

**City of Ripon
Hazardous Materials, Transportation, Storage
and Response Plan
(Disaster Management
Emergency Operations Plan)**

Volume 1 of 2

Special Thanks & Acknowledgements

This Plan was made possible because of the leadership of the City of Ripon Police Department, cooperation demonstrated by the various city government departments, and funding provided by the State of California Office of Emergency Services through the Hazardous Material Transportation Grant Program.

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ACRONYMS

ADMIN	Administration (City of Ripon, including the Mayor's Office)
AST	Above Ground Storage Tank
ATT	Attorney (City of Ripon)
BD	Building Department (City of Ripon)
CA	California
CalARP	California Accidental Release Program
CA OES	California Office of Emergency Services
CalOSHA	California Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Caltrans	State of California Transportation
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CEC	California Energy Commission
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CG	U.S. Coast Guard
CL	City Clerk (City of Ripon)
COE	U.S. Corps of Engineers
DBE	Design Build Earthquake
DTSC	State of California, Department of Toxic Substances Control
DWR	State of California, Department of Water Resources
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (Federal)
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know
ENGR	Engineering Department (City of Ripon)
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FD	Fire District (Ripon)
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIN	Finance Department (City of Ripon)
FFS	Foothills Fault System

ACRONYMS
(Continued)

FRA	Federal Railroad Administration
HazMat	Hazardous Materials
HSOC	Homeland Security Operational Center
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
ICS	Incident Command System
LLNL	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
MAA	Mutual Aid Agreement
MACS	Multi-Agency Coordination System
MID	Modesto Irrigation District
MMAA	Master Mutual Aid Agreement
NCRP	National Council on Radiation Protection
NG	U.S. National Guard
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRP	National Response Plan
NRT	National Response Team
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board
NWS	National Weather Service
OA	Operational Area
OAC	Operational Area Concept
OASIS	Operational Area Satellite Information System
OES	Office of Emergency Services
OSHA	Occupational Safety & Health Administration
PD	Police Department (City of Ripon)
PF	Protection Factor
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
PL	Planning Department (City of Ripon)

ACRONYMS
(Continued)

P&R	Parks and Recreation Department (City of Ripon)
PW	Public Works Department (City of Ripon)
REOC	Regional Emergency Operations Centers
RIMS	Response Information Management System
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SJOES	San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services
SOC	State Operations Center
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSJID	South San Joaquin Irrigation District
SWRCB	State of California Water Resources Control Board
USBLM	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
USBR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
USDOE	U.S. Department of Energy
USDOD	U.S. Department of Defense
USDOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VA	Vulnerability Assessment

PLAN CONCURRENCE/DEPARTMENT CONTACTS

The following list of signatures documents each department's concurrence with the Disaster Management Emergency Operations Plan based on the Standardized Emergency Management System (California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 2, Section 2443) for the City of Ripon, California.

This is also a list of the Department Head or Standby Officer to be contacted in the event this Plan is activated, in accordance with the City of Ripon Municipal Code, Ordinance Number 2.32.010-2.32.100. Additional contacts for each city government department are included in the Standard Operating Procedures section prepared by each department. The City of Ripon Police Department will maintain a current emergency contact list for each department and record revisions to the Plan on the Record of Revision form included in Appendix A.

The **City Administrator** concurs with the City of Ripon's Disaster Management Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the City Administrator.

Signature: _____
(City Administrator, Leon Compton)
Date: _____
Telephone: (209) 599-2108

Standby Officer: _____
Position: _____
Telephone: _____

The **Police Department** concurs with the City of Ripon's Disaster Management Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Chief of Police.

Signature: _____
(Police Chief, Richard A. Bull)
Date: _____
Telephone: (209) 599-2102

Standby Officer: _____
Position: _____
Telephone: _____

The **Fire District** concurs with the City of Ripon's Disaster Management Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Fire Chief.

Signature: _____
(Fire Chief, Dennis Bitters)

Date: _____
Telephone: (209) 599-4209

Standby Officer: _____
Position: _____
Telephone: _____

The **Engineering Department** concurs with the City of Ripon's Disaster Management Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the City Engineer.

Signature: _____
(City Engineer, Matt Machado)

Date: _____
Telephone: (209) 599-2108

Standby Officer: _____
Position: _____
Telephone: _____

The **Building and Public Works Departments** concurs with the City of Ripon's Disaster Management Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Building and Public Works Director.

Signature: _____
(Public Works Director/Building Director, Ted Johnston)

Date: _____
Telephone: (209) 599-2151

Standby Officer: _____
Position: _____
Telephone: _____

The **Planning Department** concur with the City of Ripon's Disaster Management Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Director of Planning.

Signature: _____
(Director of Planning, Ernie Tyhurst)

Date: _____
Telephone: (209) 599-2108

Standby Officer: _____
Position: _____
Telephone: _____

The **City Clerk and Finance Department** concur with the City of Ripon's Disaster Management Emergency Operations Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Administrative Assistant.

Signature: _____
(City Clerk, Lynette Van Laar)

Date: _____
Telephone: (209) 599-2108

Standby Officer: _____
Position: _____
Telephone: _____

Article 15, Chapter 7, Division 1, Title 2 of the California Government Code provides the authority, as well as the procedures to be employed to assure continued functioning of political subdivisions within the State of California. Article 15 permits the appointment of up to three Standby Officers for each member of the governing body and up to three Standby Officers for the City Administrator, if not a member of the governing body. Article 15 also outlines procedures to assure continued functioning of political subdivisions in the event the governing body, including the Standby Officer(s), is unavailable to serve.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

1.1.1. Organization

The City of Ripon's Hazardous Materials, Transportation, Storage and Response Plan (Disaster Management Emergency Operations Plan) (Plan) identifies the City's emergency planning, organization, and response policies and procedures. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and response checklists, which will be updated periodically, are included in Appendix B. The Plan also addresses the integration and coordination with other governmental levels when required. Maps and other graphical depictions of the technical information gathered from the various city and state government agencies used to prepare this Plan are included. Figure 1 is the base map, which includes the City Centers, medical facilities, and special populations. Additional figures depict organization, technical information, possible evacuation routes, potential emergency shelters, and the location of city utilities and special populations relative to known large-quantity hazardous material storage facilities or facilities with a reported release of a hazardous material or petroleum product.

The Plan is divided into three parts. The first part is an introduction of the project, concept of operations and describes the relationship of the City of Ripon to other emergency response systems in place at the local, state, and federal levels. The second part describes hazards that may be encountered, departmental responsibilities, and an overview of standard operating procedures. Training and exercises to be developed in the future are outlined, and equipment and supplies likely to be needed are discussed. The third section of the Plan includes follow-up review and a discussion of recorded changes and incident critiques.

The Plan is intended to be a "living" document, which will be updated on an ongoing basis. The Plan should be revised based on agency reorganization, changes to laws/regulations, experience with various exercises, and disaster response experience. Revision will be recorded in Appendix A and the date of revision will be placed at the lower right corner of the affected page(s). Reporting forms for recording response activities are provided in Appendix C.

1.1.2. Mission

This Plan is prepared to increase effectiveness and safety in efficiently handling hazardous, toxic or radioactive materials transportation accidents and incidents; to enhance implementation of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA); and to encourage a comprehensive approach to emergency response planning and training.

The goal of the Plan is to provide a resource to be used by the City of Ripon personnel and other resources to minimize the impact of disasters to the community. The Plan distribution is listed in the cover documents of this report (Plan Concurrence). The Plan concurrence/department contacts list also functions as the primary contact list for Department Heads responsible for implementation of the Department's SOP. Additional contact information for county, state, and federal departments likely to provide assistance in the event of a disaster are included in Table 1 of this Plan.

Specific objectives are the same as those included in the San Joaquin County Multi-Hazard Plan and other guidance, which has been prepared by San Joaquin County and includes:

- Effective mobilization and management of emergency resources,
- Maintenance of continuous liaison with county, state, and federal agencies and segments of the private sector providing support,
- Efficient allocation of resources,
- Establishment of priorities for emergency operations,
- Prompt and effective initiation of mutual aid requests,
- Effective use of available communications systems, and
- Effective processing of emergency information and prompt dissemination of relevant information and instructions to the public.

Relevant sections of the Multi-Hazard Plan and other guidance documents prepared by San Joaquin County are included in Appendices D, E, F, and G. These documents are provided as source material for training to be conducted to familiarize personnel with this Plan.

Emergency functions of government and non-government agencies are outlined generally on Table 2.

1.1.3. NIMS (Federal)

The Plan is based on the federal National Incident Management System (NIMS), which was developed and is administered by the Secretary of Homeland Security in accordance with the February 23, 2003 Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) -5, Management of Domestic Incidents. NIMS provides a nationwide template to be used by federal, state, local, and tribal governments, as well as private-sector and non-governmental organizations to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents. The National Response Plan (NRP) uses the framework of NIMS to provide a structure and mechanisms for national policy direction to assist state and local government. The NIMS Integration Center will publish, on a continual basis, standards, guidelines, and compliance protocols for aspects of NIMS. Training exercises associated with implementing this Plan should incorporate new and revised information as it is made available to local government.

NIMS components include the following, which are described in detail in the Homeland Security publication, National Incident Management System (March 1, 2004), a copy of which is included in the Appendix H of this Plan:

- Command and Management (the incident command system [ICS], Multi-Agency Coordination Systems, and Public Information Systems),
- Preparedness (planning, training, exercises, personnel qualifications and certification, equipment acquisition and certification, mutual-aid agreements, and publication management),
- Resource Management (inventory setup, mobilization, dispatch, tracking, and recovery), and
- Communications and Information Management (Incident management communications, information management, supporting technologies, and ongoing management and maintenance).

NIMS sample incident report forms and other response logs are included in Appendix C. Training information is included in Appendix I.

1.1.4. SEMS (State)

The Standardized Emergency Management System in California is dependent on all levels of government working together effectively with business and industry, community based organizations, and volunteers to meet the challenges disasters bring. Primary and support functions of government and non-government agencies taking part in disaster operations, from initial response to recovery, are outlined on Tables 3A-3I and Table 4.

This Plan is based on the functions and principles of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), which is based on the FIRESCOPE Incident Command System (ICS). The SEMS incident command structure is depicted as Figure 2. The SEMS local government checklist is included in Appendix J of this plan. The Governor's Emergency Planning Guide for Emergency Management in California is included in Appendix K.

The four phases of emergency management (preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation) provide the framework for the State of California's implementation of activities and the State of California Office of Emergency Services (OES) mission. Preparedness activities are completed prior to the emergency action to outline and develop response capabilities. Response activities are conducted to save lives and prevent injuries during and following an emergency situation. Recovery activities are those that restore life-support, provide community support, and restore the infrastructure systems, commerce, and environment damaged in the disaster. Mitigation activities are taken to learn from prior incidents and to reduce the future impact of similar disasters. Mitigation activities may involve policy changes as well as procedural changes.

The SEMS also describes the State of California's Multi-Inter-Agency Coordination System (MACS) and the Mutual Aid Agreements (MAA), operational areas (OAs), and emergency communication (e.g. Response Information Management System [RIMS] and the Operational Area Satellite Information System [OASIS]). Forms that may be

useful to setup mutual aid and other assistance requests are included in Appendix L. Public information and media guidance is provided in Appendix M.

1.1.5. Operational Area Concept (San Joaquin County)

At the county level, the Operational Area Concept (OAC) is initiated by the San Joaquin County government. The joint operational area organization is hosted in the County's Emergency Operations Center, which is currently located in the County Courthouse building. A structural study of the Courthouse in 2000 revealed the building is not suitable for critical functions and plans are underway to construct a new facility.

In 1993 in accordance with State of California law and local consensus, San Joaquin County and the cities and special districts within created through written agreement an "operational area" organization responsible for managing emergency resources during a disaster and coordinating the multi-jurisdictional response plans. San Joaquin County emergency response documents including hazardous material team procedures, oil spill procedures flood evacuation, mass dispensing site planning and activation instructions and other reports are included in the Appendix D, E, F and G of this Plan.

