

Preparing to be Prepared -Risks and Vulnerabilities

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Threats and Hazards

Table 1: Threats and Hazards Facing the County

Natural	Technological	Human-Caused
Animal Disease Animal Pests Climate Change Earthquake Expansive Soil Flood Land Subsidence Landslide Pandemic/Epidemic Plant Pathogens Plant Pests Public Health Emergency Soil Erosions Storms/Excessive Rain Weather Dense Fog Weather Drought Weather Extreme Cold (freeze) Weather, High Winds/Tornados	Air Pollution Dam Failure Energy Outage Energy Shortage General Fire Threat Ground Contamination Hazardous Material Release Levy Failure Noise Pollution Peat Fire Road/Bridge Failure Train Derailment Water Pollution Wildland Fire	Armed Attack (Active Shooter) Arson (Religious/Terrorist/ Political Statement) Civil Disturbances Cybersecurity Event Cyber Terrorism directed to Critical infrastructure Destruction of energy property IED/VBIED Directed to Critical Infrastructure IED/VBIED Mass Gathering Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD/CBRNE)

Hazard evaluation

Key factors:

- The likelihood of a threat or hazard affecting the community; and
- The challenge presented by the impacts of that threat or hazard, should it occur.
 - Time of day/seasonal impacts
 - Location
 - Social or physical vulnerabilities populations with limited or no ability to evacuate.

For Example:

An industrial accident at a chemical plant located in one particular community could affect people in another community who are downwind or downriver from the accident.

Local Hazard Mitigation Planning

- Efforts of hazard and risk assessments lead to detailed objective-based plans
- Help to guide grant deliverables
- Help to identify and close gaps over time
- Exercises and training (POETE: planning, organization, equipment, training, and exercises.)

The more citizens that are prepared for a disaster, the fewer first responders will need to help.

How can you plan for your family

- Get informed
- Make a plan (Consider different hazards)
 - How will you communicate with loved ones in other parts of the country to let them know you are OK? How will they communicate with you?
 - Evacuation routes
 - Shelter-in-place procedures
- Assemble a Disaster and "go" kit
- Get involved

Get Informed: Understand the hazards (San Joaquin County)

- Flood
- DiseaseOutbreak
- Hazardous Material Spill
- Heatwave
- Utility Outage

- Winter Storm / Ice
- Tornado
- Earthquake
- Fire
- Terrorism

Potential Impacts

- Loss or damage to home
- Loss of revenue
- Not able to work / attend school
- No power means no ATMs, shopping, & gas stations out of service

And many more...





Make a Plan Creating a plan

- Plan to survive on your own for at least 72 hours
- Know your evacuation routes
- Create a personal support network
- Plan for services to be unavailable
- Identify your "family contact"
- Inventory home possessions
- Copy important documents

More Planning...

- Have written instructions on how to care for service animal
- Prepare a disaster and "go" kit for the service animal and include all forms of identification
- Keep any assistive devices readily available
- Create a list of pre-printed statements and explanations describing your condition, needs and how you prefer to communicate
- Consider other special needs...mental health, cognitive, age, language, etc.

Disaster Kits and Go Kits

What's the difference?
Stationary vs. Portable

Disaster Kit

Must be easily accessible

- Water (for everyone in the household for at least 72 hours)
- Non-perishable food (for everyone in household for at least 72 hours)
- Games and books for children
- Copies of personal documents
- Battery-operated or hand crank radio
- Flashlights and flameless candles

- Extra batteries
- Over the counter medicine
- First aid kit
- Change of clothes for members of the family
- Blankets
- Emergency whistle
- Hand sanitizer and personal hygiene items
- Plastic sheeting and duct tape for sheltering in place
- Cash

Go Kit

Must be portable to take to an evacuation center or shelter

- Water
- Non-perishable snack items
- Games and books for children
- Pen/pencil and paper
- Copies of important personal documents
- Personal hygiene items
- First aid kit
- Cash

- Over the counter medications and personal prescriptions
- Battery operated flashlight and radio
- Extra batteries
- Clean change of clothes for family members
- Bedding (sleeping bag, pillow, blanket)
- Other reasonable items to make you feel comfortable in a shelter

Kit supplies

Better to have, and not need, than to need, and not have.











Landline

- Does your home telephone require electricity?
 - If you have a "corded" phone, then yes, your landline telephone will work during a power outage.
 - If you have a "cordless" phone, then it will not work, because a cordless phone requires electricity to transfer the signal from the base to the handset.





Maintaining your plan and kit

- Practice
- Keep information updated on a regular basis
- Change items in your kits every 6 months
- Let your outside contact know where you keep your kit and what your plan is in the event of a disaster
- Include your neighbors in your plan

Social Media - Information

- Integrated Public Alert and Warning System
 - Wireless Emergency Alert System (WEA)
 - Emergency Alert System (EAS)
 - National Weather Service Alert System
- San Joaquin County OES
 - Social Media Facebook, Twitter, Nextdoor, Instagram
 - Radio Emergency Alert System Activation (EAS)
 - AM 1420 (Stockton)
 - AM 1530 (Sacramento)
 - AM 740 (Bay Area)
 - FM: 92.9 (Modesto)



Get Involved

- Neighborhood Watch
- Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program

Others?

For More Information

SJReady Office of Emergency Services www.sjready.org

- www.SJReady.org
- www.ready.gov
- www.fema.gov
- www.prepare.org

- www.redcross.org
- www.211sj.org
- www.oes.ca.gov
- www.cdc.gov

Thank you

San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services

www.SJReady.org

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