaces the Emergency Broadcast System.

● ODOT Electronic Variable Message Sign (VMS) Network. The ODOT VMS is accessed through the ODOT Communications Center.

Appendix E   Oregon NAWAS Notifications

The National Warning System (NAWAS) provides warning and information nationwide to designated warning points. Warning information transmitted over NAWAS for Oregon is relayed from the state NAWAS warning point to district warning points over the state NAWAS network.

County Warning Point	Alerts these other Warning Points
Benton County	Linn County
Clackamas County	
Clatsop County	
Columbia County	
Coos County	
Curry County	
Deschutes County	Crook, Jefferson, and Wheeler Counties
Douglas County	
Grant County	
Hood River County	
Jackson County	Josephine County
Kelly Butte (Portland)	
Klamath 911	Klamath and Lake Counties
Lane County	
Lincoln County	
Marion County	Polk County
Multnomah County	
Ontario 911	Harney, and Malheur Counties
Tillamook County	
Umatilla County	Morrow and Wallowa Counties
Union County	Baker County
Wasco County	Gilliam and Sherman Counties
Washington County	
Yamhill County	