1.1.6. City of Ripon

The Plan addresses how the City will respond to the following extraordinary events or disasters, from advance planning and preparation through recovery operations. These potential extraordinary events include, but are not limited to:

- Natural hazards including earthquake, flood, extreme weather and fire,
- Technological or man-made hazards including transportation and stationary source incidents involving a release of toxic substances, or radioactive materials, or hazardous substances or petroleum products; pandemic disease; and civil disobedience, and
- National security incidents such as acts of war, terrorism, bioterrorism, or nuclear defense operations.

The responsibilities and roles of each department for response to the identified hazard or threat are identified in Tables 2, 3, and 4 and the city organization of departments is depicted on Figure 3. The development of departmental Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and checklists of procedures is critical to the successful implementation of the Plan. The City of Ripon's 1999 Standard Operating Procedures and Departmental Checklists are included in Appendix B of this Plan. The SOPs are to include, at a minimum, the role of each department and what each department is expected to contribute to the planning, response, and recovery effort. The SOP should also include a "Needs" assessment that includes additional resources required based on evaluation of department resources and responses to incidents. The City of Ripon's SOPs should be updated based on changing conditions and knowledge. Each Department Head is responsible for reviewing the SOPs on an annual basis and

coordinating the updating of the procedures in this Plan to correlate with those employed by the City of Ripon Police Department and supporting city departments.

The City of Ripon Police Department is responsible for updating and maintaining the Plan, acting as Emergency Services Manager; and coordinating preparation, publishing and distribution of revisions to the Plan. The Plan will be updated based on the results of drills and exercises conducted, changes to local government structure, changes to technology, and incident reports filed following an emergency event. A hazard analysis and probability matrix is included in the Plan as Table 5. As the personnel and technology capabilities of the response efforts increase, these tables depicting responsibilities should be reviewed and updated.

The City of Ripon Plan will be presented to the City Council, and upon approval of the City Council will be submitted to the Mayor for signature. The Plan will also be submitted to the State of California, Office of Emergency Services (OES).

Special districts (if created) serving the City of Ripon are responsible for following this Plan and developing procedures to fulfill their stated responsibilities.

1.1.7. Assumptions and Considerations

This Plan does not guarantee a satisfactory response to all situations. All possible disaster scenarios are not addressed, only those considered most likely to occur. It should be noted that the populations affected by potential hazards are only estimates. Population changes may not be reflected in all hazard analyses, especially where population increases are rapid. Hazard analyses are subject to change with time and other factors.

For example, while dam inundation pathways are not exact, they are best estimates based on information readily available at the time this Plan was prepared. Many of the maps listed in the San Joaquin Multi-Hazard Plan (revised December 2003), Section 2 County Hazards Analysis were not available at the time this Plan was prepared. Therefore, maps used to prepare inundation maps for this Plan pre-date the December 2003 revision date of the San Joaquin Multi-Hazard Plan. Maps not available for reproduction listed in the San Joaquin Multi-Hazard Plan include the major hazardous material facility areas diagram, San Joaquin County major transportation routes diagram, California risk of nuclear attack diagram, electrical transmission lines, natural gas pipelines, and petroleum pipelines. Current requirements for security of sensitive information may preclude reproduction of these materials once available. San Joaquin County and the State of California OES should share hazard information as it becomes available with the City of Ripon Police Department for planning and response purposes.

1.1.8. Activation

The Plan becomes activated when the threat to lives and property is so great that the jurisdiction needs to expand beyond normal day-to-day operations in order to meet the demands. The Plan is not intended for day-to-day emergencies, but rather for

disaster/extreme situations where normal resources are exhausted, nearly exhausted, or expected soon to be exhausted.

1.2. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The City's response to disasters is based on four phases:

- increased readiness/preparedness,
- initial response operations,
- extended response operations, and
- recovery operations and mitigation.

During each phase, specific actions are taken to reduce and/or eliminate the threat of specific disaster situations. In coordination with the City of Ripon Police Department and Incident Commanders, the San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services Director will determine the phase and initiate the appropriate level of alert for response agencies, including the activation of the Emergency Operations Center as required.

1.2.1. Increased Readiness

Triggers for Readiness Activities

Upon receipt of a warning or the observation that an emergency situation is imminent or likely to occur, the City will initiate actions to increase its readiness. Events that may trigger increased readiness activities include:

- issuance of a credible long-term earthquake prediction,
- receipt of a flood advisory or other extreme weather advisory,
- receipt of a potential dam failure advisory,
- conditions conducive to wildland fires, such as the combination of high heat, strong winds, and low humidity,
- an expansive hazardous materials incident,
- a wide-spread power/utility outage,
- a significant disease outbreak, such as a flu pandemic or in the event of a bioterrorism act(s),
- transportation incident involving multiple vehicles, railcar derailment or airplane crash,
- information or circumstances indicating the potential for acts of violence or civil disturbance, and
- information or circumstances indicating the potential for a terrorist act, a nuclear weapon attack, or war.

During a State of War, Operational Areas (San Joaquin County) are required to coordinate response and recovery operations and serve as communication links with

the statewide emergency management system, which will be activated. The State of California will coordinate overall emergency operations.

Examples of Readiness Activities

Increased readiness activities may include short-term immediate responses and more long-term planning activities that include, but are not limited to, the following activities:

- briefing the City Administrator and key officials or employees of the City of Ripon and San Joaquin County about the situation,
- recruiting additional staff and Disaster Service Workers,
- evaluating equipment, vehicle, and supply needs (see Appendix N for current list of resources),
- mobilizing personnel and pre-positioning resources and equipment in designated Disaster Service Area or other potential shelters (see Figure 4, Table 6 and Appendices N and O),
- establishing or activating staging areas,
- warning threatened elements of the population (see special populations in Table 6),
- conducting precautionary evacuations in the potentially impacted area(s),
- developing evacuation routing plan to safely and quickly evacuate the public (the special needs of sensitive populations will be considered),
- developing or using response guides prepared by others (e.g. hospital facilities, Appendix P and Legal Guidelines for Movement of People and Equipment in Appendix Q).
- designating an alternate seat of government (see City Centers on Figure 1),
- preserving vital statistics, land and tax records, license registers, and articles of incorporation,
- increasing public information dissemination efforts,
- accelerating the response training efforts,
- purchasing equipment and supplies that are maintained in secure storage location(s),
- inspecting critical facilities and equipment, including testing warning and communications systems,
- reviewing and updating of City of Ripon Disaster Management Emergency Operations Plan and related SOPs,
- constructing fallout shelters, and
- upgrading public buildings to a radiation protection factor (PF) of at least 40.

1.2.2. Initial Response Operations

The City's initial response activities are primarily performed at the field response level. Emphasis is placed on minimizing the effects of the emergency or disaster. Field responders will use the Incident Command System (ICS) to organize response to the emergency or disaster, incorporating the functions, principles and components of ICS (i.e., unified command, action planning, span of control, hierarchy of command, etc.). Examples of initial response activities include:

- contact and assemble City of Ripon operational area leaders at the County or City's EOC location,
- formal declaration of a disaster requiring implementation of the Emergency Operations Plan,
- assessing the need for mutual aid assistance,
- establishing an implementation of the Unified Commands¹,
- coordinating with county, state, and Federal agencies working in the field,
- making all necessary notifications, including the San Joaquin County EOC;
- restricting movement of traffic/people and unnecessary access to affected areas,
- establishing message centers,
- disseminating warnings, emergency public information, and instructions to the general public in the City of Ripon (see Appendix M for guidance),
- conducting evacuations and/or rescue operations to the designated Disaster Service Area,
- setting up "mass dispensing facilities/locations" for emergency distribution of medical supplies, emergency response supplies, and equipment (see Appendices G and N for guidance),
- caring for displaced persons and treating the injured (see Appendix P for guidance),
- conducting initial damage assessments and surveys (see Appendix R, Post Disaster Guidance), and
- developing and implementing Incident Action Plans.

1.2.3. Extended Response Operations

The City of Ripon's extended response activities are conducted in the field and in the San Joaquin County and City's Emergency Operations Centers (EOC). The City of Ripon EOC is to be located at the City Hall/City of Ripon Police Department at 259

¹ The Unified Command structure refers to a team effort that allows designated agencies with responsibility for an incident, either geographical or functional, to manage an incident by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies. This is accomplished without losing or abdicating agency authority, autonomy, responsibility, or accountability and occurs more frequently at the field level, in large-scale events, that involve more than one jurisdiction.

North Wilma Avenue, Ripon, California 95366 (Telephone: 209-599-5022) or one of the four designated alternative City Center locations within the city limits.

Extended emergency operations involve the coordination and management of personnel and resources to mitigate an emergency and to facilitate the transition to recovery operations. Generally, emergency response will progress from the local level to regional and then, if needed, to state and/or federal involvement. State Office of Emergency Services (OES) may activate the State Operations Center (SOC) in Sacramento, California. The State of California OES Director will assist the Governor in directing and coordination of response activities of State of California agencies. The State of California OES Director may request the Governor declare a state of emergency. If the Governor requests and receives a Presidential declaration of emergency for a major disaster, then a state coordinating officer and federal coordinating officer will be appointed to coordinate state and federal response support. Field response personnel will continue to use the ICS to manage field operations. EOC staff will support field response personnel in mitigating the affects of the disaster.

Examples of Extended Response

Examples of extended response activities include:

- preparing detailed damage assessments,
- operating mass inoculation and/or care facilities,
- conducting Coroner operations,
- procuring required resources to sustain operations,
- documenting the situation status,
- protecting, controlling, and allocating vital resources,
- restoring vital utility services,
- tracking resource allocation,
- conducting advanced planning activities,
- documenting expenditures,
- developing and implementing Action Plans for extended operations,
- disseminating emergency public information,
- declaring a local, state, or federal emergency,
- prioritizing resource allocation, and
- inter/multi-agency coordination.

1.2.4. Recovery Operations

As the immediate threat to life, property, and the environment subsides, the rebuilding of the City of Ripon will begin through various recovery activities. The State of California OES manages statewide disaster recovery and mitigation activities, as well as

provides assistance to local governments and individuals, businesses and the agricultural community affected by disasters. The State of California OES has the authority and responsibility to act as the grantee for federally funded disaster assistance programs, and as the grantor for the California Disaster Assistance Act.

Recovery activities involve the restoration of services to the public and rebuilding the affected area(s). Recovery activities may be both short-term and long-term, including restoration of essential utilities such as water and power. In addition, mitigation measures are designed to prevent future occurrences of a given threat facing the City.

The major objectives of long-term recovery operations include:

- coordinated delivery of long-term social and health services;
- improved land use planning;
- an improved City of Ripon Emergency Operations Plan;
- re-establishing the local economy to pre-disaster levels;
- recovery of disaster response costs; and
- the effective integration of mitigation strategies into recovery planning and operations.

City of Ripon will handle long-term recovery activities in accordance with the San Joaquin County Operational Area. Changes to the Plan will be coordinated with all participating departments and agencies. Structures that present public safety threats will be demolished and abated during short-term recovery operations.

Recovery Operations material for local communities, included in Appendix S, covers the recovery process in detail, describing roles and responsibilities, and the procedures for accessing the state and federal disaster assistance programs that are available to individuals, businesses, and the City.

The State of California OES also administers the federal hazard mitigation programs through the state Hazard Mitigation Officer, who is responsible for the development and implementation of the state Hazard Mitigation Plan. Within declared areas, management of non-profit special districts and the City of Ripon Police Department are responsible for identifying projects that will substantially reduce the risk of future damage, hardship, loss, or suffering from a disaster.

These agencies must ensure that each project is cost effective and meets basic project eligibility. These agencies will be the primary contact and coordinator for each funded project until completion.

Examples of Recovery Activities

Examples of recovery activities include:

- restoring normal government operations,
- restoring all utilities,
- establishing and staffing Local Assistance Centers and Disaster Assistance Centers in designated Disaster Service Areas,
- applying for state and federal assistance programs and other measures (e.g. American Red Cross, United Way, etc.) to recover costs,
- applying for non-governmental organization (NGO) assistance programs to recover costs,
- conducting hazard mitigation analyses,
- providing professional counseling,
- identifying residual hazards,
- determining and recovering costs associated with response and recovery,
- providing essential public services (e.g. medical care, police and fire protection, etc.),
- restoring public and private property, and
- restoring vital records.

Recovery from a major disaster can take a considerable period of time and is a complex process. Special legislation, financial considerations, large-scale construction programs, and legal disputes may be encountered.

Within declared areas, management of non-profit special districts and the City of Ripon Police Department are responsible for identifying projects that will substantially reduce the risk of future damage, hardship, loss, or suffering from a disaster.

These agencies must ensure that each project is cost effective and meets basic project eligibility. These agencies will be the primary contact and coordinator for each funded project until completion.

1.2.5. Disaster Assistance Programs

Introduction

When requesting disaster assistance, some key areas of concern must be adequately addressed. These areas include the needs of distinct groups, disaster assistance available at each level of declaration, and the level of detail required on each request for disaster assistance.

The disaster assistance programs have been developed for the needs of four distinct groups:

- individuals;
- businesses (including agriculture interests);
- governments; and
- non-profit organizations.

Individuals

Individuals may receive loans or grants for such things as real and personal property, dental, funeral, medical, transportation, unemployment, sheltering, and rental assistance, depending on the extent of damage.

Business

Loans for many types of businesses are often made available through the United States Small Business Administration, assisting with physical and economic losses as a result of a disaster or an emergency.

Agriculture

Programs exist for agricultural or other rural interests through the United States Department of Agriculture, including assistance for physical and production losses, repair, and reconstruction.

Government

Funds and grants are available to government and non-profit organizations to mitigate the risk of future damage.

1.2.6. Type of Emergency Declaration

A state grant program is available to local governments to respond and recover from disasters. Federal grant programs are available to assist governments and certain non-profit organizations in responding to and recovering from disasters. At each level of emergency declaration, various disaster assistance programs become available to individuals, businesses, governments, and non-profit organizations. Under local emergency declarations, City of Ripon may be eligible for assistance under the Natural Disaster Assistance Act (with concurrence of the Director of the Governor's OES).

Businesses and individuals may be eligible for local government tax relief, low-interest loans from the United States Small Business Administration, and relief programs under the United States Department of Agriculture.

State of Emergency Proclamation

Under a State of Emergency Proclamation by the Governor, the City of Ripon, special districts, individuals, and businesses may be eligible, in addition to the assistance available under a local emergency declaration, for services from the following agencies:

- Contractor's License Board;
- Department of Insurance;
- Department of Social Services;
- Franchise Tax Board Tax Relief;
- Department of Motor Vehicles;
- Department of Aging State Board of Equalization; and
- Department of Veteran's Affairs (CALVET).

Presidential Declaration

Under a Presidential Declaration, the City of Ripon, special districts, individuals, and businesses may be eligible for the following disaster assistance programs and services:

- Cora Brown Fund;
- Crisis Counseling Program;
- Disaster Unemployment;
- Temporary Housing Program;
- Individual and Family Grant Program;
- Internal Revenue Service Tax Relief;
- Public Assistance;
- Hazard Mitigation;
- Veteran's Affairs Assistance; and
- Federal Financial Institutions.

1.2.7. Public Assistance Program Responsibilities

The City of Ripon, private agencies, and special districts have the responsibility for the completion and submission of the required documents for both state and federal public assistance programs for their jurisdiction, agency, or company.

Specifically, the City of Ripon Police Department in coordination with the City Administrator, City Finance Department, and City Clerk will complete the necessary public assistance program application and supporting materials. Additionally, City of Ripon Police Department will assign a primary contact for state and federal field representatives.

Special districts will typically assign a representative from their accounting office to complete application materials and coordinate with state and federal representatives. This special district representative will also work closely with their agency or company field operations staff throughout this process.

1.2.8. Individual Assistance Program Responsibilities

Individuals are expected, whenever possible, to provide for themselves and direct their own personal recovery. However, many individuals will expect the City of Ripon to deliver assistance to them well after the disaster or may be unable to direct their own personal recovery (see Special Populations areas on Figures).

The City of Ripon will provide assistance to individuals, including providing them with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) hotline number for individual assistance. A delivery guide has been developed by FEMA to assist individuals and local governments in determining the flow of individual assistance. The City of Ripon's objective is to provide the citizens of their community with the necessary information to help each individual recover from the disaster. The sequence of delivery appears as follows:

- individual actions for assistance (family, friends, volunteer organizations, churches, etc.);
- recovery/assistance from private insurance carrier;
- FEMA disaster housing assistance;
- United States Small Business Administration assistance;
- Individual and Family Grant Program assistance; and
- Cora Brown Fund Assistance.

1.3. SEMS FUNCTIONS

EOC staff will be organized based on the five Standard Emergency Management System (SEMS) functions:

1. Management,
2. Operations,
3. Planning/Intelligence,
4. Logistics, and
5. Finance/Administration.

The components and principles of SEMS will be used by the EOC staff to manage disaster operations.

When the EOC is activated, communications and coordination will be established between the Incident Commander (Chief of Police) and the EOC Management, which includes the Emergency Services Manager (Chief of Police), City Council, Department Heads, the City Clerk, the City Attorney, the Public Information Officer (Police Department), and private agencies. The City of Ripon Emergency Management Organization figure depicts the city government department roles relative to SEMS functions (Figure 3).

1.3.1. Management Section

Responsibilities

The Management Section coordinates the jurisdiction's emergency response, establishes the emergency policies, and is responsible for activation and deactivation of emergency response. Management is also responsible for notifying personnel of EOC assignments. Public information release is to be coordinated through the Public Information Officer. The Chief of Police acts as Incident Commander in most situations and as the Public Information Officer. The Chief of Police will authorize news releases, provide the focal point for media, and coordinate all public releases for the jurisdiction including emergency broadcast procedures.

Staffing of the following key position may be required depending on the nature and magnitude of the disaster:

Positions

Safety Officer: Responsible for personnel safety at incidents or EOCs, monitors the situation to ensure safe practices, and ceases or modifies all unsafe operations. (In HazMat incidents, this position is required at the incident level as per California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 8 §85192.)

1.3.2. Operations Section

Responsibilities

The City of Ripon Police Department will coordinate many of the operations section functions with support provided by each of the city government departments. The Operations Section coordinates the jurisdiction's operations in support of the emergency response through implementation of the jurisdiction's action plan. There may also be a need to activate additional support functions. The following are possible support functions (more may be developed as needed).

Positions

Care and Shelter (Parks & Recreation Department): Coordinates sheltering and feeding sheltered individuals (including neighborhood out-reach efforts).

Law Enforcement (Police Department): Coordinates overall law enforcement in support of response to the emergency. This may involve traffic control and other associated law enforcement duties including evacuation, perimeter control, access control, and obtaining and providing mutual aid. Law enforcement mutual aid operates on a day-to-day basis, as well as during emergencies.

Fire and Rescue (Fire District): Coordinates overall fire and rescue activities. May include fire suppression, fire inspections, support to medical response, and coordinating fire and rescue mutual aid. This system, like law enforcement, operates on a day-to-day basis, as well as during emergencies.

Hazardous Materials Response (Police Department/Ripon Consolidated Fire District): Coordinates hazardous materials response. This may involve unknown material identification, remedial actions, disposal, containment, personal safety, and other response and recovery actions. Hazardous material mutual aid is coordinated through fire and rescue for incident first response.

Medical/Health (Red Cross): Coordinates field-level medical response, hospital operations, and patient support and mutual aid requests.

Utilities (Engineering Department and Public Works Department): Coordinates mutual aid, repairs to systems and supplements electric systems by shifting loads.

Animal Control (Police Department): Coordinates rescue, shelter and feeding arrangements.

Others: There may also be a need for separate branches to construct and engineer, traffic control as a separate branch, etc.

1.3.3. Planning/Intelligence Section

Responsibilities

The Planning Intelligence Section collects, evaluates and disseminates information. This section also develops action plans, maintains documentation and identifies any potential future emergency response concerns. As with the other sections, there may be a need to activate branches to ensure the Planning/Intelligence Section is fully functional. While the Police Department provides leadership to this section, the Planning Department plays a key support role.

Positions

Situation Status and Analysis: Develops "Situation Reports" for the operational period. Maintains the logs and other administrative documents associated with the disaster in order to reconstruct events for reimbursement and lessons-learned, as well as identify future training needs and issues. Ensures critical information is available to everyone in the EOC through status boards, computer display, or other means.

1.3.4. Logistics Section

Responsibilities

The Logistics Section is responsible for procuring facilities, personnel, equipment, and materials for the emergency response.

Positions

Communications: Oversees the purchasing, leasing, renting, or assignment of communications equipment to include radio, telephone, and supporting devices.

Transportation: Obtains and coordinates transportation resources, schedules commercial transportation for emergency personnel and shipments of resources.

Resource Management: Oversees assignment of emergency materials, personnel services and equipment of the jurisdiction. Initiates mutual aid requests.

Personnel: Provides staffing for emergency response.

Facility Support: Ensures the complete functioning of the EOC by maintaining needed supplies, including janitorial services, catering of meals and other needed materials to operate, etc.

1.3.5. Finance/Administration Section

Responsibilities

The Finance/Administration Section oversees the financial activities and administrative aspects not assigned to other functions.

Positions

Timekeeping: Maintains personnel work logs and time sheets for the emergency response.

Cost Accounting: Provides cost analysis of EOC operations, ensuring payment for all materials and personnel services. Maintains accurate records of all financial transactions in support of the disaster.

Procurement: Purchases, rents, or leases equipment, services, and resources necessary to the emergency response.

There may be a need to develop additional branches based on need, such as a rental/lease coordinator for long-term equipment and facility needs.

1.4. RELATIONSHIP TO THE SYSTEM

SEMS regulations require an Operational Area EOC to be activated when a local government within the Operational Area activates its EOC, and/or when two or more cities within the Operational Area have declared a local emergency. The City Administrator has the authority to activate and deactivate the EOC.

1.4.1. Action Plan

Once the EOC is activated, EOC staff will establish measurable and attainable objectives to be achieved for a given operational period. An EOC action plan will be developed for each operational period.

Communications and coordination will be established between the City of Ripon EOC, when activated, and the San Joaquin County Operational Area EOC. For reimbursement, all documentation is maintained during EOC activation, and prior to deactivation all documentation is retained for after-action reports and disaster assistance claims.

1.4.2. Multi-Agency Coordination System

Multi-agency or inter-agency coordination will be used by EOC staff to facilitate decisions for overall local government level emergency response activities.

San Joaquin County government uses the Multi Agency Coordination System (MACS) to coordinate resources and information from all jurisdictions within the County. MACS are a primary communications link. The San Joaquin County manuals provide further information (see Appendix D).

Electronic databases disseminate information to relevant parties.

1.4.3. Mutual Aid

“Mutual Aid System” means the system which allows for the progressive mobilization of resources to/from emergency response agencies, local governments, Operational Areas, regions, and the State with the intent of providing adequate resources to requesting agencies. The City of Ripon is located in Mutual Aid Region IV as depicted on Figure 5.

The OES coordinates the statewide mutual aid systems. California’s mutual aid system is integral to efficient operation of SEMS. The “neighbor helping neighbor” concept is used when a jurisdiction’s resources alone are inadequate to cope with a catastrophic situation. Aid is to be provided without the expectation of reimbursement. Mutual aid is provided under the terms of the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement (MMAA) developed in the 1950s (see Appendix L). Mutual aid can also be

provided by specific agreements such as those currently in place for fire, law enforcement, and the Coroner. The State of California is working to develop additional statewide mutual aid agreements between specific departments (e.g. public works).

The Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan establishes policy and outlines procedures for coordinating communication, utilization of personnel resources, and utilizing equipment resources. The California Fire Service and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid Plan is an extension of the California Emergency Plan, and it establishes state policy for fire and rescue mutual aid. The California Emergency Plan provides a system for mobilizing, organizing, and operating fire and rescue resources, establishes guidelines for recruiting and training personnel, includes an inventory of personnel and equipment available in California, and provides communication facility locations. The Coroner's Mutual Aid System provides expanded functional coroner capabilities and acts as a resource to assist local jurisdictions in the event of a disaster.

Mutual aid resources include needed personnel and equipment. Mutual aid at the local level is based on guidance provided using the Emergency Manager Mutual Aid Plan and Guidance discussed in the Emergency Management in California document prepared by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (2003).

Within the framework of the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement, several discipline-specific mutual aid coordinators will operate from the San Joaquin County Operational Area EOC, such as fire and rescue, law, medical, and public works. Mutual aid requests for these disciplines will be processed by the specific positions under each optional area previously described.

Once the City EOC is activated, communications will be established between the City EOC and these discipline-specific Operational Area mutual aid coordinators. All other requests for assistance will flow through the appropriate Operational Area SEMS function. The jurisdiction(s) requesting mutual aid will remain in charge and retain overall direction of personnel and equipment provided through mutual aid.

1.4.4. Relationship to Other Plans

The City of Ripon anticipates that contact with federal agencies during emergencies at the field level may be required. Agencies and situations likely to involve federal government agency interaction are as follows:

- Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for pandemics, bioterrorism, and radiation emergencies,
- Environmental Protection Agency during hazardous materials, toxic materials, or radiation emergencies,
- Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in aviation accidents, etc.,
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in law enforcement operations,
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for overall response assistance,

- Federal Railroad Administration for railroad emergencies,
- Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC), generally through the State of California,
- National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) for pandemics,
- National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) for railroad emergencies,
- National Weather Service (NWS) for tracking of extreme weather,
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for radiation emergencies,
- U.S. and California OSHA(OSHA/Cal OSHA)for construction or hazardous materials incidents,
- U.S. Bureau of Land Management (USBLM) during wildfires,
- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) for incidents related to New Melones dam and other flooding incidents,
- U.S. Corps of Engineers (COE), for environmental restoration,
- U.S. Coast Guard (CG) on for oil spills,
- U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE) for radiation emergencies and utilities,
- U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) for hazardous materials, toxics, and radiation emergencies,
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) during hazardous materials incidents and oil spills,
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for incidents involving the Stanislaus River and tributaries,
- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) for earthquake and ground motion emergencies,
- U.S. Forest Service (USFS) during for wildfires,
- U.S. National Guard (NG) for overall response assistance,
- U.S. National Response Team (NRT) for overall response assistance.

Federal agencies above the field level will work through the State OES Regional Emergency Operations Centers (REOCs).

The City is responsible for emergency response within its geographical boundaries. The *California Emergency Services Act* requires the City to manage and coordinate the overall emergency response and recovery activities within its jurisdiction. During disasters, it is required to coordinate emergency operations with the San Joaquin County Operational Area, and in some instances, other local governments.

1.4.5. Interdepartmental Relationships

Under the SEMS, the City has responsibilities at two levels, the field response and local government levels. At the field response level, all agencies will use the Incident Command System (ICS) to standardize the emergency response.

At the local government level, a designated Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is used as the central location for gathering and disseminating information, coordinating all jurisdictional emergency operations, and coordinating with the San Joaquin County Operational Area.

Figures 3 and 6 depict the relationship between the City of Ripon SEMS sections, the San Joaquin County Operational Area, and the State's Northern Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC) and includes department contact information. The City of Ripon Police Department maintains a call-out list of contacts from each of the city government departments, which is continually updated. The City of Ripon Police Department should be the initial point of contact for a catastrophic event. Emergency Functions of Government and Non-Government Agencies are included as Table 2.

1.5. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

This Plan is to be used in conjunction with and considered to be an extension of the federal National Incident Management System (NIMS), the State of California Emergency Operations Plan and the San Joaquin County Emergency Operation Plan.

Authorities are the laws and regulations that support the planning effort and support the emergency management system. They form the rationale for developing the EOP and supporting documents. The authority for conducting response and recovery operations; providing a Declaration of Local Emergency, State of Emergency, or State of War Emergency by the City of Ripon; and for developing the *City of Ripon Emergency Operations Plan* (EOP) is provided in the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code).

City of Ripon Municipal Code, Ordinance Number 2.32.080 (Emergency Plan Development) provides for the authority of implementing the City of Ripon EOP (1974). The disaster council, powers and duties, emergency organization, and emergency plan development are outlined in the ordinance. The Plan is to take effect upon adoption by resolution of the City Council. A copy of this ordinance is available on the City of Ripon website (www.cityofripon.org).

In development of this EOP, references were used from San Joaquin County, state and federal sources, and public and private institutions (e.g. American Red Cross).

1.5.1. San Joaquin County Laws and References

- San Joaquin County EOP,
- San Joaquin County, Office of Emergency Services, "Hazard Mitigation Plan", November 2001,
- San Joaquin County, Office of Emergency Services, "Hazardous Materials Area Plan", March 2004,
- San Joaquin County, Office of Emergency Services, "Hazardous Materials Area Plan – Appendix 11, Oil Spills", June 2003,

- San Joaquin County, Public Health Services, “Mass Dispensing Site Planning and Activation Instructions”, February 8, 2006,
- San Joaquin County, “Dam Failure Plan: Operational Area Dam Plan”, December 19, 2003,
- San Joaquin County, “Disaster Recovery Plan”, March 27, 2001,
- San Joaquin County, “San Joaquin County Flood Evacuation Plan”, Revision June 1995,
- San Joaquin County, “MACS Procedures; Multi-Agency Coordination System”, January 2003,
- San Joaquin County, “San Joaquin County Multi-Hazard Plan”, Revised December 2003, and
- San Joaquin County, Emergency Manager Mutual Aid Plan and Guidance.

1.5.2. State of California Laws and References

- California Building Code (2001) California Code of Regulations, Title 24,
- Department of Water Resources (2005), Water Data Library, Groundwater Level Data, DWR, <http://wdl.water.ca.gov/gw/>
- California Constitution,
- California Emergency Services Act, Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code,
- California Geologic Survey (1996), Guidelines for Evaluating Seismic Hazards, California Geologic Survey,
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- California Geologic Survey (2000), Digital Images of Official Maps of Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones of California; CD 2000-003,
- California Code of Regulations Title 19, Chapter 2, Subchapter 3, §2620 et seq.,
- Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Regulations, Chapter 1 of Division 2 of Title 21 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), California Government Code §8607(a),
- Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Regulations (CCR §2400 et seq.),
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- Governor’s Office of Emergency Services, “Emergency Planning Guide”, January 1999,
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- Governor's Office of Emergency Services, "Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Guidelines", Draft - December 23, 1994,
- Governor's Office of Emergency Services, Dam Inundations GIS data digitized by Division of Safety of Dams, California Department of Water Resources, 2000.
- State of California, "California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement", November 15, 1950,
- State of California, "Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan", August 21, 2003, and
- Governor's Office, Executive Order S-2-05, February, 2005.

1.5.3. Federal Government Laws and References

- Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, 42 U.S. Code, Section 11001, et. seq., (PL 99-499, October 17, 1986, 100 Stat. 1729),
- Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (Public Law 920, as amended),
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (Public Law 93-288, as amended),
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive, HSPD-5, Management of Domestic Incidents, February 28, 2003,
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive, HSPD-8, National Preparedness, December 17, 2003,
- The NIMS Integration Center, Department of Health Services/Federal Emergency Management Agency (DHS/FEMA), "Tribal Government and Local Jurisdictional Compliance Activities: Federal Fiscal Year 2006 (October 1, 2005 – September 30, 2006)", October 2005,
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security, "Local and Tribal NIMS Integration", Version 1.0, March 2004,
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security, "National Incident Management System", March 2004,
- Debris Removal Guidelines for State and Local Officials (FEMA DAP-15),
- A Guide to Federal Aid and Disasters (DAP-19), and
- Digest of Federal Disaster Assistance (DAP-21).

1.5.4. Other Laws and References

- Delegating emergency authority - Federal Response Plan,
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- Washington State Department of Health, Fact Sheet #2, Radiation and Life, July 2002.

2 ACTION PLAN

2.1. HAZARD ANALYSIS/MITIGATION

The City of Ripon recognizes that the planning process must address each potential catastrophic hazard that is considered likely to threaten the City. Each hazard addressed in the Plan includes the following information, as applicable:

- geographic description of the areas likely to be impacted,
- historical disaster events,
- probability of occurrence,
- populations affected,
- mitigation,
- population/special population considerations,
- adjacent jurisdictions that could be affected,
- situations that could require evacuation and/or sheltering, and
- resources, maps or references to locations of maps describing areas prone to disasters.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) publication, *Integrated Emergency Management System Process Overview*, CPG 1-100 provides additional guidance on hazard analysis.

The City of Ripon is vulnerable to a wide range of threats. There are three broad categories of hazards: natural, technological/man-made, and national security.

Hazards evaluated include:

- Earthquakes,
- Tsunamis and Seiches,
- Floods,
- Wildfires or other Fire Emergencies,
- Extreme Weather (e.g. Storms, Tornadoes, etc.),
- Dam failure,
- Hazardous/Toxic Materials and Radiological Incidents,
- Power/Utility Outage,
- Pandemics/Foreign Animal Disease,
- Civil Disturbances, and
- National Security, War (Chemical Agents, Radiation, Acts of Terrorism).

Hazard Matrix

The hazard matrix on Table 5 summarizes the assumed likelihood of both occurrence and severity of the hazards considered possible for the City of Ripon:

The City of Ripon is subject to negative impacts from natural and technological hazards, and national security threats. The City of Ripon has a demographic mix of urban and rural areas. The City's location is in the middle of major transportation and utility corridors for vehicles, railroads, and pipelines; has a rapidly growing permanent population; and also has increasing transient and recreational populations. Air traffic flight patterns to nearby urban and military communities are not readily available, and therefore are assumed to include some portions of the City of Ripon.

The natural hazards considered probable to affect the City include ground shaking from earthquakes, floods, wildfires or other fire emergencies, and extreme weather.

Tsunamis are oceanic waves generated by earthquakes, submarine volcanic eruptions, or large submarine landslides. Seiche is a standing wave condition whereby large bodies of water when subjected to seismic accelerations can generate significant waves that overtop the basin boundaries. Both tsunamis and seiches were evaluated, but are not considered to be potential hazards for the City. Based on the large distance separating the City from the coast (approximately 75 miles) and geographic features a tsunami wave would not reach the city. There are no large bodies of water (lakes) in close proximity to the City, and as such, a seiche generated on one of these lakes would also not reach the City.

Technological or man-made hazards, in addition to the national security threats described above, which may confront the City of Ripon include dam failure and releases of hazardous, toxic, or radiological materials as a result of improper storage or handling. Hazardous, toxic, or radiological materials releases may result from accidents along Highway 99 and other transportation corridors, from boating accidents on the adjacent river, or train or airplane accidents. Civil disturbance may be considered a hazard rising to the level of an emergency response if a substantial threat to people or property is involved, weapons are used, and/or hazardous substances are involved. Multi-casualty/medical disasters associated with pandemic or large scale medical response needs were also evaluated.

National security threats involve acts of war or terrorism and may include bioterrorism and/or destruction of key transportation and infrastructure (e.g. energy sources, water supply, chemical and natural gas pipelines, nuclear or other weapons attacks, etc.).

Special population needs associated with each of the potential hazards should be considered.

2.1.1. Natural Hazards

2.1.1.1. Earthquakes

Geography

The location of the City of Ripon relative to regional faults, as indicated by Jennings (1994) is depicted on Figure 7A. Major faults potentially affecting the City of Ripon are listed on Table 7. Table 8, Modified Mercalli Scale provides a description of possible effects of an earthquake with the intensity rating listed on Table 7 based on prior earthquake occurrences records. The Mercalli Scale is a guidance scale for planning purposes.

Tectonically, the region is characterized by low seismic activity when compared to other seismically active regions in California (Toppozada, 2000 and Goter, 1994). The nearest active fault is the Greenville Fault, located about 30 miles west of the City of Ripon. Other active faults further west include the Calaveras, Hayward, and San Andreas. Older (less active) faults located near the City of Ripon include the San Joaquin, Stockton and Vernalis Faults located approximately 16, 15 and 10 miles west, north and west of the City, respectively (Jennings, 1994 and Helley, 1987), as depicted on Figure 7A. Parameters for these faults can be obtained from the California Geological Survey web page.

History

The City of Ripon has not experienced an earthquake causing significant damage to infrastructure and un-reinforced masonry buildings or resulting in significant injury or loss of life.

Probability

Earthquake damage within the City of Ripon will be, in large part, the result of earthquake ground motions. These ground motions can be estimated by several different models, the two most widely used being probabilistic and deterministic. The City of Ripon should use those value(s) that are consistent with their adopted building code and policies. The California Building Code (CBC) utilizes probabilistic ground motion values in their guidelines, which include the Design Basis Earthquake (DBE) and the Upper Bound Earthquake (UBE). The DBE is defined as the ground motion having 10 percent probability of exceedance in 50 years (return period of about 475 years). The UBE is defined as the ground motion that has a 10% probability of being exceeded in 100 years (return period of about 950 years), or the maximum level of motion that may ever be expected at the project site within the known geological framework. The UBE is the required value for essential services buildings such as hospitals, schools, and fire stations. It should be noted that the California Building Code is being revised for 2007-8. This new revision is expected to adopt International Building Code (IBC) standards, which will include ground motions for the Maximum Considered Earthquake (MCE). The MCE is defined as the ground motion that has a 10% probability of being

exceeded in 50 years with deterministic limits. The above regional values can be obtained from the California Geological Survey and the United States Geological Survey web pages. Site-specific studies should be performed for those sites deemed necessary by the City.

Areas Affected and Mitigation

Factors that may affect the City of Ripon area in the event of an earthquake include one or more of the following:

- seismic shaking,
- liquefaction and lateral spreading, and
- slope failures.

A large seismic event on any of the active faults to the west would likely produce ground shaking within the City area. Although this ground shaking would likely not be catastrophic to the City, some damage should be anticipated. Older structures not constructed to current code or not seismically retrofitted will likely incur the most damage from moderate to strong earthquake ground shaking.

Hazardous material incidents may result from this ground shaking, and should be managed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and response action as described in the Hazardous, Toxic and Radiological Hazard Section of this Plan.

Soil liquefaction is a condition where saturated, granular soils undergo a substantial loss of strength and deformation due to pore pressure increase resulting from cyclic stress application induced by earthquakes. In the process, the soil acquires mobility sufficient to permit both horizontal and vertical movements if the soil mass is not confined. Soils most susceptible to liquefaction are saturated, loose, clean (relatively free of clay), relatively young and fine-grained sand deposits. The condition therefore requires the coexistence of susceptible soils, strong ground motions, and shallow groundwater. Within alluvial deposits, sand units conducive to liquefaction may occur as broad layers, confined lens shaped bodies or elongated sinuous channel deposits. The thickness of such units can vary significantly as well. In areas where strong seismic shaking has occurred, clean and loose gravel deposits have been known to liquefy as well.

Based on mapping by Wagner, et. al (1991) the majority of the City of Ripon is underlain by the late Pleistocene age Modesto Formation (Figure 7B). This formation consists of unconsolidated silt, sand, and gravel, that are weakly to moderately cemented. Holocene age alluvium is mapped along the southern edge of the City, associated with relatively young deposits of Stanislaus River. The alluvium consists of unconsolidated, uncemented silt, sand, and gravel. Groundwater well data provided by the California Department of Water Resources (2006) indicates historic high groundwater levels in the City have been as high as 10 feet below the ground surface. Recent well data indicates levels are between 12 to 20 feet below the ground surface. Moderate ground shaking, as described above, is anticipated to be generated within the City of Ripon during a strong earthquake event generated on distant faults to the west of the City.

Based on these conditions, liquefaction within the Modesto Formation is considered low to moderate. The potential for liquefaction to occur within the alluvium is considered moderate to high.

Liquefaction can be mitigated by building new structures per current CBC code in conjunction with designs based on site-specific assessments of the subsurface conditions and settlement calculations of identified liquefiable layers. Existing structures located on liquefiable soils can be strengthened by various ground and structural improvements.

Although the topography of the Ripon area is generally level, natural and/or man-made slopes are subject to landslides when steeper than 5(h):1(v), especially when subsurface materials become saturated and/or are subjected to earthquake-induced ground motions. Levee failure may result from a major earthquake. Therefore, flooding may be a significant result of an earthquake (see flooding hazard sections of this plan).

Population/Special Population

Special populations including the elderly and disabled may require assistance. Rapid evacuation of population and/or sheltering may be required.

2.1.1.2. Flooding

Geography

The City of Ripon is located adjacent to the north of the Stanislaus River.

Flooding of the Stanislaus River and tributaries usually occurs during the winter season after prolonged and/or severe rain events when rivers and tributaries overflow their banks. These elevated flows along localized streams are usually the result of natural runoff. Elevated flows along major rivers in the region are usually the result of unavoidable high release events from upstream dams. Inundation maps provided as Figures 8A – 8F depict large bodies of water with significant dam structures located upstream of the City of Ripon.

History

The City of Ripon has not experienced a major flood event in recent history.

Probability

Based on the proximity of the City of Ripon to the Stanislaus River, located adjacent to the southern border of the City, the proximity of nearby dams, extreme weather in the Central Valley, and reported earthquake faults in the region, flooding is considered a likely disaster scenario.

Areas Affected

Flood maps prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which include the City of Ripon, depict the southern boundary of the City of Ripon as within a 100-year flood plain. The most current authorized version of the FEMA flood plain map was used to prepare Figure 9.

San Joaquin County has direct responsibility for ensuring public safety through evacuation if flooding occurs. The City of Ripon is to provide support functions including initial response actions until San Joaquin County resources can be deployed. The County has made a commitment to provide mutual aid to reclamation districts for flood-fight activities to the extent possible (San Joaquin County Flood Evacuation Plan, 1995).

Population/Special Population

If the population is at risk emergency response personnel are typically the first to be alerted. This is followed by warnings to the public via the media and other available resources. Evacuation, sandbagging, and pumping are typical methods utilized to reduce the effects of flooding.

2.1.1.3. Wildfires or Other Fire Incidents

Geography

The area, which includes the City of Ripon, is located in primarily urban and agricultural land use vicinity.

History

The City of Ripon has not experienced a major wildfire or other major fire incident in recent history.

Probability

A wildland fire would likely be contained or diverted away from the urban setting prior to destruction of a substantial number of homes in the area. Other fire incidents may result in a catastrophic event because of the proximity of the fire to hazardous materials and/or equipment (see Hazardous/Toxic Materials actions section).

2.1.1.4. Extreme Weather/ Winter Storms

Geography

The City of Ripon is situated in the Central Valley.

History

While tornadoes have occurred in the Central Valley, they are not considered to be a frequent event. However, in 2006 a tornado was reported in the vicinity of the City of Ripon.

Areas Affected

Winter storms and extreme weather threaten the Central Valley on a yearly basis, primarily from October through April of the following year, with high potential for area flooding. Extreme weather includes tornadoes, other high winds, rainfall, hail, and electric storms.

Probability

Severe wind and rainfall can cause erosion to the levee system along the Stanislaus River located on the south side of the City of Ripon, thereby increasing the probability of levee failure and flooding. The areas potentially affected by flood from extreme weather/winter storms are depicted on Figure 9, FEMA Flood Zones.

Population/Special Populations

In addition, severe weather may result in power outages that may affect special populations including those with medical conditions without back-up generators available and the elderly. Shelter-in-place instruction to these populations may assist with minimizing the impact in the event of a long duration power outage. Evacuation to nearby medical facilities or community center may be required to care for some special population needs.

2.1.1.5. Dam Failures

Inundation from dam failure can result in catastrophic loss to life and property, and dam failure may result from natural, man-made, or terrorist acts. The dams in the vicinity of the City of Ripon are routinely inspected and repaired, therefore man-made failure due to construction and maintenance is not considered likely.

Geography

Large bodies of water with significant dam structures upstream of the City of Ripon include the New Melones Lake, Tulloch Reservoir, Lake McClure, Don Pedro Reservoir, and the San Luis Reservoir (see Figures 8A-8F).

History

The City of Ripon has not been subject to flooding from a failure of reservoirs in the area. The two primary dam structures are the New Melones Dam and the Tulloch Dam. The New Melones Dam was completed in 1979 and is owned by the U.S. Bureau of

Reclamation (DWR Number 9000-246, NML). The reservoir storage capacity is 2,400,000 acre-feet, and the drainage area covers 900 square miles. The New Melones Dam is an earthen dam. Tulloch Dam (DWR Number 62-006, TUL) was completed in 1958 and is owned by the Oakdale South San Joaquin Irrigation District (California Department of Water Resources, California Dam Database Search). Tulloch Dam is a concrete gravity type dam. The storage capacity at Tulloch Reservoir, located downstream of the New Melones Dam, is 68,400 acre-feet, and the drainage area covers 971 square miles.

Probability

The probability of occurrence is linked with the effects of extreme weather, flooding, and earthquake events affecting whether the storage capacity is exceeded causing flooding and/or structural failure to occur. Two faults are reported (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation website) within the dam foundation at New Melones Lake/Dam. These faults are part of the Foothills Fault System (FFS). Recent studies suggest that Holocene and even historic activity (Oroville, 1975) is associated with a portion of this fault system located over 100 miles north of the New Melones Lake. The California Geologic Survey (2006) has identified this fault system as a "Type C", which is characterized by a 0.05 mm/yr slip rate and a characteristic return interval of 974 years. However, Jennings (1994) indicates that the fault traces mapped beneath the New Melones Dam do not show evidence of displacement within Quaternary time (older than 1.6 million years). Given this data, the probability of ground surface rupture affecting the dam (structural failure) is considered to be very low.

No faults are mapped beneath the Tulloch Dam, and the dam is located within a relatively low seismic area. As such, a dam failure resulting from a seismic event is considered very low.

Areas Affected

Typically the greatest damage occurs near the dam and/or in areas where the flood waters are confined. Conversely, areas further from the dam and where the flood waters can be discharged over large expanses of area will typically have less damage.

Based on dam inundation maps available to the public, the two dam structures that will have a potentially significant impact on the City of Ripon, should they fail, are the New Melones Dam and the Tulloch Dam. These dams are situated on the Stanislaus River and are located approximately 43 and 35 miles east of Ripon, respectively. The inundation maps, as shown on Plates 8A and 8B indicate the City of Ripon is located entirely within the inundation zones of these dams.

Other dam structures that might impact the outer limits and areas immediately outside the City of Ripon, should they fail, include the Don Pedro Dam (Don Pedro Reservoir), New Exchequer Dam (McClure Lake), and the San Luis Dam (San Luis Reservoir), located approximately 43 miles southeast, 47 miles southeast, and 43 miles southwest of the site, respectively. Inundation maps for these dams indicate flood waters from a

dam failure could come within several hundred meters of the west side of the City, as shown on Plates 8C-8E.

Population/Special Population

If the population is at risk emergency response personnel are typically the first to be alerted. This is followed by warnings to the public via the media and other available resources. Evacuation, sandbagging, and pumping are typical methods utilized to reduce the effects of flooding.

Other Resources

The owners and/or operators of these reservoirs/dams are required to have in place an emergency response plan and the dam inundation maps provided herein reflect information available to the public for the areas likely to be affected in the case of a dam failure. The reservoir/dam emergency response plans and maps should be reviewed and updated information obtained periodically to assess the potential affect of flooding in the City of Ripon from a failure at one of these locations in the future, using hazard analysis requirements outlined in the California Emergency Services Act (Government Code §8589.5) as follows:

- identification of high risk areas such as dam inundation areas,
- identify what areas of adjoining jurisdictions may be affected by a dam failure, and
- the hazard analysis should include evaluation of whether a cascade effect could occur because of the proximity of these two water bodies.

Information that should be evaluated by the City of Ripon as updated information becomes available includes the reservoir capacity, as well as contact information for the owner including daytime and after-hour phone numbers.

2.1.2. Man-Made Hazards

2.1.2.1. Hazardous/Toxic/Radiological Materials

In the past several years, the threat from hazardous materials has increased. The threat picture for City of Ripon is further complicated by the various methods in which hazardous/toxic materials are or may be used in the community. In summary, the City of Ripon is becoming an increasingly urban community as described below;

- Increased use, storage, and transportation of hazardous, toxic and radioactive materials (see Tables 8 and 9 for release locations, AST/USTs, and hazardous waste generators).
 - New businesses bring in new chemicals/petroleum products.

- Existing businesses expand or change their processes to include new chemicals/petroleum products.
 - New residential development is occurring as the city population grows. Many homes in the community store unregulated quantities of hazardous substances and petroleum products (e.g. pesticides, cleaners, paints, etc.), which in the event of a catastrophic flood event may contaminate surface water and adjacent land areas.
 - Expansion of the Highway 99 corridor to accommodate population increase and economic expansion. Increased traffic, especially truck traffic is anticipated and existing roadways have unacceptably heavy traffic flow during peak driving periods. Roadway accidents have resulted in multi-casualty incidents, hazardous/toxic material releases, and fires that have involved buses, trains, trucks and automobiles in San Joaquin County.
 - The Union Pacific Railroad has a track located adjacent to Highway 99, which is used to transport hazardous, toxic, and radioactive materials. For example: JR Simplot (fertilizer manufacturer) uses nearby railroads and highways to obtain raw materials and distribute products. Their Helm facility (located approximately 25 miles southwest of Fresno) is considered to be a part of the Helm-Lathrop Facilities Complex and is a key storage and distribution point for product, therefore, transportation of materials between these facilities is assumed. Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) and military bases transport materials by railroads.
 - Flight paths to local airports and military bases may include portions of the City of Ripon, although research of FAA and related websites did not reveal flight paths over the City of Ripon from airports located in or near the Stockton, Modesto, or Pleasanton/Livermore areas. All flight path information for these locations, small local wineries and other businesses, and military facilities in the area are generally not readily available for public use, and therefore is not included in the Plan. However, contingency planning in the event of a crashed airliner is considered in the Plan. The City of Ripon Police Department will coordinate with the FAA, county, and state government offices in the event of a catastrophic event involving an aircraft.
- Chemical releases from businesses operating in the City of Ripon and in nearby communities (see Figures 10 - 14). Also, clandestine drug labs are springing up throughout the Central Valley. Methamphetamine labs have been found in houses, apartments, garages, motel units, and vehicles. The types of chemicals used include solvents, metals, salts, and corrosives, which are highly toxic and pose explosion and other health hazards to the community. The local health department should be consulted prior to entering a suspected drug lab.
 - Environmental factors such as ground shaking during an earthquake, flooding, extreme weather conditions, and dam failure may also have implications for hazardous/toxic materials storage failure at residences, businesses, and travelers on roadways, resulting in chemical/petroleum releases to the community.
 - Although the City of Ripon is a relatively small rural community, the City is located near several major urban communities (Stockton, Modesto, Livermore, etc.) and national defense sites (LLNL, Tracy Army Depot, Sharpe Army Depot, etc.). Therefore, the threat of war or to national security may occur in the vicinity

and may involve transportation of hazardous/toxic materials through the City of Ripon or the use of hazardous/toxic materials in an unauthorized manner (e.g. Sarin gas, bioterrorism, etc.).

History

Hazardous material incident response has occurred in the City of Ripon, which required mobilization of personnel involved with implementation of this Plan. The highest risk incident to date occurred as a result of a release of fertilizer material from the JR Simplot/Best facility in Lathrop, California which required an evacuation of a sporting event in the City of Ripon. Wind carried a contaminant plume many miles.

The facility produces nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers using hazardous materials including ammonia, urea, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, limestone, sulfur, and potash. JR Simplot uses nearby railroads and highways to distribute products as do many other hazardous materials/waste facilities. Their Helm facility (located approximately 25 miles southwest of Fresno) is considered to be a part of the Helm-Lathrop Facilities Complex and is a key storage and distribution point for product, therefore, transportation of materials between these facilities is assumed. Similar distribution of products and hazardous materials/waste is assumed between other businesses operating in the Bay Area, and Central and Southern California.

Probability

Based on information provided in Hazardous Materials Business Plans by the San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services, Table 9 depicts the facilities with reported releases of hazardous substances/petroleum products, above ground or underground storage tanks, and generators of hazardous waste.

Because State Highway 99 is an interstate highway, additional chemical, petroleum product, and radioactive materials are anticipated in addition to those handled by businesses within the City of Ripon.

Areas Affected

Facilities that store or handle hazardous substances are required to submit Hazardous Materials Business Plans to the San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services and update the facility inventory on an annual basis. This information is available to emergency response personnel at the City of Ripon Police Department and the Fire District in electronic format. Facility maps maintained at the City of Ripon Police Department will be used in the event of a catastrophic release to notify area residents concerning evacuation, shelter-in-place, or other response efforts needed to protect human health.

Table 10 depicts the locations of hazardous materials generators, hazardous/toxic substance release locations (active and inactive), underground and above ground chemical and petroleum fuel storage tanks. The medical facilities capable of providing

treatment appropriate for hazardous material incident response are also depicted on Figures 1, 4, and 10 through 14.

Hazardous materials storage locations are available electronically using the City of Ripon's Police Department link with the San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services' (OES) database of handlers of hazardous materials (Hazardous Materials Business Plan). The database is updated with information provided by generators of hazardous and toxic substances on an annual basis. Generators subject to the State of California's Accidental Release Program (CalARP) reporting requirements must conduct potential off site risk analysis associated with handling regulated substances, and update information at a minimum every 5-years. The San Joaquin County database includes information provided by generators about the types of chemicals or petroleum products, quantity(ies) stored on site, characteristics (e.g. toxicity, flammability, corrosivity, etc.), and location at the facility; and the facility's emergency response planning and training. The County OES also maintains CalARP off site consequence information. Periodic inspection of facilities listed on these databases and communication with the San Joaquin County OES concerning the facility status should be conducted to increase awareness of potential hazards affecting the community and the environment.

Environmentally-sensitive areas or other special needs areas located adjacent to or nearby hazardous materials facilities, storage areas and transportation routes or near the Stanislaus River, within the City limits include:

- Stormwater detention areas (see Figure 12),
- Water wells used for domestic, industrial, monitoring (investigation), agricultural purposes (see Figure 13),
- Wetlands and other natural areas associated with locations primarily near the Stanislaus River,
- Sewage/Industrial waste disposal areas (see Figure 11),
- Schools and daycare facilities (most Figures depicting the City of Ripon), and
- Senior communities (most Figures depicting the City of Ripon).

Population/Special Populations

Evacuation shelters/City Centers of special populations (e.g., neighborhoods with concentrations of elderly, daycare, schools, etc.) that could be affected by a hazardous materials release are depicted on Figure 1.

Other Resources

Provisions for training emergency hazardous materials first responders, emergency medical personnel are described in the Training and Exercises section of this Plan. Health and safety training is provided for first responders. Methods for notifying the public of hazardous materials releases and issuing health and safety instructions are discussed in the Departmental Responsibilities section of this Plan.

Community training concerning proper hazardous material/petroleum product storage and disposal, if initiated, may result in reduction of hazardous materials stored improperly.

2.1.2.2. Power/Utility Outage

Geography

Black-outs or brown-outs may occur depending on the energy supply available in the coming years. Additionally, other utilities may need to be shut-down in the event of a catastrophic flood in the City (e.g. sewer, electricity, natural gas, petroleum pipelines). A diagram of City utilities including electrical transmission lines, natural gas pipelines, and petroleum pipelines was not reproducible at the time of this publication. City sewer, storm water, and water supply diagrams are included as Figures 11, 12, and 14. Water wells are depicted on Figure 13.

History

Power supply rationing has occurred in California in the recent decade. Energy demands are increasing and fuel supplies should take utility needs into consideration when siting new development or utility locations.

Probability

The probability of occurrence is low to moderate but may increase as the community population grows.

Areas Affected

Part or all of the city may be affected depending on the cause and duration of the outage or shortage. The city water utilities are located adjacent to the Stanislaus River within the 100-year flood plain and services may be affected in the event of a flood.

Population/Special Populations

A power outage will affect populations relying on electricity to power life-sustaining and medical equipment. Life-sustaining and medical equipment should be registered with the local utility company or other responsible agency. In addition, the Central Valley temperatures can be extreme and without heat or air conditioning some special populations should not remain at home. Disaster Service Areas may need to be activated or special populations transported to nearby medical facilities until services are restored. Generators, water, and other supplies should be available at local Disaster Service Areas or City Centers (see Figure 1).

2.1.2.3. Pandemic Disease

Geography

A pandemic is an epidemic over a wide geographic area and affecting a large portion of the population. A pandemic disease event may threaten the population of the City of Ripon.

Smallpox, because of its communicable nature (capable of being spread from person to person), if reintroduced into the population would be considered a disease of pandemic proportion. Smallpox is discussed under Bioterrorism in the National Security section of this Plan. It is not considered likely to be reintroduced into the population except through a terrorist act.

Other diseases that are highly contagious and deadly diseases with the theoretical potential to become pandemic in the United States as of 2004 include:

- Ebola virus,
- Rift Valley fever,
- West Nile Virus,
- Avian "Bird Flu", and
- other influenza viruses (e.g. SARS).

History

The City of Ripon has not experienced a pandemic event.

Probability

Because West Nile Virus is transmitted by mosquitoes and the City of Ripon is located adjacent to a large waterway, some members of the population are likely to contract the virus. However, the probability of a pandemic proportion event is not considered likely at this time.

According to the World Health Organization a pandemic event begins when three conditions are met:

- the emergence of a disease new to the population,
- the agent infects humans, causing serious illness, and
- the agent spreads easily and sustainably among humans (e.g. is infectious).

Areas Affected

A pandemic situation would affect a large segment of the population with the exception of those individuals that could receive an preventative inoculation prior to introduction into the community. Some military and health professionals, for example, have received inoculation for smallpox. HIV, the virus that causes AIDS can be considered a global pandemic, but is not considered a local pandemic threat to the City of Ripon. A true destruction-of-life pandemic would likely be similar to HIV in that it is a constantly evolving disease.

Pandemics have the capacity to disrupt “essential services”. The following areas of daily living may not function or not function adequately problems for people who are not ill as well as those infected with the disease: medical and health services, food supply and distribution, public safety, utilities, communications, transportation, business, financial services, education, public life, and government.

Population/Special Populations

Mass care shelter information is included in Chapter 6.8 of the San Joaquin County OES’ Hazardous Materials Area Plan (March 2004), a copy of which is provided with Hazardous Materials Team Policy and Procedures.

Other Resources

Mass Dispensing Site Planning and Activation Instructions to be used in the event of a pandemic disease outbreak are included as Appendix J. Checklists and 16 tools to assist with planning through dispensing are described in the instructions, including considerations relative to transportation and traffic management resources, equipment, supplies, personnel, communications, and security.

2.1.2.4. Civil Disturbances

Geography

The urban riots in California in 1992 demonstrated the potential for widespread damage to property, businesses, and to the lives of residents and travelers in the state. The City of Ripon continued to grow in population and take on a more urban culture.

History

Civil disturbances in San Joaquin County and cities have been associated with agricultural labor disputes. The City of Ripon has not experienced a large scale “riot” like those of large urban areas such as Los Angeles.

Probability

The probability is considered low for small communities such as the City of Ripon. Urban areas represent a greater risk for civil disturbances.

Area Affected

City government buildings and community centers would likely be meeting areas for demonstrations.

Vital services such as fire protection, law enforcement, postal service, utilities, food and medical supplies, and social services may be disrupted. Civil disturbances involves response from law enforcement. The Law Enforcement Mutual Aid plan would be utilized to obtain additional personnel and resources as needed.

Population/Special Populations

The probability of a large scale civil disturbance is also less likely based on the demographics of the population in the City of Ripon. The City of Ripon does not have a demographically segmented population. As the City of Ripon grows, this condition may change and this Plan should be updated accordingly.

2.1.2.5. National Security/War

Geography

The County has been informed that it could be a target if war is declared based on the presence of two Defense Supply Depots in the County. The impact of a nuclear warhead in the County would be a cataclysmic event.

National security threats may involve acts of terrorism or acts of war. Terrorism can come in many forms including use of chemical warfare agents (e.g. Sarin), radioactive materials, and bioterrorism (e.g. Anthrax). Also, terrorist threats have been made concerning initiating dam failures to cause large-scale destruction of property and lives. The impact of dam failure is discussed under the Natural Hazards section of this Plan. Chemical and nuclear warfare is considered a high risk hazard for the area, which includes the City of Ripon.

History

The City of Ripon has not experienced a threat to national security, and war has not posed a threat to the City of Ripon since World War II. The City of Ripon experienced a small scale release of a fertilizer product, however, it was an accidental not intentional release (see Hazardous/Toxic Materials Section). The City of Ripon has not experienced a large-scale radiological incident. The City of Ripon has not experienced an act of bioterrorism.

Probability

The probability of a threat to national security occurrence is considered low in the City of Ripon based on the typical residential land use in the City and location outside large metropolitan communities like Stockton, Sacramento, or the Bay Area. However, there are agricultural and other industrial activities in the area that use hazardous/toxic materials from which some chemical warfare agents can be manufactured. Also, the City of Ripon is located along a major transportation corridor, which may be used to transport chemical agents.

Radioactive materials may be transported along Highway 99 and the railroad tracks on a daily basis. The community is to receive notification of the pathway of radioactive material intended for disposal, which travel through the City of Ripon, however, there are several pieces of equipment for which such notification is not required (e.g. nuclear gauges used in construction industry). A radioactive materials incident may result from a traffic accident, mishandling of equipment, or an intentional act of terrorism (e.g. "dirty bomb" or nuclear attack). In addition, the City of Ripon is located approximately 70 miles from San Francisco, California, which is considered to be a high risk area for acts of terrorism, and within a 40 mile radius of other potential targets for acts of terrorism (e.g. ports, laboratories, military installations, etc.).

The probability of a large-scale epidemic of anthrax, botulism, or tularemia affecting the City of Ripon as a result of an act of terrorism is not considered likely. Anthrax exposure from terrorist acts have occurred through use of the postal system, however not in the City of Ripon area. The Department of Health conducts routine inspection of facilities handling food supplies for the community. Botulism disease is more likely to be contracted on an individual basis because of improper food storage in the home. The probability of use of the small pox virus is considered remote.

Areas Affected

Chemical exposure can occur anywhere. If chemical exposure occurs, shelter-in-place emergency measures should be initiated within the affected area to avoid long term exposure. Medicines are available to treat some nerve agent symptoms. Medical teams should be instructed in proper methods of administration and receive training for special health and safety requirements to be followed prior to entering the homes of victims.

Areas where non-naturally occurring radioactive materials may occur within the City of Ripon are primarily associated with the transportation corridors (e.g. Highway 99 and the Union Pacific Railroad) that bisect the City of Ripon. Businesses and medical facilities in the local area that typically use radioactive materials are not known to use them for nuclear defense purposes or at levels above regulatory requirements. However the City of Ripon is located within 40 miles east of LLNL, approximately 20 miles south of the Port of Stockton, approximately 20 miles east of the Tracy Army Depot, and approximately 10 miles southeast of the Sharpe Army Depot. These facilities may receive or send radioactive materials along transportation corridors in California. An act of terrorism related to these facilities or in nearby large metropolitan

communities may impact the City of Ripon depending on the magnitude of the nuclear threat. A terrorist event could involve the introduction of radioactive material into the food or water supply, bombing or destroying a nuclear facility, or exploding a nuclear device. Following a nuclear explosion, the radioactive fallout could extend over a large region from the point of impact.

Another possible source of exposure may result from a “dirty bomb”, which is a small explosive device packaged with radioactive materials. The explosive power of these bombs is often more dangerous than the release of radiation. Once the initial blast occurs, the radioactive materials can be spread by the smoke or debris in the air. People exposed to the radiation scattered by the bomb would have a greater chance of developing cancer, depending on the dose.

Other Resources

All populations may potentially be exposed to chemical, radioactive, or biological weapons, however, special populations may require assistance with medical care. Immediate treatment is critical. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention maintain a supply of antitoxin to treat botulism and the vaccine for smallpox. Distribution of the treatments will be coordinated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the state, and local department of health.

Evacuation routes should be established that do not rely on the Highway 99 corridor to remove the population from the area in the event of a nuclear incident. Figure 4 depicts possible evacuation routes, however, the type and location of the release or incident will be evaluated by the police department to determine the best route(s) available. The City of Ripon Police Department and the local emergency response network and news stations will provide information about the likely location and movement of the chemical and/or radioactive plume and instructions as to which direction to travel to avoid the plume. Schools, nursing homes, and employers in the area should be informed of the City’s preparations to respond to a chemical or radiation emergency. Families can include appropriate emergency supplies in their emergency kits.

The community should be made aware of shelter-in-place actions to take until notification to evacuate is received. Special populations (visually impaired, disabled, elderly, etc.) may require assistance with shelter-in-place activities (e.g. turn off air conditioners and forced air heating units that bring in fresh air, close all doors and windows), and with evacuating the area. Special assistance centers should be set up as soon as possible.

Food sources may be contaminated, therefore, the general public should be instructed to avoid drinking fresh milk or eating fruits and vegetables grown in affected areas until the San Joaquin County Department of Health announces that produce and dairy products are again safe to eat and drink.

2.1.2.5.1 Chemical Agents

Chemical warfare agents are gases, liquids, or solids that are used to poison people, animals, and plants. Chemical warfare agents can cause injury and death and the severity of the reaction is dependent on the type of chemical, the amount used, the length of exposure, and the general physical condition of those affected. Some individuals with special conditions such as respiratory difficulties may have more serious reactions, if exposed. Examples of chemical warfare agents are sulfur mustard (mustard gas) and nerve agents such as Sarin and VX. The agents are typically released as a vapor or liquid, and exposure danger is greatest from breathing the vapors.

2.1.2.5.2 Radiation

Radiation is naturally present in the environment and the average annual radiation exposure from natural sources to a person in the United States is estimated at 300 millirem (3 millisieverts) according to the National Council on Radiation Protection (NCRP) Report 93 (1987). In addition man made sources include medical, commercial, and industrial activities contribute to the annual average exposure of 360 millirem. The National Regulatory Commission regulations sets radiation exposure limits (Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 20) and the federal EPA sets protective limits on radioactive emissions for air, water, and soil.

Ionizing radiation has the ability to cause changes that are biologically important. The types of ionizing radiation include alpha particles, beta particles, and X-rays/gamma rays. Alpha particles have little penetrating power and can be stopped by the first layer of skin or a sheet of paper. However, if alpha particles find a way inside the body, they can inflict more biological damage than other radiations. Beta particles can penetrate up to approximately one-half inch of water or human flesh, but can be stopped with a thin sheet of aluminum foil. X-rays/gamma rays have great penetrating power and can pass through the human body, but the body can be protected with thick concrete, lead or water.

Although the highest priority in the event of a radiological incident is protection of human health and the environment, pre-planning waste management to minimize volumes, types, and costs associated with radioactive waste disposal should be considered. For example, in the event of a radioactive incident, waste disposal disposition would occur at one of the three operating commercial repositories as coordinated by the federal EPA contractor. Disposition of low-level or transuranic radiological waste is currently prohibited from Federal repositories. The current response system includes characterization, segregation and sorting, stabilization, packaging, transportation, storage/staging, profiling, disposition, and funding/responsibility. In the event of an incident involving material generated or transported to LLNL, for example, the LLNL has pre-planned and has existing contracts with waste disposal facilities and waste management contractors in place and established relationships with commercial and government owned treatment and disposal facilities.

2.1.2.5.3 Bioterrorism

Bioterrorism may involve use of a disease (e.g. anthrax, botulism, smallpox, tularemia, etc.) or other biological agent to infect an individual or population. Anthrax is one of the diseases used by terrorists, which poses a bioterrorism threat. A serious infection will result if internal exposure occurs from breathing in the spores (which survive for long periods in the environment). Botulism is a rare, muscle-paralyzing disease caused by a toxin. Botulism toxin is a possible biological weapon because it can be inhaled or swallowed. Smallpox has not occurred in the U.S since 1978. Because the security of the virus is uncertain, there is a remote risk that the smallpox virus could be used as a weapon (i.e. in 2003 some members of the military and health professions were inoculated). Smallpox is extremely infectious and is communicable, from one person to another, by infected saliva droplets. Tularemia is a bacterial infection caused by bites from infected ticks and handling infected rabbits. The method of dispersion in a bioterrorism event would most likely be an airborne release. However, tularemia is not communicable.

Areas Affected

The anthrax disease is not communicable; therefore, to infect a large population would require a method of distribution. People are infected with botulism from eating contaminated food. The disease is not communicable. Food-born botulism can occur in all age groups and is a public health emergency. The contaminated source of the food must be identified as quickly as possible to prevent additional casualties. Because the small pox is communicable, quarantine may be initiated.

2.1.3. Mitigation Measures

The State of California OES administers the federal hazard mitigation programs through the state Hazard Mitigation Officer. At the county level, San Joaquin County has prepared a number of mitigation plan documents to be used as guidance during restoration, repairs, or new development of property or structures following a catastrophic event, including a multi-hazard plan (revised December 2003) as follows:

- San Joaquin County General Plan,
- San Joaquin Storm/Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan,
- Dam Failure Plan,
- Business Emergency Plan Guide,
- Flood Evacuation Plan,
- Disaster Recovery Plan,
- Multi-Hazard Plan, and
- Damage Assessment & Recovery Manual.

Copies of relevant material from these guidance documents are included in the Appendices of this Plan. Routine updates should be obtained and included in this Plan. The Post Disaster Hazard Mitigation Plan is intended to develop strategies for county departments to identify mitigation actions that may be required and strategies to be implemented to reduce storm and flood damage.

San Joaquin County has not developed an “all hazards” mitigation plan. Therefore, each disaster will require a local hazard mitigation plan in order to apply for selected state and federal funding. The San Joaquin County guidance discusses sites, actions, and strategies only for unincorporated areas and does not include cities that may have mitigation options for their responsibility or special districts.

Some proposed mitigation measures included in the San Joaquin Storm/Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan are applicable to both flood and non-flood hazard situations as follows:

Planning Department: Mitigation opportunities may include:

- Identify recommended changes to the General Plan and local plans to incorporate additional mitigation measures developed by the County, and
- Identify threatened structures based on those that have sustained damages from floods not protected by a minimum of 100-year levee systems. Maintain a listing of owners and encourage use of local, county, and federal programs to reduce their threat level.

Flood Control District: Mitigation measures may include:

- A combined city and county response to increase levee elevation, develop retention ponds, and make other flood structure modifications as needed. The City of Stockton has prepared a plan under the direction of a Joint Powers Authority that may serve as a basis for setting up a similar plan for the City of Ripon.

Public Works, Utilities: Mitigation measures may include:

- Establish a portable water supply for use during and following a hazard event,
- Establish a trailer mounted portable power unit (series of generators or similar) for maintaining power for vital services including connection of a portable water supply. The temporary power unit should be followed up with permanent alternate power supplies, and
- The Bioterrorism Act requires every community water system serving more than 3,300 persons to conduct a Vulnerability Assessment (VA), submit a copy of the assessment to the EPA Administrator, prepare or revise an emergency response plan based on the results of the assessment, and certify the VA.

Also, mitigation and preparedness is included in the San Joaquin County Multi-Hazard Plan. According to the San Joaquin County Plan combined federal, state, and local teams will be set up to identify two general types of mitigation opportunities:

Avoidance - For each hazard following a major disaster, the team will assess the feasibility of avoiding hazards in cases where new construction, alteration, or major repairs can assist the restoration process.

Reduction - The team will explore opportunities for reducing the effects of hazards identified following a major disaster.

Mitigation strategies to be used may also include:

- Inspections,
- Legislation,
- Local Zoning,
- Building Codes, and
- Construction Practices.

2.1.4. Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs

Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs should be explored for funding to restore the city following a catastrophic event. Hazardous Materials Grant Program funds can be used for mitigation of hazardous materials/toxic materials releases; to strengthen the inter-agency coordination and communication system through response to equipment, training, or networking needs; to improve local government's ability to work with the media to disseminate information in a timely and accurate manner; to establish alternate or mobile emergency operating systems identified in development of the MACS system; to provide additional flood protection through levee improvements; to improve the existing storm drainage system; to repair bridges or retrofit bridges for seismic or severe debris forces; to develop community training projects to educate the public about steps that may mitigate their situation; to inspect illegal structures or buildings that may not meet building code requirements.

2.2. DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES

2.2.1. Activation and Deactivation

SEMS regulations require an Operational Area EOC to be activated when a local government within the Operational Area activates its EOC, and/or when two or more cities within the Operational Area have declared a local emergency. The City Administrator has the authority to activate and deactivate the EOC. For reimbursement, all documentation is maintained during EOC activation, and prior to deactivation all documentation is retained for after-action reports and disaster assistance claims.

2.2.2. Lines of Responsibility and Task Assignments

City of Ripon departments have specific responsibilities and related activities/actions assigned to them for each identified hazard and threat. Each department is responsible for ensuring coordination with the other departments.

An integral part of SEMS is the use of multi/inter-agency coordination. Within the context of SEMS the coordination involves prioritizing and assigning resources, handling competing demands of various agencies, and maximizing resources. Various departments, agencies, and jurisdictions resources are coordinated in the event of a disaster. Task group meetings, action planning, and effective communication are critical for multi/inter-agency coordination to be responsive.

Primary and support functions of government and non-government agencies taking part in disaster operations, from initial response to recovery, are outlined on Table 3A – Table 3I and Table 4.

Key personnel

The City of Ripon Police Department is responsible for identifying key management personnel, with alternates, and alternative facilities to conduct government operations, based on the hazard analysis. Each department will be responsible for identifying key personnel with backups and alternates for each position. Table 1 is a list of departments with contact information, which should be regularly updated and expanded to include additional departments depending on the type of incident.

Alert list

The City of Ripon Police Department is responsible for developing and maintaining an emergency alert list, which will be used to notify the key city personnel. Each department will develop their own departmental alert list, which will be used by the departments to alert departmental personnel. The emergency alert list should be reviewed and updated at regular intervals.

Special districts

Special districts (if established) with responsibilities under this Plan will coordinate all planning efforts with the City of Ripon Police Department.

City Police

The City of Ripon Police Department has overarching responsibility for coordinating the City's response to each listed hazard. However, there may also be a need to activate beyond the five SEMS functions and break the functions into branches and units, such as a law enforcement branch of operations. The Management Operation and SEMS, at all levels, needs to be flexible to the situation and expand or contract as necessary.

The Chief of Police, City of Ripon Police Department may be called upon to be the Incident Commander.

Depending on the nature and magnitude of the disaster, there may also be a need for an agency or its personnel to be assigned more than one SEMS function, or a less obvious function than originally planned. An example of this would be a firefighter being assigned to logistics rather than the Fire and Rescue Branch of Operations. Such an assignment could take place due to expertise in logistics and when fire and rescue operations are needed.

Anticipated departmental responsibilities are outlined in a hazard specific SEMS Functions/Activities matrix (Tables 3A - 3I). Tables 3A - 3I SEMS Functions/Activities outlines activities/actions associated with earthquakes, floods, extreme weather/storms, dam failure, hazardous/ toxic/radiological materials releases, power/utility outages, pandemic disease outbreak, civil disobedience, and homeland security incidents (chemical agents, radiation, bioterrorism, and major transportation accidents (vehicles, airplane crashes, train accidents). Typical activities/actions performed during a specific hazard are listed on the vertical axis (y-axis); and the five SEMS functions are listed on the horizontal axis (x-axis). For each activity/action, the departments' assigned responsibilities under this activity/action are listed under the appropriate SEMS function.

2.2.3. Standard Operating Procedures Summary

Essential to emergency operations, is the direction and control of government operations from a central, protected facility, with adequate communications, key personnel, equipment, and supplies to meet the needs of the community.

A checklist at the end of the document Emergency Management in California (October 2003), which is included in Appendix K, describes the activities that the State of California OES carries out, or is responsible for, during each of the four emergency management phases (preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation). San Joaquin County documents outlining their role in emergency response procedures are included in several of the appendices of this Plan. For the City of Ripon's Emergency Operations Plan to be complete, each department, branch and unit must develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Upon completion, each SOP will become part of this Plan by reference. SOPs for each Department prepared in 1999, and reviewed by Department Heads prior to production of this Plan are included in Appendix B.

These SOPs are to contain those actions that are necessary to fulfill the SEMS functional responsibilities under this Plan. Each of the SOPs are to include information common to each SEMS section such as increased readiness activities, procedures for recalling departmental personnel, disaster assignments, and resource lists. Resource lists will include current personnel and equipment available, as well as a list of "needs" and potential additional funding sources.

Each SOP will be reviewed by the City of Ripon Police Department for consistency with the City's Emergency Operations Plan. Inconsistencies or overlaps between departmental actions will be addressed by the departments or the City Administrator.

Strict adherence to the SOP by departments is not required. Departments may deviate from SOPs to respond to unique circumstances or needs that arise during a particular response. Major variation from established procedures shall be coordinated with the EOC.

2.2.4. Communication Centers/Notifications

The State of California operates the Response Information Management System (RIMS) and the Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS). These two networks were developed to improve communication between all levels of government during a disaster. RIMS is an electronic data management system linking the various emergency management offices throughout the State of California. OASIS is a portable satellite-based network providing a reliable communications format when the landline systems are disrupted.

2.2.5. Emergency Response Plan Update

For purpose of this Plan, the City of Ripon Police Department will serve as the planning coordinator and will have overall authority and responsibility for the maintenance and implementation of the Plan as granted by the City Administrator.

The Plan is to be reviewed and updated on an annual basis, particularly following an exercise or event requiring implementation of the Plan. The City of Ripon Chief of Police will be responsible for ensuring that departments within the City of Ripon are provided an opportunity to submit revisions to the Plan. The Plan is to be distributed to all city government departments and agencies that have emergency assignments in the event of a major disaster in the City of Ripon. The City of Ripon Police Department will maintain a plan distribution list.

2.2.6. Identify Releases and Potential Impacts

2.2.6.1. Hazardous Materials Waste Database Review

Federal, state and local regulatory agencies publish databases or "lists" of businesses and properties that handle hazardous materials or hazardous waste, or are the known location of a release of hazardous substances to soil and/or groundwater. These databases are available for review and/or purchase at the regulatory agencies, or the information may be obtained through a commercial database service. A commercial database service, Environmental Data Resources (EDR), of Southport, Connecticut was selected to perform the government database search for listings within City of Ripon. This search should be conducted on a routine basis.

A description of the types of information contained in each of the databases reviewed and the agency responsible for compiling the data is also included in the EDR Radius Report. The EDR database search results are included in Appendix T, are summarized on Table 10. Figures 10 -14 depict locations of hazardous substance or petroleum product releases, as well as facilities that are listed on one or more databases that report above ground storage/underground storage of hazardous substances or petroleum products, are subject to waste discharge requirements, or are listed as hazardous waste generators.

2.2.6.2. Routine Inspection of Transportation Routes And Facilities

A review of databases that include generators of hazardous materials/waste and petroleum products, toxic materials, and radiological materials should be conducted on an annual basis (e.g. San Joaquin County Hazardous Material Business Plan inventories, CalARP reporting facilities, and an area-wide database hazardous material/petroleum product release database [EDR, Inc.]). Based on the results of the database search and/or reported non-compliance by San Joaquin County OES or other agencies, additional assessment of locations may be advised.

2.2.7. Equipment, Personnel, and Supplies

Protection of property during an emergency is the responsibility of government at all levels. Each agency, department, or service of city government is to update annually their equipment and supply list and provide a list of additional resources to be evaluated for purchase/lease.

Each agency, department, or service of city government is charged with providing for the maintenance of records during an emergency response. Records are to include work hours, equipment hours, supplies and material consumed, injuries to personnel, and damage to public facilities and equipment.

2.2.7.1. Personal Protective Equipment/Testing and Maintenance

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should be tested, maintained, and replaced as needed to ensure the health and safety of workers are protected to the extent possible. Personal protective equipment should be inventoried on an annual basis and a list of the product, age/condition, likely use for disaster response, and priority should be provided to the City of Ripon Police Department by each of the other departments with a role in emergency response efforts.

2.2.7.2. Emergency Response Equipment and Supplies/Testing and Maintenance

Emergency response equipment and supplies should be tested, maintained, and replaced as needed to ensure the safe operation and health and safety of workers. Equipment to be used in response activities should be inventoried on an annual basis

and a list of the equipment, age, general condition, location of storage, likely use for disaster response, and priority should be provided to the City of Ripon Police Department by each of the other departments with a role in emergency response efforts.

2.2.7.3. Medical Resources

Medical resources are limited within the City of Ripon. The Bethany facility has limited facilities and skilled providers available to assist in the event of a disaster. Nearby medical facilities will be used in the event of a disaster and use of these facilities will be coordinated with the San Joaquin County OES.

2.2.7.4. Mass Care Shelter Set-up

There are currently no facilities designated for mass care shelter. The City of Ripon will contact local care facilities, motels/hotels, businesses, and individuals to provide shelter in the event of a disaster. A list of contact information for the City Centers, motels/hotels, and local care facilities identified within the city limits is included on Table 6. The location of these facilities are also listed on Table 6 and depicted on the figures included in this Plan.

2.2.7.5. Emergency Response Vendors

Emergency response contractor contracts and authorizations are not currently in place. The City of Ripon Police Department will request information from other city government departments to select vendors to assist with response efforts associated with, at a minimum, the following activities:

- Incident response assistance,
- Transportation/Evacuation of affected populations,
- Disposal of hazardous, toxic, or radiological waste,
- Disposal of solid waste materials not considered hazardous,
- Equipment vendors to supplement equipment needs (e.g. vehicles, heavy equipment),
- Supplies vendors (e.g. PPE and other clothing).

2.2.8. Training and Exercises

2.2.8.1. Commitments and Roles

The State of California Office of Emergency Services (OES) provides training to personnel for local governments, state agencies, community based organizations, businesses, and volunteers. The San Joaquin County OES and the City of Ripon Police

Department are responsible for developing and providing training required under the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) regulations. San Joaquin County and the City of Ripon Police Department in coordination with the City Administrator, are responsible for developing and distributing a training exercise schedule, which covers the exercises to be conducted throughout a given calendar year. Training should include both emergency management and technical training with multi-hazard or hazard-specific focus. Train-the trainer courses as well as on-site and off-site training courses are provided by the federal government, State of California and San Joaquin County OES. San Joaquin County provides training to personnel involved in communications efforts.

The individual departments are responsible for providing the City of Ripon Police Department with names of individuals that will perform emergency response tasks. Each department is responsible for sending trained emergency responders to these scheduled events pursuant to the exercise schedule to be published. Training will be provided, which describes all applicable laws, and employees are to be familiar with and knowledgeable of how to implement the department's Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and the City of Ripon's Emergency Plan. Training will be developed to conform to federal, state, and county guidelines as to required hours and type of training. Instructors authorized and trained will conduct training.

2.2.8.2. Likely Scenarios and Training Materials Available

Training materials are not currently available at the local level. San Joaquin County and the State of California training materials will be evaluated for use. For example, the State of California offers incident critiques that can be reviewed to provide guidance.

2.2.8.3. Training Documentation

Training documentation should be maintained in individual personnel and departmental files. Documentation should include at a minimum the topic(s) covered, whether the training involved field or classroom exercises, certifications received, instructor name and credentials, date and time period of the training,

2.2.8.4. Joint Field, Hospital, Facility or Table Top Training Drills

Training is conducted on an individual needs basis and joint department training is not conducted. The City of Ripon Police Department will work with the various city and county government departments to assess needs, obtain funding, and develop training exercises.

3 FOLLOW-UP/REVIEW

3.1. RECORD OF CHANGES

Records of changes will be conducted on an annual basis or following a response activity that activated use of this Plan. Records of changes will be documented in Appendix A, and when changes are made to the language herein, the date of the change and responsible party initials will be placed at the bottom of the affected page. This document is intended to be a living document and as departmental roles and responsibilities change or are more clearly defined with respect to emergency response activities, this Plan should be updated.

3.2. INCIDENT CRITIQUE

Post incident analysis will be conducted following each incident response and an incident critique completed. The incident critique(s) will be used to update the Plan and provide valuable insight into methods of improving emergency response methods and results. Each of the departments involved in the incident response should forward their critique to the attention of the Police Department, where they will be compiled and evaluated. Community groups and other interested parties should be encouraged to submit critiques of the emergency response action in order to improve future response efforts. Deficiencies noted should be listed and distributed to responsible department leadership for corrections and a proposed schedule to complete changes to ensure that similar deficiencies do not occur in the future.